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ABSTRACT

The New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act (H.R. 9895) is a bill to provide federal programs of education, employment, and other assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of foreign-born persons. Assistance is needed to provide adequate education, to create employment opportunities, and to alleviate food, housing, and health needs. Funds will alleviate financial strain on cities where great numbers of newly arrived foreign-born people reside. Testimony from a wide variety of ethnic and immigrant groups interested in this bill is reprinted here. (Author/DW)

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THE NEW AMERICANS EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 9895

A BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL, EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO AREAS WITH HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF FOREIGN BORN PERSONS

HEARING HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 19, 1974

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*

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THE NEW AMERICANS EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1974

House of Representatives,
Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the Committee on
Education and Labor,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 2261, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Augustus F. Hawkins presiding.

Present: Representatives Hawkins, Mink, Bell, Chisholm, Benitez, and Steiger.

Staff members present: Lloyd A. Johnson, staff director; Susan D. Grayson, special assistant; Martin LaVor, minority legislative associate; Yvonne Franklin, minority legislative associate, and Carole Schanzer, clerk.

[Text of H.R. 9895 follows:]

[H.R. 9895, 93d Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide Federal programs of educational, employment, and other assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of foreign-born persons

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act".

DECLARATION AND FINDING

Sec. 2. The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) many foreign-born persons in the United States lack sufficient education to function adequately in our technological society;

(2) the lack of adequate education prevents many such persons from having satisfactory employment opportunities;

(3) newly arrived foreign-born Americans also experience difficulty in such areas as food, housing, and health;

(4) the needs of newly arrived foreign-born Americans may place heavy financial strains on the communities in which they reside;

(5) a number of "gateway cities" exist where such persons reside in great numbers, thereby placing disproportionate burdens on particular areas of the country;

(6) the policies under which persons move to the United States are set and determined by the Federal Government;

(7) the Federal Government therefore has a responsibility to assist those States and cities having concentrations of foreign-born populations in meeting the special needs thereby thrust upon such communities.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa;

(2) the term "immigrant" means a foreign born individual residing in the United States (except any person in the United States for purposes of representing other governments in a diplomatic or similar capacity) and American Samoans residing in any part of the United States, other than American Samoa,

(3) the term "gateway city" means any city or unit of local government having a population of fifty thousand or greater, having more than 5 per centum of such population who are immigrants.

ENTITLEMENT

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall determine the entitlement of each State under subsection (b) for each fiscal year at least six months prior to the commencement of that fiscal year.

(b) Each State shall have an entitlement (as determined by the Secretary) for each fiscal year as follows:

(1) Compute the percentage of all immigrants in the United States who reside in that State, as reflected in the most recent available decennial census.

(2) Compute the percentage of all functionally illiterate (in the English language) immigrants in the United States who reside in that State.

(3) Compute the percentage of all unemployed immigrants in the United States who reside in that State.

(4) Compute the percentage of all immigrants receiving public assistance in the United States who reside in that State.

(5) Compute the percentage of applications for permanent residency all over the United States which occur within that State.

(6) Add the percentages computed under paragraphs (1) through (5).

(7) Obtain the ratio which the sum of percentages obtained under paragraph (6) for such State bears to the total of the sums obtained under that paragraph for all of the States.

(8) Multiply the total number of immigrants in the United States by $1,000.

(9) (A) The entitlement of the State for the purpose of grants under section 5 shall bear the ratio obtained under paragraph (7) to the figure obtained under paragraph (8).

(B) The entitlement of the State for the purpose of grants under section 6 shall be one-half the entitlement of the State for the purpose of grants under section 5.

(c) The Secretary shall make an annual determination of the percentage increase (if any) in the price index which occurred during the preceding year. After such determination, the Secretary may adjust the dollar figure which is used to make computations under paragraph (8) to equal the figure used for such computations in the previous year plus that percentage of $1,000 which equals such percentage increase of the price index.

GRANTS TO STATES

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall make grants each fiscal year to each State, on such terms and conditions as he shall establish, to carry out the purposes of this Act, to carry out programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance, and other activities, all as approved by the Secretary, for the benefit of immigrants. Such grants shall equal in the case of each State the entitlement of such State under section 4(b)(9)(A) for such fiscal year, but if sufficient funds are not appropriated for that purpose, the amount of the grants to each State shall be reduced pro rata by the Secretary.

GRANTS TO GATEWAY CITIES

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall make grants each fiscal year to the gateway cities, if any, of each State. Such grants shall be made on terms and conditions established by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and shall be used by the recipients to carry out programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance, and other activities, all as approved by the Secretary, for the benefit of immigrants. Such grants shall equal in the case of each State having a gateway city the entitlement of such State under section 4 (b)(9)(B) for such fiscal year, but if sufficient funds are not appropriated for that purpose, the amount of grants to the gateway cities of each State shall be reduced pro rata by the Secretary.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TO GATEWAY CITIES

Sec. 7. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants in his discretion to gateway cities to carry out programs in the areas of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance, and other activities for the benefit of immigrants, all as approved by the Secretary.

(b) No grant made under subsection (a) shall exceed 75 per centum of the cost of the total annual programs and activities conducted by such city under this section, but the remaining 25 per centum may be supplied by such city from funds granted under section 6.

MISCELLANEOUS BENEFITS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Sec. 8. (a) Section 322(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 249(a)) is amended by—

(1) striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

"(9) Any foreign born individual residing in the United States, and any American Samoan residing in any part of the United States, except American Samoa."

(b) No person shall be barred from eligibility for food stamps under the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) because such person is an immigrant.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to make grants of up to $250 to each immigrant seeking employment, and to each member of his immediate family, to enable such immigrant and family to travel for the purpose of changing residence from any gateway city to any State other than that in which such gateway city is located.

(d) The United States Employment Service is directed to establish and maintain programs in gateway cities of job referral for immigrants to jobs available in States other than that in which such gateway city is located.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 9. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary for the purposes of grants under sections 5, 6, and 7. If sufficient funds are not appropriated for any fiscal year for the purposes of grants under sections 5, 6, and 7 no funds shall be allocated under section 7 until all funds available shall have been allocated under section 6, and no funds shall be allocated under section 6 until all funds available have been allocated under section 5.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants and programs under sections 8(c) and 8(d).

Mr. Hawkins. The Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities is called to order.

I am very pleased this morning to commence subcommittee hearings on the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act. I did have a prepared statement which I will forgo because it is my understanding that we do have a great number of witnesses and I think in order to accommodate all the witnesses, we will have to expedite the hearing as much as possible.

Some of the witnesses have come from long distances and we are deeply appreciative of the fact that the witnesses have been cooperating with us. The first witness comes from as long a distance as is possible.

Mrs. Mink has really been the outstanding leader in this subcommittee, on this subject, and has, I think, done an excellent job in pioneering not only this, but in so many other matters before the subcommittee. I think it would be appropriate in lieu of my statement, which will be entered in the record at this point, that I turn the gavel over to her to conduct this hearing and also assign her as chairman of the subcommittee for all further hearings pertaining to the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

So at this time it gives me great pleasure to turn the gavel over to my colleague, Mrs. Mink.

[Statement follows:]

Statement of Hon. Augustus F. Hawkins, a Representative in Congress From the State of California

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunties, I am pleased that the Subcommittee is examining the programs and policies affecting immigrants in its hearing this morning. I am particularly pleased that a member of this Subcommittee, Representative Patsy Mink, has introduced the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act to address a glaring omission in the manner in which our nation welcomes its new arrivals.

The Federal government makes immigration policy, but except for requiring annual registration of aliens and processing citizenship applications, assumes a "hands off" attitude. There is no federal program offering the immigrant assistance in housing, employment, education or many other areas of immediate concern. The new arrival must fend for himself in a strange environment with complex regulations and programs, in a language which most frequently he does not understand. The brunt of responsibility for assimilating the new arrival falls on already pressed local government agencies and private organizations. Additionally, there is a lack of outreach services to inform the immigrant of the programs available to him.

Mrs. Mink's proposal authorizes funds for states and cities to provide necessary services to immigrants and places particular emphasis on those "gateway cities" such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and New York, which have high numbers of immigrants.

In Los Angeles, over one million aliens registered in 1973, with over 18,000 arriving during that year. The load which this places on already overburdened service agencies and school systems is grave.

I fully support Mrs. Mink's proposal, and look forward to this morning's testimony on her bill.

Mrs. Mink (presiding). Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the kind and generous words of the Chairman with regard to my service on this subcommittee and for this opportunity to begin hearings on what I consider to be a very, very important piece of legislation. I realize the tremendously crowded calendar of activities of this subcommittee, so I doubly appreciate your granting and scheduling this hearing at this time.

It would be my hope that as a result of the contributions that will be made today that we will be able to make the necessary changes in this legislation to get it ready for introduction on the first day of the session next year.

Hopefully that will yield to the possibility of hearings on the west coast and in New York City and in other places in the country and perhaps in Honolulu. There is widespread interest in this legislation and I believe that there is a unique oportunity for this committee to exercise leadership with regard to this legislation.

This is a very difficult issue and one which I think has singular responsibility in the Congress of the United States for, after all, it is Federal law which establishes the immigration policy for this country and because so many cities and States have enormous problems with regard to the adjustment need for immigrants, the unique problems that come with special educational programs that are required, special training programs that are required, all the attendant difficulties with regard to adjustment, so it is appropriate that this committee would undertake this consideration at this time.

I am pleased, Mr. Chairman, before you yield the gavel to me, in expressing my appreciation for this opportunity to have a record established by leaders in the community throughout the country who have come this distance to testify on this bill.

I would ask at this time, Mr. Chairman, that my written statement be inserted at this point in the record.

[Statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. PATSY T. MINK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

I would like to thank the Chairman of the Subcommittee, my colleague the Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins, for scheduling this hearing on H.R. 9895 and for giving me the opportunity to present witnesses in favor of its enactment.

This morning we will hear from representatives of many groups from all across the country. I hope this will be the first of many hearings in various parts of the country on this bill.

H.R. 9895 seeks to provide Federal assistance to states and cities with significant numbers of immigrants. While the Federal government sets immigration law and policies, it has yet to acknowledge the markedly uneven pattern of immigrant settlement or the resulting strains upon "gateway" cities and states striving to meet immigrant needs. Gateway localities presently bear a disproportionate share of the governmental assistance being provided.

Immigrants have great needs which must not and cannot be ignored or neglected if we wish to realize their personal potential and their contribution to our society. We are nearly all the product of the courage and daring of first generation immigrants. Yet that same generation which sacrificed so much to come to the United States has been least rewarded. Once in America these immigrants' initiative was often crushed by poor language skills, cultural insecurity, and untapped economic potential.

For the good of our nation as well as for the good of individual immigrants we need an innovative, flexible and dynamic follow through to our immigration policies. We need to ease the trauma of transition from one society to another; we need to utilize all our human resources.

Assistance in language skill, communication, cultural orientation and job training are investments in the future. Immigrants are highly motivated. I am sponsoring H.R. 9895 as a means of sustaining and fulfilling this motivation.

For the immigrant the period of adjustment is the critical time. Tension, misunderstanding, uncertainty, doubt and suspicion crowd their first months and all to often determine the rest of their lives. Language isolation and misreading of cultural norms engender no confidence or achievement.

A young man who had immigrated to the U.S. from China as a teenager recently recalled his first days in an American school. He spoke very little English but eagerly joined a school-sponsored foot race. Understanding nothing of the rapidly spoken instructions but watching his teacher's directional gestures, he lined up with his classmates. He broke ahead of the group and ran to the opposite side of the field before turning to see how close the others were. The others weren't close at all. The others had turned around at the specified point and were now racing to the finish line.

Now ten years later and a young adult, he could still vividly recall the frustration and humiliation of standing alone on that far side of the field. In his shame and fear of similar mistakes, he never again took part in school sports. He had run the fastest race but you don't win anything if you don't understand the rules of the game.

My bill is designed to get at the roots of those areas which present potential problems to ease the adjustment and transition period of our new Americans. H.R. 9895 is designed to make a positive contribution toward this goal by the establishment of English language programs, job training, and other educational programs. I hope that as a result of these hearings that we will be able to win wide support of this bill assuring its early enactment.

Mrs. Mink. Our first witness this morning is Councilman Frank Loo of the city and county of Honolulu, who took leadership on this matter before the city council, the result of which was an endorsement resolution which I am sure the councilman will have inserted in the record together with his statement.

We are extremely pleased that you were able to attend this hearing, Mr. Loo. We have your written statement and a copy of the resolution in hand, which without objection will be inserted in the record in its entirety. We will be pleased to have your summary or such supplemental statement as you would care to make at this time as an addendum to the statement, which will be inserted in the record at this time.

[The documents referred to follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FRANK W. C. LOO, CITY COUNCILMAN, CITY OF HONOLULU, HAWAII

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I am City Councilman Frank W. C. Loo of Honolulu. Today, I represent the City Council of the City and County of Honolulu, one of the gateway cities covered by your bill.

I am making a journey of over 10,000 miles for a ten minute speech to you because you are taking an important step on an acute problem—the immigration problem!

The State of Hawaii has the highest per capita population of immigrants in the United States. Moreover, over two-thirds of Hawaii's immigrants live in my district. I probably represent the most concentrated immigrant constituency of any elected official in the country. Hence, I think I know something about the immigrant problem.

Even a casual observation leaves no doubt that Hawaii's immigrant population is significantly greater on a per capita basis than that of other states. In fiscal 1973, 6881 immigrants planned to settle in Hawaii. This represents 1.4% of all immigrants to the U.S. in that year and is 11th highest of all states. At the same time you must remember that the estimated population of Hawaii in 1973 was 832,000, placing us 40th among the 50th states. The 6881 immigrants represent 8.2 persons for each 1000 Hawaii residents. And the figures for 1973 are representative of Hawaii's immigration patterns for many years.

May I insert into the record the Report on Immigration Services and Problems, 1973, published by the State Immigration Services Center, Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, State of Hawaii, and Evaluation Report of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Services Center, State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Office of the Governor, August 1974. These documents detail the recent figures, but let me just extract a few observations for you.

1. In the past five years, there have been 33,913 immigrants destined for Hawaii, over 75% of whom settle in the City and County of Honolulu.

2. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that 64,430 aliens lived in Hawaii as of January 1974. This figure represents 7.7% of the population of Hawaii. When you add to this number an estimated 13,000 Samoans living in Hawaii, the new American total reaches nearly 10% of Hawaii's population. More than one in each eleven residents is a new American.

3. There has been a slow but continual growth in the percentage of immigrants who settle in Hawaii.

Of course we are proud and delighted that we haev been able to attract and hold so many new Americans; we believe that this reflects well not only on the United States but on the Aloha State as well. In this vein, we are deeply and firmly committed to helping our new Americans to achieve the success and better way of life for which they have come to America. However, the effect of there numbers on a small community such as ours cannot be denied. I have introduced materials illustrating many aspects of this problem. However, I would like to briefly summarize them as they pertain to the areas of employment, education, health, housing and general welfare, including acculturation and recreation.

EMPLOYMENT

Hawaii's civilian work force in 1974 hovered around 350,000. Slightly over a third of all newly arrived immigrants are immediately ready to enter the labor market—about 2300 per year or 0.7% of the labor force. Of these, over half or about 1300 have no marketable skill or training. These figures do not include students and housewives, many of whom are potential workers. The City, through the Model Cities Program, and the State, maintain on-going job-training programs. Also, the Community College System of the University of Hawaii offers many programs leading to vocational proficiency. But, all of these programs are financially hard pressed to serve the number of prospective participants. We need more money.

In addition, in just the past few weeks, the City and County of Honolulu used $3,000,000 in revenue sharing federal funds to institute an emergency employment program which has made available about 500 jobs in public service areas. It is estimated that 20% of the people benefitting from this program are new Americans.

At the other end of the spectrum, about 400 new Americans annually are professionals; doctors, engineers, architects and the like.

Many could fill positions in critical skill shortage areas, but are unable to meet various licensing requirements immediately. As you well know, a family breadwinner can't afford to wait to begin work and many professionals and skilled workers are forced into other occupations where their skills can stagnate further and may eventually be lost to them and to society. An example of an attempt to alleviate this problem is a series of Saturday morning classes at the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center at which foreign medical graduates are assisted to prepare for examinations required to obtain a medical license. An externship program developed by a number of agencies has not been implemented due to lack of funds.

EDUCATION

One of the major impediments to successful employment, of course, as well as to citizenship and to many other aspects of participation in American life, is an inability to speak English. Although in Hawaii this is often a minimal handicap in daily life, it is nonetheless essential to getting a good job or conducting many aspects of personal business. We are particularly concerned that young people be given every opportunity to learn English as soon as possible. A wealth of public and private agencies in Hawaii provide professional and volunteer instructors in English, but still there are too few to solve the problem entirely. We have a number of educational programs using ESEA Title I and Model City funds, but the programs must be expanded. Communication problems in our schools lead to stress and occasional acute flare ups between immigrants and locals, including death and gang fights. Bicultural teachers and counselors are needed for assimilation programs already underway in our schools and to begin programs in other schools where they are not yet available.

About 2000 children of immigrants enter our schools each year, representing nearly 10% of the enrollment of the public schools. The Congress has very wisely and appropriately seen fit to subsidize public schools in military impacted areas. Thus, a fitting precedent has been set for similar assistance to states and other cities over-burdened by their numbers of new Americans.

HEALTH

Immigrants do not for the most part present serious health problems. With few exceptions, their demand for health services is about the same as that of the non-immigrant population.

The major task facing us in regard to health care of immigrants is education. They must be taught how to use the American health care system which is, after all, unique to America in many respects. Preventive medicine is also an unfamiliar concept to many immigrants, as are fundamentals of nutrition. All these areas call for a concerted educational program. I'd like to come back to this in a few minutes.

HOUSING

All of Hawaii faces a housing problem of unbelievable proportions. Rents are high, land is high, the price of a home is almost out of sight. Public housing is one answer to this problem, but the waiting list for public housing is 500-600 families and growing. This translates into a two or three year wait. In the meantime, families crowd into homes of relatives to get by as best they can. The State and the City and County of Honolulu have begun home building programs on an expanding scale but this will not solve the problem completely. In addition many of the homes in Hawaii and especially in my district of Kalihi and Palama are in poor condition. Overcrowding only makes matters worse yet many immigrants are reluctant to apply for public housing or are unable to seek other adequate accommodations.

ACCULTURATION

And this brings us to the single most important aspect of the entire program: acculturation. I think that you will agree with me that the only significant difference between immigrants and natives is the difference in culture, habit, viewpoint, however you want to name it. Just as I would be lost on your turnpikes and beltways here in Washington, the immigrants are confused by what confronts them on their arrival in America. But I grew up in America and at least I can read the roadsigns. That may not help me if I'm in the left lane when I should be heading for an exit, but it helps be to be aware, at any rate. Many immigrants do not have even this advantage.

How does someone find a job if he has never heard of employment agencies or want ads? How does he apply for a social security card or even find out that he must have one? Parents must find out how to register their children for school and attend to the necessary immunizations and the like if these requirements haven't been satisfied. I mentioned earlier that the immigrants' primary health problem is the problem of using the system. Many of our immigrants are used to socialized medicine. Others have no concept of health insurance. And on top of problems such as these, of course, is the pervasive obstacle of a foreign language. Not being able to communicate adequately can shut the new arrival off from help simply because he cannot find out where to go get it.

I think you can see that we could eliminate many of the problems immigrants face and reduce the impact of many others, if, as soon as possible, we could provide effective, bilingual and bicultural orientation and counselling. Likewise, if we could help the immigrant become acquainted with the agencies than can help him, we could materially assist his getting settled and established. The State of Hawaii operates a program at the airport with one part-time worker from the Immigrant Service Center. The program is providing a needed sevice and doing a very creditable job, but nonetheless should be expanded to a full-time operation.

There are other agencies actively involved in acculturation and orientation programs. The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, begun late last year with Federal funds through the City Demonstration Agency of the City and County of Honolulu is one of the best examples. The center is now administered by the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment and has received an additional grant from Law Enforcement Assistance Agency. It also received $2400 from the Mayor's Summer College Employment Program. The Service Center conducts a number of acculturation and general welfare activities including athletic programs, referral services, assistance in filling out forms and counselling. It also acts as a coordinating agency for the many other private service agencies operating in the Kalihi-Palama area.

One aspect of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, as well as many other agencies, is an active outreach program. This involves workers actually approaching immigrant families and making the first contact. Many immigrants, as I have mentioned, either are not aware of the services available to them or are reluctant to avail themselves of them. Outreach programs are invaluable in averting crises and in preventing unnecessary stress on the part of immigrants. Although it is a highly compassionate, highly effective program, it is one of the costlier programs in terms of time and effort.

Another important service is youth acculturation and youth activities. Those of you who are teachers or parents know that young people respond best when they are interested and having fun. The City Department of Parks and Recreation, the Police Department, neighborhood community centers and literally dozens of private agencies are very active in this regard. Yet a number of worthwhile projects, recreation, tutoring and orientation have been reduced or delayed due to inadequate funding. It really is gratifying to see the pervasiveness of the community's desire to help our new Americans. Church groups, YMCA and YWCA programs, ethnic organizations, everyone is doing their part as best they can.

The City Council has passed a resolution in support of H.R. 9895. We believe, as the bill states, that the immigration policies of the nation are promulgated by the federal government, which demands some form of federal responsibility in their overall administration. When you consider that three-fifths of Hawaii's population is of immigrant stock and that only comparatively recently have their relatives, friends and countrymen been allowed to emigrate to the U.S., it is readily understandable that we are now facing a large influx.

The City Council is proud of the response Hawaii's residents have made to welcome our new Americans. It will continue to be actively involved in assisting public and charitable agencies to help immigrants deal with the problems that face them. But I'm sure you understand that our resources are limited. I believe we have made excellent use of the local and federal funds that have been available to us. Our Model Cities program has been recognized as one of the best in the nation. Much of its program is of direct benefit to immigrants. The private service agencies in Hawaii have been working heroically for years and the City Council hopes under the provisions of this bill to maintain and broaden dialog with these experienced agencies to provide the leadership and support that is required to obtain maximal results.

I invite the subcommittee and each of you to come to Honolulu to see personally how great is the support for this bill and for the intent of the bill.

We in Hawaii are happy that immigration to the United States has been permitted to increase. This permits the reuniting of many families that have been separated for a long time. We also believe that there is no better public relations, no better worldwide advertising for America. Regardless of what may be said about us in some quarters, we have no shortage of immigrants arriving daily. And these are not the down and outs who couldn't make it anywhere else. Most have achieved some level of success abroad and are willing and capable of caring for themselves and contributing to society as well. They have laid their futures on the line to come here. The spirit of America and the American dream resides in them in every bit as great a measure as in you or me; if it didn't they wouldn't be here. Their faith in America is evident in their coming. They arrive with high ideals and great determination to build a better life, not simply find one.

America has always been the land of opportunity. Yet, for some, the opportunities may be a little tougher to grab than for others. It has always been our tradition to help others who were temporarily at a disadvantage. We cannot now deny that tradition when these men, women and children have taken us entirely on faith.

Confucius, a distant relative, said that the longest journey starts with a single step. Let us help those new Americans to start that journey on the right foot to attain and perpetuate the American dream!

RESOLUTION

Urging the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, the House Sub-committee on Equal Opportunity and Hawaii's Congressional Delegation to support the passage of H.R. 9895, a bill to provide Federal programs of educational, employment, and other assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of foreign-born persons.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America authorizes the Congress to enact laws regulating the immigration of foreign-born persons into the United States; and

Whereas, the Congress greatly liberalized the immigration laws in 1965 to the extent that the total number of immigrants to the United States has increased significantly; and

Whereas, such immigrants are known to experience difficulties in adjusting to their new social and economic environments particularly with respect to education, employment, health, food and housing; and

Whereas, certain cities in the United States which serve as "gateways" to these new immigrants are assuming a disproportionate share of the nation's total responsibility for assisting such persons make a full and meaningful adjustment to their new surroundings; and

Whereas, Honolulu is a gateway city and has had, in relation to its total population, a greater influx of immigrants since the liberalized immigration policy of 1965 than any other city in the United States; and

Whereas, the United States Government has by virtue of its immigration policy, an obligation to assist those cities which have been disproportionately impacted by the influx of immigrants; and

Whereas, the Honorable Patsy Mink, Representative to Congress from Hawaii, has introduced a bill (H.R. 9895) in the House of Representatives, 93d Congress, 1st Session, which would provide financial assistance in the amount of

$20,000,000 to states and gateway cities for the purpose of carrying out programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation and public assistance for the benefit of immigrants; and

Whereas, the people of the City and County of Honolulu and the State of Hawaii and the immigrants who now reside here would benefit greatly from such programs; now therefore,

Be it resolved by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee is hereby requested to act favorably on H.R. 9895 and that the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to pass H.R. 9895, and that Hawaii's congressional delegation is hereby requested to do all in their power to bring about the passage of H.R. 9895; and

Be it further resolved that the Clerk be, and she is, hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins, Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee; the Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives; and to U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong, U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga, and U.S. Congresswoman Patsy P. Mink.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK LOO, COUNCILMAN, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, HAWAII

Mr. Loo. Chairperson Patsy Mink and Chairman Hawkins, I appreciate the courtesies. I will take it back to my colleagues back in Hawaii.

Honorable Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am City Councilman Fran W. C. Loo of Honolulu. Today, I represent the City Council of the city and county of Honolulu, one of the gateway cities covered by your bill. I am making a journey of over 10,000 miles for a 10-minute speech to you—I am flying over 10,000 miles a minute so to speak, but I do this because you are taking an important step on an acute problem, the immigration problem.

The State of Hawaii has the highest per-capita population of immigrants in the United States. Moreover, over two-thirds of Hawaii's immigrants live in my district. I probably represent the most concentrated immigrant constituency of any elected official in the country. Hence, I think I know something about the immigrant problem.

In fiscal 1973, 6,881 immigrants planned to settle in Hawaii. This represents 1.4 percent of all immigrants to the United States in that year and is 11th highest of all States. At the same time you must remember that the estimated population of Hawaii in 1973 was 832,000, placing us 40th among the 50 States. The 6,881 immigrants represent 8.2 persons for each 1,000 Hawaii residents. And the figures for 1973 are representative of Hawaii's immigration patterns for many years.

In the past 5 years there have been 33,913 immigrants destined for Hawaii, over 75 percent of whom settle in the city and county of Honolulu. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that 64,430 aliens lived in Hawaii as of January 1974. This figure represents 7.7 percent of the population of Hawaii. There has been a slow but continual growth in the percentage of immigrants who settle in Hawaii.

Of course we are proud and delighted that we have been able to attract and hold so many new Americans; we believe that this reflects well not only on the United States, but on the Aloha State as well. In this vein, we are deeply and firmly committed to helping our new Americans to achieve the success and better way of life for which they have come to America. However, the effect of their numbers on a small community such as ours cannot be denied. I would like to briefly summarize the problem.

Hawaii's civilian work force in 1974 hovered around 350,000. Slightly over a third of all newly arrived immigrants are immediately ready to enter the labor market—about 2,300 per year or 0.7 percent of the labor force. Of these, over half or about 1,300 have no marketable skill or training. These figures do not include students and housewives, many of whom are potential workers.

The city, through the Model Cities program, and the State maintain ongoing job-training programs. Also, the Community College System of the University of Hawaii offers many programs leading to vocational proficiency. But all of these programs are financially hard-pressed to serve the number of prospective participants. We need more money.

In addition, in just the past few weeks the city and county of Honolulu used $3 million in revenue sharing Federal funds to institute an emergency employment program which has made available about 500 jobs in public service areas. It is estimated that 20 percent of the people benefitting from this program are new Americans.

One of the major impediments to successful employment, of course, as well as to citizenship and to many other aspects of participation in American life, is an inability to speak English. Although in Hawaii this is often a minimal handicap in daily life, it is nonetheless essential to getting a good job or conducting many aspects of personal business. We are particularly concerned that young people be given every opportunity to learn English as soon as possible.

A wealth of public and private agencies in Hawaii provide professional and volunteer instructors in English, but still there are too few to solve the problem entirely. Communication problems in our schools lead to stress and occasional acute flareups between immigrants and locals, including death and gang fights. Bicultural teachers and counselors are needed for assimilation programs already underway in our schools and to begin programs in other schools where they are not yet available.

About 2,000 children of immigrants enter our schools each year, representing nearly 10 percent of the enrollment of the public schools. The Congress has very wisely and appropriately seen fit to subsidize public schools in military impacted areas. Thus, a fitting precedent has been set for similar assistance to States and other cities overburdened by their numbers of new Americans.

The major task facing us in regard to health care of immigrants is education. They must be taught how to use the American health care system which is, after all, unique to America in many respects. Preventive medicine is also an unfamiliar concept to many immigrants, as are fundamentals of nutrition. All these areas call for a concerted educational program.

All of Hawaii faces a housing problem of unbelievable proportions. Rents are high, land is high, the price of a home is almost out of sight. Public housing is one answer to this problem, but the waiting list for public housing is 500–600 familities and growing. This translates into a 2- or 3-year wait. In the meantime families crowd into homes of relatives to get by as best they can.

The State and the city and county of Honolulu have begun homebuilding programs on an expanding scale, but this will not solve the problem completely. In addition, many of the homes in Hawaii and especially in my district of Kalihi and Palama are in poor condition. Overcrowding only makes matters worse, yet many immigrants are reluctant to apply for public housing or are unable to seek other adequate accommodations.

And this brings us to the single most important aspect of the entire program: aculturation. I think that you will agree with me that the only significant difference between immigrants and natives is the difference in culture, habit, viewpoint, however you want to name it. Just as I would be lost on your turnpikes and beltways here in Washington, the immigrants are confused by what confronts them on their arrival in America.

How does someone find a job if he has never heard of employment agencies or want ads? How does he apply for a social security card or even find out that he must have one? Parents must find out how to register their children for school and attend to the necessary immunizations and the like if these requirements haven't been satisfied.

I mentioned earlier that the immigrants' primary health problem is the problem of using the system. Many of our immigrants are used to socialized medicine. Others have no concept of health insurance. And on top of problems such as these, of course, is the pervasive obstacle of a foreign language. Not being able to communicate adequately can shut the new arrival off from help simply because he cannot find out where to go to get it.

I think you can see that we could eliminate many of the problems immigrants face and reduce the impact of many others, if, as soon as possible, we could provide effective, bilingual and bicultural orientation and counseling. Likewise, if we could help the immigrant become acquainted with the agencies that can help him, we could materially assist his getting settled and established.

The State of Hawaii operates a program at the airport with one part-time worker from the Immigrant Service Center. The program is providing a needed service and doing a very creditable job, but nonetheless should be expanded to a full-time operation.

We have other outreach programs, but more money is needed to provide more.

The city council has passed a resolution in support of H.R. 9895. We believe, as the bill states, that the immigration policies of the Nation are promulgated by the Federal Government, which demands some form of Federal responsibility in their overall administration. When you consider that three-fifths of Hawaii's population is of immigrant stock and that only comparatively recently have their relatives, friends and society as well. They have laid their futures on the line to come here. The spirit of America and the American dream resides in them in every bit as great a measure as in you or me; if it didn't, they wouldn't be here. Their faith in America is evident in their coming. They arrive with high ideals and great determination to build a better life, not simply find one.

America has always been the land of opportunity. Yet, for some the opportunities may be a litle tougher to grab than for others. It has always been our tradition to help others who were temporarily at a disadvantage. We cannot now deny that tradition when these men, women, and children have taken us entirely on faith.

Confucius, a distant relative, said that the longest journey starts with a single step. Let us help those new Americans to start that journey on the right foot to attain and perpetuate the American dream!

The greatness of America was built by immigrants of many lands. Let us continue to welcome immigrants with open arms as symbolized by the Statue of Liberty. Let us keep the torch of liberty ever bright. Let us be proud to be Americans. Let us be proud that these American immigrants have chosen to be Americans. Let us resolve to help them be good Americans.

It is great to be an American.

Mrs. Mink. Thank you very much, Councilman Loo, for your very informative and provocative statement and particularly for your moving conclusion to your statement. I thoroughly concur with everything you have said and I am sure that the information that you have provided this committee will assist it in deliberating on the merits of this legislation.

Does my colleague from California have any questions?

Mr. Hawkins. I, too, would like to commend you on an excellent statement. I think it outlines all of the arguments in behalf of this bill. Last week at a hearing in Los Angeles which I attended, there was one statement that was made which represents, I think, an attitude which I assume we should not underestimate.

It was an expression by several persons in the audience that, why should we go out of our way to welcome new Americans when we cannot really take care of those who are here now in terms of employment, housing and the other essential needs? It was not specifically directed at this particular bill, but toward others bills, several of which I have introduced myself.

"Why should we go out of our way to help, invite and make comfortable new Americans when we really cannot take care of those that are here?" I am not expressing my views, but point of view that was expressed and I would like to hear your reaction to that attitude.

Mr. Loo. Congressman Hawkins, as an elected official I always hear that in various areas. The haves always say "Let's forget about the have-nots in housing, in social services, in education." These people forget that they themselves are of immigrant stock. They came from immigrants. The only original Americans were the Indians.

So they should not be so smart now that we have invited those people to come from various lands to come to America as a welcome guest, to stay with us, to show that we have a great America, to show that we can open our arms to all people. We should take them in and absorb them to continue to grow and to get new vitality from them.

I think these people, the conservatives who look upon these things as not within their responsibility—I think, Mr. Chairman, that they should not forget that these people who come from other lands, if they are not taken care of properly, to put them on the right path toward being good Americans, to grow up to be good Americans, they are going to cause other Americans who are here problems. Police protection, fires, housing and all these slum areas begin to build. These Americans who come from foreign lands don't want to be in slums packed like rats in hovels, but that is the best they can have.

I think we should get them out of these areas, these ghettos and get them into the other areas where all of us can enjoy the great America we promised to everybody.

Mr. Hawkins. Thank you and thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Mink. Any other questions from my colleagues?

Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell. Madam Chairman, thank you.

I am certainly sympathetic to what you have been saying. I am wondering, since we have to be practical and realistic in a situation like this, if the chairperson or yourself could give me any idea what this legislation means in dollars as far as the United States is concerned. How much would it cost us to do this?

Mr. Loo. I think, Congressman Bell, it is well taken. I think in legislative halls we always worried about where the money comes from. I think here as far as Hawaii is concerned we get about over 6,000 immigrants a year. Assuming that the bill were to pass as is—the thousand dollars per year—that will be over $6 million.

Mr. Bell. You also would include with that the other States—New York as well as California. What would the total bill be for all the States?

Mr. Loo. I would not know, but I know this, which we have a precedent for. In Hawaii and my area particularly as selected as a Model Cities area. We get approximately $5 to $6 million a year in that particular area to help some of the problems that we face here. Of course, in a short while the Model Cities is being phased out, but I think that if the moneys are not available in the quantity we want, I think certainly we can look to a smaller program, a beginning anyway, and to try in different areas. In fact, in order to make an impact it should not be too little and too late. I think perhaps if you are going to put a number of dollars, then you should select certain target areas and say, "Let's try it here and see if it works," and if it does, spread it across the country.

I think that other communities will be asking for it if it works in the communities because you would be saving in other areas. Sir, in that I happen to be a member of the State Law Enforcement Agency, LEA, and we spent quite a sum of money for crime prevention and this may be part of the crime prevention.

We will be saving in other areas. It is not a total money that will be new moneys. There will be something that will be—you will be losing in some areas and gaining in others. Certainly since this will involve housing, this would help the housing industry which you people are looking to. It is in the doldums. That will take out some of the moneys instead of going to housing.

The same with education, instead of going through education as such you would get a package bill that takes care of the immigrant problem in total. You cannot just take care of one problem. I think you have a series of problems, a package that we have to address ourselves to.

Mr. Bell. Could you give me some idea as to what you are talking about in certain problem areas? For example, what percentage of unemployment, and criminal involvement are new immigrants; and do you have any figures on that so we can have some idea of what we are talking about? In other words, how many new immigrants are unemployed? How many of them are involved in crime, on welfare, and so forth? Do you have any figures?

Mr. Loo. I don't have the figures available, but I can make them available to you later. However, the area I do represent with all these new immigrants and the people that come there—besides the new Americans mentioned in the bill, we do have a lot of Samoans and they all settled in my area. We have the highest crime rate, the highest welfare and the highest housing problem in my area.

So it would be a symptom—and I would say for sure—having gone house to house in this area myself—I do not know that many of the immigrants are in very wretched circumstances. For instance, we do have a zoning code that there should be only one family per 5,000-square-foot lot. However, because of the crowded conditions I mentioned in my speech the immigrants are coming and staying two or three families in those particular homes of their relatives and others.

In order to take care of them, I have told the inspectors that "I am going to give you the funds, but I hope you will not chase them out." In other words, they can log this down as the illegal dwelling because of the number of people, but don't chase them out because you have to provide them a home. Therefore, we have a lot of illegally housed and illegally fed people.

We have started a program also for getting money from the State and operated by the city to give a square meal per day, every day to the senior citizens, and most of these people who have come as immigrant stock work in the plantations and after they retire came into my area and stayed because it is closer to town and closer to many of the things that they need and closer to their relatives, so therefore we have to provide these things for them.

Mr. Bell. The concept of this legislation appeals very much to me, but I wonder about the problems that could evolve as a result. I think there are some practical problems we have to consider. One is the financial problem that I suggested in my questions, but also the problem of others who are unemployed. They could very well turn around and say, "You are doing it for them, now how about me?"

The question might also come to mind as to how many programs do we already have that the immigrants would be eligible to apply for? Perhaps we should reinforce existing programs and see that the applications are properly handled and the communications are made so that immigrants know such programs are available, and maybe increase funding to make them more available.

These are all thoughts that come to my mind. I am only making suggestions and not indicating I am opposed to or in favor of the bill.

Mr. Loo. Sir, as far as the funds, I think I have some of the richest areas closest to the poorest areas that I mentioned. We do have a lot of the people who get involved in crime from the lower area going to the rich area. So these rich people would be happy if these people are taken care of so they don't bother them in the heights and the valleys.

The other thing is that I do not think that we have to worry in terms of Hawaii's concern. If we are taking the lead in certain areas in immigrations, we are not forgetting them. It is just we do not have resources and certainly you can beef up some of these through your package and your American bill. Those who are concerned about "Well, we are going to help a certain area of people and are not helping other areas," I think that has not happened in two areas. One, our model cities area. I told you that is in my area. We are already operating.

There has been no complaint as far as saying we are putting millions of dollars there so, therefore, why are we doing this? I think they think it is a good program.

So I think that it would be well received anyway. I do not think that these people feel concern. After all, don't forget that at least in Hawaii anyway, many of these people who we are going to help are actually relatives of those people who are there. They have been brought here by the new act, liberalized act of immigration to come to their relatives and friends. But unfortunately it does cost money to live in paradise and the high cost of living and the people who wanted their parents to come, their relative to come found it hard going to help them.

They are helping as much as they can, but it could be much more if the help is more from the Federal Government, which is causing the problem. Naturally we appreciate the fact of the liberalized immigration law, but at the same time certain areas are so impacted that I think we have to help those areas, the other areas of the States to be helped. After all, my area does not grow any wheat. Yet I feel great concern—and I think it is a good bill—that we help the wheat farmers and other people.

Here we cannot say in this great country of ours that because we do not help ourselves that therefore we forget about the others. All areas where we have special concerns, we have to take those special concerns. This time we will not be able to be covered by a certain program, but another program will be covered. They get there, you might say, their share in other ways.

Mr. BELL. Thank you, Mr. Loo.

Mrs. MINK. We thank you very much, Councilman Loo, for your responses and for your contribution to the hearings this morning.

I would like to call the next witness, Jack Casford, Human Relations Representative, Human Rights Commission, representing the Office of the Mayor, city of San Francisco.

Mr. Loo. May I put this in the record, this "Report on Immigrant Services and Problems, 1973, State Immigration Service Center, Commission of Manpower and Full Employment, State of Hawaii."

Mrs. MINK. That report will be placed on file in the committee.

Mr. Loo. There is another one, "Evaluation of Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Office of the Governor, August 1974."

Mrs. MINK. That also will be received for the files of the committee and, if appropriate, will be inserted in the record at a later time.

Thank you very much, Councilman Loo.

Mr. CASFORD please.

STATEMENT OF JACK CASFORD, HUMAN RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE, HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, REPRESENTING THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. CASFORD. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MINK. You have a prepared statement which will be inserted in the record at this point.

Mr. CASFORD. Yes, and I will read that statement on behalf of the mayor. He would have been here if it had been possible. I am his designate representative.

Chairperson Mink, honorable members of the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, I am pleased to be able today to bring you San Francisco's strong support of H.R. 9895, the New American Education and Employment Assistance Act. As one of America's major gateway cities (which include Seattle and Los Angeles on the west coast; New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico; and Miami, Boston and New York on the east coast), San Francisco is acutely aware of the greatly increased numbers of immigrants coming to this country for residence, and the attendant greatly increased burdens of local communities to provide the basic social services to them. Immigrants admitted at the Port of San Francisco totaled 16,436 in 1971. This number rose to 19,329 in 1973, an increase of 17.6 percent. In 1969, only 4 years earlier, that figure was 13,222.

In a city of 681,000 (the July 1, 1973, estimate) with a minority population of about 50 percent, including Spanish Americans, Chinese, 9.0 percent; Filipinos, 4.0 percent; Japanese, 1.7 percent. There are also substantial numbers, which are increasing, of Samoans (an estimated 15,000 in the San Francisco Bay area), Koreans and people from India and Pakistan. Our Spanish American population, always increasing due to immigration from Central and South America, is approximately 15 percent of the whole.

Immigration and Naturalization Service figures released in 1973 show that in 1971, 71,183 admitted immigrants intended permanent residence in the State of California—second only to New York. By 1973, this residence intention had risen to 85,062 for California—an increase of 19.5 percent.

A study in 1971 by the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco (which formally endorsed H.R. 9895 in February 1974) showed that 60 percent of the nearly 95,000 Chinese immigrants who arrived in the United States between 1964 and 1971 settled in three States: Hawaii, New York, and California. For San Francisco, this meant 20,000 Chinese new resident immigrants. Updated figures since 1971 would show a proportionate increase, as is shown by the fact that in 1971, the Chinese made up 8.3 percent of the city's total population, rising, as I noted above, to 9 percent by July 1973.

Thus, by using the example of the Chinese community alone, you can appreciate the increased burden placed on the social services capabilities of gateway cities which, like San Francisco, are the arrival ports for immigrants.

Indeed, measurability of the true impact is made difficult by a situation that was referred to in the Human Rights Commission study in 1971:

> Lack of representative information about how many Chinese immigrants have settled in San Francisco emanates from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's method of tabulating arrivals by port of entry rather than area of settlement. The difficulty in estimating this figure is compounded by the diversity of categories under which immigrants and immigrants exempt from numerical limitation come into the United States.

The San Francisco Department of City Planning did a 1970 census summary analysis of San Francisco's Chinatown which points out dramatically the effect of the entry of new, and highly vulnerable, populations: An increase in population density in ethnic communities where virtually all new arrivals tend to settle first; a stepped-up housing shortage with resultant overcrowding; an increase in unemployment statistics, stemming from the obvious fact that persons who do not speak English, or very little, are virtually unemployable even if there were jobs available; and, finally, increased problems of antisocial behavior by persons ill-housed, ill-fed, frustrated by joblessness, and torn from familiar cultural patterns and lifestyles.

I have cited the Chinese experience specifically, but these same concerns can be found in the other major ethnic communities of our city—and in every gateway city in the United States.

I would point out the heavy demands placed on the San Francisco city school system by the steady influx of newcomers into San Francisco that has taken place since the 1965 McCarran Act lifted immigration restrictions. This influx, as I have noted, has been heaviest from Asia, and from Central and South America.

I agree wholeheartedly with the Federal policies that have removed the unjust restrictions on immigration into the United States, but at the same time, realistically, the gateway cities need assistance in order to provide basic social services to these potential new citizens in order not to make our immigration policies a mockery.

One of the largest expenditures in the adult division budget of the San Francisco Community College District (the City College), for example, goes to teaching English as a Second Language (the program title). A 21-year-old Chinese from Hong Kong, or a 45-year-old Filipino mother of three, or a young man from Peru with his family—these are typical of the 1,233 students who currently are enrolled in the ESL program.

The City College total enrollment, by the way, was 2,025 this spring. Thus, more than half were in ESL courses. Those countries with 50 or more students represented were: Burma, Canada, China, El Salvador, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Philippines. There were 349 enrollees from Hong Kong, and 126 from the Philippines, with China and El Salvador, 104 and 100 respectively.

The adult occupational division of the Community College currently teaches about 225 English as a Second Language classes, with 5,000 students. A study made in 1972 showed that about 36 percent are either on permanent resident or student or visitor's visas in this country.

H.R. 9895 addresses these concerns directly and imaginatively. It would permit gateway cities to determine through their existing social agencies how programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance, and other activities could be carried out under Federal grant money. Representative Mink's bill would, in addition, authorize Public Health Service treatment for immigrants, food stamps, travel grants of up to $250 per immigrant to travel from a gateway city to another State for employment purposes, and direct the U.S. Employment Service to establish programs in gateway cities of job referral for immigrants to jobs available in other States.

Federal assistance to immigrants has a dramatic precedent in this country, namely, the Cuban refugee program, formally established by President John F. Kennedy in February 1961. Federal intervention had begun in 1960 under President Eisenhower, when a Cuban Refugee Emergency Center was established (using Presidential contingency fund moneys) in Miami. The refugee program sought to provide resettlement aid, employment opportunities, basic maintenance grants, essential health service, aid for local public school operating costs, training and educational opportunities, care for unaccompanied children, and to undertake a surplus food distribution program.

Total expenditures from 1961 through 1972 were $729.7 million. Between 1968 and 1970, the median family income of Cuban families in Miami rose from $5,200 yearly to $7,200 yearly—a 38 percent rise. Cuban refugees have established thousands of small businesses in Dade County (Miami) and nearly half of the Cuban families in that county owned their own homes by 1971. Cubans also have begun active involvement in politics on the local level.

These impressive gains in economic and social status took place as a direct result of Federal assistance.

The Cuban refugee program will be phased out by June 30, 1977, for the main reason that far fewer Cubans are traveling to this country for settlement and, of course, altered political policies. But all new refugees will have to apply for public assistance for which State and local agencies receive no special compensation.

The Cuban refugee program, in the opinion of San Francisco, has demonstrated the significant role Federal intervention can play in developing mechanisms by which refugees can be settled effectively into American communities. Language, employment, housing, youth, health and socialization problems are great now. They will grow greater, beyond the ability of gateway cities and the States they are in to handle them.

H.R. 9895 is a beginning, and I respectfully urge that this subcommittee report it out favorably to the House for passage and implementation.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Casford. We appreciate your testimony and I am deeply appreciative of the interest of not only yourself as demonstrated earlier in the year when you invited me out to San Francisco to discuss this bill with your fellow Commission members and others interested in San Francisco, and I appreciate especially the endorsement of the bill by Mayor Alioto.

Mrs. Chisholm, do you have any questions?

Mrs. CHISHOLM. I don't know if I have questions, although I have a few statements which might lead to questions. I sit here and I am agonized on several levels. I think that the utterances of welcome to the immigrants who come to the shores of this country and have not been consistent in terms of the assistance by the Federal Government to help these people become acclimated to this country. This raises all kinds of questions, but is a reality that we have to deal with. I think of the Haitian population in New York where in some areas the black Americans are concerned about the Haitians taking certain jobs from them.

I would suggest that we shall need to reconcile the projections in this bill with respect to the reality of the situations that we are facing now. Large segments of our population need so much help and they are fearful of the new immigrants. I wonder if you have any ideas.

I am relating this to you in terms of the experience I am getting from black people—let me put it on the line—who have been here for years, and are not able to be cared for. I wonder if there can be some kind of reconciliation.

The burden on the States is unequal. Just about four or five States have large concentrations of Asian Americans—and large numbers of Spanish-speaking people. They need and are entitled to concrete help from the Federal Government. Immigrants are using the services; sanitation, police, educational services, and the people in those States are not able to absorb, in terms of their own tax dollars, the kind of programs they must put into being in order to help new immigrants.

Mr. Casford. It is my belief these are not assistance or gifts. These would be Federal moneys that are an investment in everybody's future. When any person lives in this country or comes to this country to live, I do not believe that assistance initially through funding is a gift or a preferential kind of thing given to any one group of people.

I believe an investment in the opportunity to have a decent place to live, to have your family with you, to have self-respect, to assimilate into another culture is an investment for everyone and it is that concept that I would hope that the clashing cultures would be able to understand.

I have idealistic perhaps and unrealistic things from that standpoint because it is the hope for the human understanding, but that is my response when the question is put, how can we afford in times of economic stress to make this particular kind of allocation, and my answer is that the allocation in the long range is an investment, a long-range investment and that the people who are living here now certainly cannot be expelled.

There is no expulsion policy here any longer. There was in California and there have been some dreadful experiences about that, but there is not to be any expulsion and an immediate investment in peoples' job training, in their feeling of stability in the community is an investment that will pay off much sooner for the entire society.

Mrs. Chisholm. I agree wholeheartedly. I am not against the concept enunciated in the bill, but I am trying to grapple in a very realistic fashion with the kind of problems that come to me as a representative of a specific minority in this country who also have been trying desperately to be absorbed in the midstream of American life.

I am just asking—maybe in kind of a rhetorical fashion, how are we going to reconcile this, because I think we have to face the realities of the situations with which we are dealing today. That is all I am asking. Thank you.

Mrs. Mink. Questions?

Mr. Bell. Yes, Madam Chairperson.

Mr. Casford, how many immigrants who already have come into the California area through San Francisco already have jobs lined up before they come, and isn't this mandated by either the State or the Nation? I know my office has helped immigrants enter the country, and most of them had to have a job lined up.

Mr. Casford. A sponsor, yes. I think most of the people who entered until the last few years were required to present documentation to show they had a sponsor. It was some concept the sponsor had to guarantee that the immigrant for whom they were speaking would not become a burden on the local system, but I do believe that served to be exclusionary and I think it was considered unjust and the McCarran Act was then repealed.

Am I correct in that idea, Madam Chairperson?

Mrs. Mink. I am afraid not. The requirement is still in certain categories of the preference system that the individuals be able to obtain employment guarantees or be able to show through the filing of financial affidavits that they will be cared for financially. But may I respond to that point by saying that even though a family may be able to assure financial support and file the necessary affidavits and put up the necessary public bonds to have a family member come, this does not mean that that family can cope with the social, cultural changes which that individual is going to be faced with when they do arrive, and it is this area of public responsibility that no financial affidavit statement is going to be able to answer.

So it is not a question of money or the question of having a home to go to or even in some instances a job, but all the other attendant problems that go with coming into the country for the first time.

Mr. Bell. I always hate to be a devil's advocate and it does not necessarily reflect how I feel about this, but I think there are questions that we have to ask. On the House floor we have pretty smart people who ask many questions, and I would like to be prepared with some of the answers.

Again, if it is mandated that an immgrant have a job when he comes in, then if he somehow loses that job after he gets here, then my question still stands: Wouldn't they be in the position to get training through programs that we have already established? Do you have any statistics on the comparison, for example, of State and Federal dollars that go to immigrants?

Mr. Casford. No, sir, I don't have figures of that nature, but I can tell you that I do not myself know as regards unemployment in the city and county of San Francisco, which is approximately 8 percent now——

Mr. Bell. Unemployment?

Mr. Casford. Yes, sir. I do not know whether or not figures are kept that show a breakdown of the proportion of the unemployed who are immigrants.

Mr. Bell. You do not have any idea what the State of California pays or what the city of San Francisco pays per immigrant?

Mr. Casford. No, sir. I could provide that.

Mr. Bell. I believe there is an amount that the State pays and the city of San Francisco pays.

Mr. Casford. Per immigrant?

Mr. Bell. I think so.

Mr. Casford. At the time of entry or for general assistance you mean?

Mr. Bell. For general assistance, yes.

Mr. Casford. Through our Welfare Department, our Social Services Department?

Mr. Bell. Yes.

Mr. Casford. I don't know specifically. I do believe that there are very, very few moneys that come into the city of San Francisco from either the State or Federal Government that are designated to take care of any particular extra burden because of immigrants. I believe our entire social system operates without any additional funding or any additional appropriation because of the extra burden.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Casford, I think—regardless of my good friend Mrs. Mink's comment—I think we do have a problem in selling this, due to the fact that the Government does require immigrants to have a job. That is a pretty tough one to get over.

It seems to me that we have a long way to go as a Nation in picking up our feet in establishing and making more effective welfare programs and job training programs. I think we have a lot to do to improve communications with new immigrants to bring them into the mainstream.

I think there is a lot we can do, but the requirement right now of having a job—and I have helped people enter and I am one of those who believes we should increase our immigration—but I have been instrumental in helping immigrants get lined up for jobs and I know the requirements. So it seems to me that this is one of the problems you would have trying to sell this bill on the House floor.

Mr. CASFORD. We are working in the field of unemployment and in today's situation unemployment is one of the thrusts of the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco which is in touch with every community organization that is a job development kind of operation that it can be in touch with. These organizations cover the entire spectrum of the ethnic and minority community of San Francisco and they range all the way from one telephone and one office in somebody's home to four separately funded operations, and that is the thrust of their work in job development.

I know that one of the stumbling blocks to professional and middle-class immigrants has been professional standard societies that set up conditions that do not include admitting other degrees that they may have. For a time we had the Filipino population of California fund themselves—there were many doctors and dentists who could not conform under the American professional standards then.

They finally got a piece of legislation through Sacramento that permitted Filipino dentists who had degrees and experience in the Philippines to practice dentistry. Otherwise they were doing janitorial work. There are many immigrants who have tremendous skills that with the briefest kinds of education, a brushing up of some language ability, could immediately enter the mainstream in providing social services of a professional nature, particularly medical and former social workers and so forth.

I have talked to people who come from every walk of life who have never heard anything about the words "human rights" and they come in and many of these are people of a highly sophisticated background, and they are bitterly frustrated because they cannot practice their profession in this country because of these, I suppose, archaic professional standards that were set up years ago.

Mrs. MINK. Any further questions from my colleagues?

Mr. BENITEZ. No, quetsions, just my congratulations, Madam Chairman.

Mr. STEIGER. I am trying to figure out—and perhaps I had better ask the chairman—it says that the benefits of the bill will be available to a foreign-born individual residing in the United States and I assume, Madam Chairman, that this applies only to a foreign-born individual who is lawfully residing in the United States.

Mrs. MINK. Absolutely. You have been reading the Evening Star.

Mr. STEIGER. Yes, and I have been going to some of my favorite restaurants and noticing how few staff they have these days.

How do we specify that? The bill says "any foreign-born individual," but that is not limited. In other words, where do we define who is an eligible recipient for assistance under this act?

Mrs. MINK. Under the laws of the United States there is a specific definition for an immigrant and an immigrant is one that has a valid permanent visa and so if we have not made that point clear in the bill, I certainly will modify it to satisfy the gentleman. That is certainly the intent here.

Mr. STEIGER. That is the intent?

Mrs. MINK. Yes, that they have to be in possession of a bona fide visa.

Mr. STEIGER. That being the case, why are we limiting this assistance only to those who emigrate—those who come to the United States? For example, if I have an unemployment rate in Adams County, Wis., of 16 percent, I would be very hard pressed to say that as job-seeking citizens they are precluded from getting this kind of assistance we are making available, including $250 to each member of a family, to the immigrant and family who travel from the gateway city under the bill to any other State except that State in which the gateway city is located for the purposes of finding a job.

How do I defend that?

Mrs. MINK. I don't quite understand your question. If you are suggesting that because we single out a specific category of individual for assistance and do not make it generally available to everybody, that you will have difficulties in your local for supporting this bill, then I can understand it.

Obviously the assistance is not being made available to your community if you do not have large numbers of immigrants, so if the pressures of your constituency are such that you cannot develop a national posture on this issue, then that is something that I cannot respond to. It seems to me that this is a national issue. It is a national immigration law and immigrants do tend to concentrate their places of residence when they arrive in certain selected areas in the country and thereby create and compound their difficulties of adjustment and it is in recognition of that problem that it seems to me logical to specify special assistance for these groups of individuals.

To the extent that we can provide assistance and help them adjust, then they will constitute no further problem wherever they might then decide to live and move to and continue to maintain their families, so it is a matter of trying to do something at a period of time when it is critical for their adjustment into the country. And it seems to me this is the least we can do.

It is a new idea. It may take time for Members to appreciate the enormity of the problem, but I believe that it is a legitimate request upon the Federal Government that when it establishes an immigration policy that there be contributions to the local communities that have excessively large numbers of immigrants to absorb. It is not the national policy, Mr. Steiger, to dictate to the immigrant where he or she can live. If that were the national policy with regard to the immigration law, then perhaps we would not need this law as Wisconsin communities would be required to take their percentage of new Americans and everybody then would have an equal responsibility to support the American philosophy of having an open country which welcomes new citizens.

Mr. Steiger. I am trying to understand the thrust of what you said—why San Francisco is trying to get out from under the Chinese community——

Mr. Casford. What do you interpret as trying to get out from under the Chinese community? San Francisco does not consider the Chinese community an onerous burden. It considers it a part of the community.

Mr. Steiger. I hope it would, but by virtue of what you are saying—let me read from your statement—"using the example of the Chinese community alone you can appreciate the increased burden placed on the social service capabilities of gateway cities which like San Francisco are the arrival ports for immigrants."

Mr. Casford. I was using the Chinese community to show the increased numbers of people who are coming into the country to become potential citizens, fellow citizens of this country, and indicating by the use of the statistics and the numbers, the greater burden. The term I used "burden" was—rather, I would use the words "obligation of this country." We do not consider it an onerous burden.

I would say also, sir, that any community where you felt objections from a constituency who were native born, spoke the language fluently, had been employed and educated there, had every availability of knowing the system, friends, relatives, freedom of movement and so forth, that the special minor advantage that an immigrant might receive from a $250 allocation was extremely modest compared with what a native-born person here would have.

So that it would not be considered a special advantage in any way at all. As a matter of fact, it would be such a modest thing as to be almost negligible.

Mr. Steiger. It seems to me what San Francisco is doing in this case is seeking to have those who are a burden on the social service capabilities of San Francisco move someplace else.

Mr. Casford. No, sir. The statement does not say that San Francisco seeks to have them move someplace else.

Mr. Steiger. Then let's take out of the bill that grant of funds.

Mr. Casford. That would be a point on the bill that you could debate with the members of your subcommittee, but San Francisco is not on record and will not be on record as saying it is trying to get its fellow American citizens of Chinese ancestry to leave that city.

Mrs. Mink. If the gentleman will yield at that point. If I could get the gentleman's support for this legislation, that might be a point of compromise.

Mr. Steiger. The gentlelady has said, I think perceptively so, that it is going to be a long time before a majority of this House will move in the direction of the bill and I say that respectfully to the gentlelady because I know of her interest and of the fact she has a very deep commitment in this field, but there is a chasm here which at the moment at least is not decreased by what I have heard. And I shall listen with great interest and I hope I can learn and I thank the witness.

I am delighted to know you are not trying to move them out.

Mr. Casford. I reinforce my denial of that feeling at all. Come to San Francisco and see how we live together. We are trying every day to live together.

Mr. Steiger. San Francisco is a great city, one of the greatest in the United States.

Mr. BELL. I would second that, being from California. I think that is one of the greatest cities next to Los Angeles.

Mr. CASFORD. We appreciate, in San Francisco, what can be done in this House toward helping this country really make a thing of its invitation to everyone to become fellow citizens.

Mrs. CHISHOLM. I just came back from San Francisco yesterday morning.

Mr. CASFORD. I am returning this afternoon.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you, Mr. Casford We appreciate your contribution.

I would like to call next a panel of witnesses: Lemuel Ignacio, executive director, Pacific Asian Coalition, San Francisco, Calif.; Po Wong, director, Chinese Newcomers Service Center, San Francisco; and Rod Estrada, director, Filipino Newcomers Center, San Francisco. There is also Dr. William Chen, Special Assistant to the President, National Capital Lodge, Washington, D.C., Chinese-American Citizens Alliance.

If you will take your places there at the witness table, we will start with Mr. Ignacio. We have copies of your statements and in the interest of time I would make an urgent plea that each of you summarize your statement. All of your materials will be inserted in the record at this point in full as through presented to the committee and we will welcome your summaries. After the four of you have concluded your presentations, you will then be open to questions from members of the subcommittee.

[The documents referred to follows:]

PACIFIC ASIAN COALITION,
San Francisco, Calif., November 16, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: Attached is our statement of support for your bill H.R. 9895 or the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act. It was unanimously voted in our last Board of Directors meeting to support this bill. Our support carries the endorsement of nine regions throughout the United States.

We commend you for your efforts and work on our behalf as Americans of Asian and Pacific ancestry. We are deeply grateful to you.

We hope that the U.S. Congress will pass your bill and appropriate the necessary funds to fully implement it. Let us all hope for the best.

Sincerely yours,

PAIGE KAWELO BARBER,
Chairperson.
LEMUEL F. IGNACIO,
Executive Director.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION: A MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE PACIFIC/ASIAN COMMUNITIES

I have been mandated to testify at this committee hearing on H.R. 9895 by the National Board of Directors of the National Coalition of Asian Americans and Pacific Island Peoples for Human Services and Action. Our short name is the Pacific/Asian Coalition. This statement of support was jointly prepared by Ms. Paige Kawelo Barber of Hawaii, our chairperson, and I.

The Pacific/Asian Coalition is the only organization of its kind in America. This is the first time in the history of the United States that Americans of Asian and Pacific ancestry have organized nationally into a coalition. We are a coalition composed of Chinese, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Indian from Asia, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, and Samoan. We have nine regions throughout the United States: Pacific Northwest, Hawaii, Northern California, Southern California, South East, North Central, Mountain and West South Central, Mid Atlantic, and New England. Each of the regions in the last nine months have held a regional conference plus a special conference for rural Pacific/Asian peoples. The problem brought about by the new and massive wave of immigration since the liberalization of the National Origins Act in 1965 was a recurring and dominant problem-definition subject in all the conferences.

Here is a quick overview of the situation:

1. JAPANESE POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND POVERTY

a. Population. The Japanese are the largest Asian American subgroup with a 1970 population of 591,000 persons. 72% of all Japanese Americans live in Hawaii and California.

b. Immigration. Between 1960 and 1970, the Japanese population in the United States increased by 27%. Since 1970, the rate of Japanese immigration to the United States has averaged 5,000 per year.

c. Poverty. There is an average of 2.1 families in poverty for every one family receiving public assistance in the United States; the ratio for Japanese families is 2.2 to one. The ratio is most imbalanced in states of gateway cities where there are 3.8 Japanese families with incomes below poverty for every one family on welfare.

2. CHINESE POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, POVERTY, AND HOUSING

a. Population. The Chinese are the second largest Asian American subgroup with a 1970 population reported by Census at 435,000 persons. Over half of the Chinese population live in the western states: 39% in California alone with another 12% in Hawaii. Additionally 27% of all Chinese live in the Northeast with almost 20% in the State of New York.

b. Immigration. During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Chinese population in the United States increased by 84%. At least two-thirds of the additional people added to the population are new immigrants. Chinese immigration to the U.S. has averaged 19,000 persons per year in the last 6 years. High proportions of recent immigrants are concentrated in cities in California and New York: 52% of the Chinese in San Franscisco, 54% of the Chinese in Los Angeles, and 67% of the Chinese in New York City are foreign born.

c. Poverty. There are 2.8 Chinese families in poverty for every one that is on welfare. Ratios of families in poverty to families receiving public assistance among Chinese are particularly imbalanced in urban New York State, where there are four families in poverty for every one that is receiving welfare.

d. Housing. A fifth of all Chinese housing in the United States is regarded as overcrowded. The conditions for the Chinese are worse in New York City where a third of all housing units are overcrowded. Additionally, a fifth of all Chinese housing in New York and San Francisco is without adequate plumbing.

3. FILIPINO POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, POVERTY, AND HOUSING

a. Population. The Filipinos are the third largest of Asian American subgroups with a 1970 population reported by Census of 343,000 persons. During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Filipino population of the United States nearly doubled. Over two-thirds of the Filipinos live on the West Coast, 40% in California and another 28% in Hawaii.

b. Immigration. Filipinos are now the largest of Asian groups immigrating to the United States and the second largest of all national groups immigrating to the U.S. Since the Census was taken in 1970, an additional 80,000 Filipinos have immigrated, representing an increase of about 25% over the 1970 figure. If the current rates of Filipino immigration continues throughout the 70's, Filipinos will outnumber both Japanese and Chinese in the United States.

c. Poverty. In many urban areas there are 3.5 families in poverty to everyone on welfare. In San Francisco, while 31% of all poverty families are on welfare, only 19% of Filipino families in poverty are.

d. Housing. 28% of all Filipino households in the United States live in overcrowded conditions, but 40% of all Filipino families in Honolulu and 30% in San Francisco live under such substandard conditions.

4. KOREAN POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND LANGUAGE FACILITY

a. Population. The 1970 Census represents the first time that Koreans were enumerated as a distinct ethnic group. In that year, 70,000 were reported. The

Koreans in the United States are a more dispersed population than other Asians. In 1970, 44% of all Koreans lived in the West, 20% in the Northeast, 19% in the Midwest, and 17% in the South.

b. Immigration. Currently, Koreans are the second largest Asian group immigrating into the United States. Since the 1970 Census was taken another 56,100 Koreans immigrated to the U.S. representing an 80% increase over the 1970 population.

c. Language Facility. English language facility is a major problem for all Koreans, hampering the ability of the adults to obtain a job commensurate with their education as well as the performance of children in school. In 1970, 58% of the native born Koreans and 91% of the foreign-born Koreans listed Korean as their mother tongue.

d. May it be noted that demographic data on Koreans is very nil.

5. THE PACIFIC ISLANDERS: GUAMANIAN, HAWAIIAN, AND SAMOAN

a. The 1970 U.S. Census did not seriously consider gathering statistics on Guamanians, Hawaiians, and Samoans. This must become a priority in the next U.S. Census. It is highly recommended that a special census must be taken in order that an accurate demographic profile can be constructed.

b. The New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act must consider the unique problem of the Pacific Island peoples. It is not a problem of immigration as defined in the bill H.R. 9895. Guamanians, Hawaiians, and Samoans who migrate to the U.S. mainland suffer more than the immigrant from Asia. They get the worst deals and are in the worst conditions. This is a growing problem in the gateway cities of Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Now let me translate the facts and figures into case histories:

1. *Chinese.*—Mr. A, a Chinese, is thirty-six years old, married, with four children. He immigrated to this country with his entire family because he heard and read about *the good life* in the United States in Hong Kong. After seven months of job hunting, he finally became a waiter in one of the restaurants in Chinatown in San Francisco. To make both ends meet for the family his wife works in a garment factory. Both earn below minimum wages.

2. *Japanese.*—Mrs. B, a Japanese, is a 44-year-old mother of five children, all still living in Japan. After a year of job hunting she finally resigned herself to the fact that the only job she can obtain is a hotel maid.

3. *Korean.*—Mr. C., a Korean, is a married 54-year-old former Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at a university in Korea. For one year he sought for a job as a teacher at any level. He failed and is at present a mail clerk.

4. *Filipino.*—Mrs. D., Filipino, is forty-five years old and a dentist. She obtained her dental degree in the Philippines and practiced for fifteen years before she came to the United States. After seeking employment in her profession or any related field for nine months she gave up and accepted a job as a nurse's aide in a convalescent home.

A SUMMARY OF THE FACTS, FIGURES, AND CASE HISTORIES

The estimated total of immigrants since 1970 from Asia alone is over a quarter of a million persons. Measure that in terms of disillusionment, frustration, and human suffering. The equivalent is hell!

And our parents came
    to share the Amerikan dream.
Yes, they made good workers,
    diminutive tontos to help . . .
Set tables;
Wash dishes;
Pick produce;
And clean up after
    the waste makers.
And our parents stayed
    to share the Amerikan dream.

The American dream? With the passage of the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act and the necessary appropriation to implement the bill Asian and Pacific Island peoples will have a chance to be part of the American reality of equal opportunity and fulfilled lives.

PILIPINO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
San Francisco, Calif., November 14, 1974.

U.S. Representative PATSY T. MINK,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: The Philipino Organizing Committee is a mass-based people's organization in the South of Market neighborhood, the Pilipino turf in San Francisco. There are 10,000 Pilipinos in this three-census-tract area with almost 100 percent new immigrants.

During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Pilipino population of the United States nearly doubled. Two-thirds of the additional population were new immigrants. Pilipinos are now the largest of Asian groups immigrating to the United States and the second largest of all national groups to immigrate to this country. Since the Census was taken in 1970 an additional 90,000 Pilipinos have immigrated, representing an increase of about 25 percent over the 1970 figure.

We strongly support your Bill H.R. 9895 or the New Americans and Employment Opportunity Act of 1974. The passage of this bill in the U.S. Congress and the necessary appropriation to implement the bill will be of great benefit to our people.

We thank you for your wonderful work in our behalf.

Mabuhay!

ANTONIO A. GRAFILO,
Coordinator.

ASIAN COALITION FOR ACTION,
November 16, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: Asian Coalition for Action supports your bill, H.R. 9895. ACA is a San Francisco Bay Area based organization composed of concerned Asians from the various Asian communities in the area. ACA believes that although each Asian-American community faces some problems that are peculiar to that community, we Asian-Americans face a host of problems that are common to all communities. ACA recognizes the urgent need to articulate and focus attention on specific and collective problems. ACA is dedicated to serving all Asian communities. Under normal circumstance ACA believes in the principle of self-determination with each and every Asian-American community. Thus, ACA is not the spokesman for all of the Asian-American communities. Instead, ACA is a facilitator and a catalyst organization.

ACA is aware of the discriminatory and racist policies of the Federal government in regards to immigration laws towards the Asians in first half of this century. ACA is also aware of the contributions of Asians to this country. Asians through their "blood, sweat and tears" have contributed much to this country but have received little back from this country. Since the liberalization of the immigration laws (in 1965) which eliminated the quota system, the immigration of Asians have made a profound impact on their respective communities. In the case of Chinese, they immigrated heavily beginning in the mid-sixties. In the case of Filipino, Koreans and Samoans their immigrantion have begun in the late sixties. In all of these cases the immigrants find their way to the "gateway cities" such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, New York and other major metropolitan areas. Within these gateway cities these immigrants seek out their own ethnic group in order to find a sense of security and a sense of belonging. The enormous task of making a new life in a strange environment overwhelms the immigrant when he lands in this country. Language and cultural differences inevitably isolates and prevents the immigrant from full interacting with this society.

Again, ACA is in total support of your bill which would allow the allocation of Federal funds to the regions most affected by newly arrived immigrants. However, ACA prefers that actual funding be channeled directly to the local "grassroot" Asian communities that are most affected by the problems that occur on a day to day basis. So far the bureaucracy and the insensitivity of the local government (State and local municipal) have become a major obstacle for the Asian seeking necessary resources to cope with these immigration problems.

Our sincere appreciation for your deep concern about these recent immigrants. In closing if you need any more support for your bill please contact us.

Sincerely,

David Hon Chuen Quan,
President.

Prepared Statement of Po Wong, Director, Chinese Newcomers Service Center, San Francisco, Calif.

Representative Hawkins, Representative Mink, Committee members and friends: we are here today to discuss a bill which sets historical precedent: H.R. 9895 addresses the concerns of immigrants in a positive light and constructively tries to deal with long standing needs, apathy and exclusion. My name is Po Wong, I am the Director of the Chinese Newcomers Service Center in San Francisco, California. In a real sense, what is said today affects me. I have been in this country for six years. I am an immigant, a new American and a U.S. citizen. I have been asked to come here today to share our needs and aspirations with you.

Five years ago, San Francisco was feeling the effect of 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act amendments. The revisions were made in order that family members previously excluded from this country could be reunited. Many parents, spouses and children were able to again live with their relatives, as one family. Social, health, manpower, education and other agencies were realizing they could no longer ignore the increasing numbers of non-English speaking clients, patients, parents and children. In Chinatown, community agencies' bilingual staff resources were drained with requests for translators, interpreters, and bilingual professionals. From this need, the Chinese Newcomers Service Center was begun.

A first stop multi-service office, the Newcomers Center, a private non-profit organization, provides home visiting, information, referral, switchboard, escort and other services to any Chinese speaking person who needs help. Over the last five years we have been commended by public agencies for a vital service. The police, welfare department, health department and public schools all depend upon our Center's interpretation and support services. In the last two years other Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino communities have used our model of service delivery in their own Centers. There is seldom a question about the need and urgency for such services to non-English speaking persons. However, verbal support is rarely followed by the necessary financial support.

In the last year 75 local and national private foundations have refused to fund our proposals because our needs were not "new" and our needs were for on-going already proven programs. At the same time government agencies tell us that our needs are not legislated into their budgets and their hands are tied by policies made elsewhere.

It has been nine years since the 1965 amendments to the Immigration Act, and almost two hundred years since immigrants began making this country what it is and can be. It is about time that the government recognize its responsibility to assure and foster the development of one of its richest resources: its newcomers.

Let's take an example like San Francisco's Chinese population. Over the last five years between 10,000 and 15,000 Chinese have arrived in San Francisco to restart their lives: to bring up their children, learn English and take on new and better employment. The Department of Labor has various manpower training programs which provide job training and job related English-as-a-Second Language instruction. In these manpower training programs, 215 Chinese were enrolled last year. Over 95% were placed in full-time jobs at the conclusion of their training. These newcomers were unemployed, often unskilled for jobs in this country, and without other income when they entered the program. The 95% who are now working not only demonstrate the ability of newcomers to embrace such a program, but also represents the lowest cost per unit factor and the highest success rate of any other program of its kind. What else needs to be done to demonstrate that newcomers do not come to America with their hands out. We come with a willingness to work hard and to persevere. Given the chance and opportunity to learn English, to update work skills and to compete for jobs in every sector of the community, we will succeed. We will make our contribution to this country and we will join and share in the work that needs to be done, but we must all work together.

Continuing the example of the manpower programs in San Francisco, the small number of Chinese immigrants who can enroll in such programs represents only 15% of the Chinese adults who arrived in San Francisco within that year alone. What about the thousands of other adults for whom such programs are not now available? This same need exists in Filipino, Korean and other communities. The same communities where having employment means more than enough food on the table and adequate shelter and clothes for the family; it means a condition to stay in this country; it means necessity to make their new living environment work for their family.

In fiscal year 1974, over 50% of those naturalized in San Francisco were Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Korean. Historical observations that Asians come to this country to make money and return to their country of origin are no longer true. Newcomers in this country who are permanent residents and refugees intend to stay, to take citizenship, and to make their contributions to this country's future.

In closing, I would like to remind you the H.R. 9895 does not say it will solve all of the problems of immigrants, but it will make the first historical step in the right direction. I urge you to vote for passage of this Bill and to urge your colleagues to vote the same way. Thank you.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Name: Po S. Wong.

Immigration Status: Immigrant and U.S. Citizen.

Sex: Male. Age: 46.

Place of Birth: China.

Date of Arrival: December 10, 1968.

Occupation: Pre-migration in Hong Kong—Adult English Language Teacher; Aircraft Engineer; Industrialist. Post-migration in San Francisco; Job Developer/Liaison Field Worker; Concentrated Employment Program, Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor (1970–1972). Director of Chinese Newcomers Service Center (since 1973).

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Serves and has served the following boards and committees in San Francisco, California:

S.F. Chinatown District Council.
San Francisco City Manpower Planning Council.
S.F. Chinatown Manpower Planning Committee.
San Francisco Skills Center ESL Program.
S.F. Chinatown Employment Development Department.
San Francisco Skills Center Student Association.
S.F. Chinatown Advisory Committee to the Community College District.
Junior High New Family Project.
Children's Bilingual T.V. Program.
S.F. Chinese Radio "Community Hour" Program.
East-West Weekly Editorial Board.
S.F. Chinatown Acculturation Committee.
North East Community Mental Health Services, Inc.
Teamsters Local 856 English Language Training Program.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHINESE NEWCOMERS SERVICE CENTER

Zoe Borkowski, Director,
International Institute,
2209 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94109.

Joe Chan, Attorney,
S.F. Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation,
250 Columbus Ave., Rm 200,
San Francisco, CA 94133.

Rosemary Chan, Teacher,
Chinese Education Center,
954 Washington Street,
San Francisco, CA 94108.

Buddy Choy, Director of Christian Service Dept.,
Donaldina Cameron House,
920 Sacramento Street,
San Francisco, CA 94108.

Cecelia Lai, Director,
Oakland Chinese Community Council,
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Oakland, CA 94607.

Harriet Haber, Director,
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Cecelia Jackson, M.D., Director,
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San Francisco,CA 94133,

Mei Lam, Social Worker,
S.F. Public School District,
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San Francisco, CA 94117.

Emily Leung, Director,
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San Francisco, CA 94108.

Norman Lew, Attorney,
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San Francisco, CA 94108.

Sheldon Lim, Student,
U.C. Berkeley,
2241 Durant, #18,
Berkeley, CA 94704.

George Ogino, Director,
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661 Commercial Street,
San Francisco, CA 94111.

Rev. James Pun,
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North East Health Services,
1490 Mason Street,
San Francisco, CA 94133.

Vera Haile, Supervisor,
Self-Help for the Elderly,
3 Old Chinatown Lane,
San Francisco, CA 94108.

Manson F. Wong,
Insurance Concepts, Inc.,
1255 Columbus Avenue,
San Francisco, CA 94133.

Eileen Heo, Psychiatric Counselor,
699 Arguello Boulevard, #205,
San Francisco, CA 94118.

CASE HISTORIES

Here are two actual case histories from the Chinese Newcomers Service Center files which demonstrate that relatively short-term services related to employment and English language learning in conjunction with supportive counseling and referrals can and will turn around the life situations of newcomers. In both cases these clients needed a myriad of interventions at the same time and the provision of such help prevented the onset of possible mental illness, family conflict, and financial need.

I. MR. AND MRS. LEUNG

Leung Nai Hung and his wife arrived in San Francisco in March 1, 1974. Mr. Leung has a degree in electrical engineering from a mainland China university and has worked in his own field for 10 years. He speaks some English. At the time when he dropped in at our Center, he expressed a desire to improve his English so that he can put his skills to use. We gave him information about job training and eventually, he got into a training program. After completing 5 months training, he found a job as a draftsman at the Bechtel Co. He is now receiving in-house training in the design section. A promotion will follow at the termination of this training.

His wife Sook Ying was 5 months pregnant at the time of first contact with the Center. She speaks a northern Chinese dialect and consequently was unable to communicate with anyone except her husband. She was very nervous and depressed because of the change in environment and because of conflicts between herself and her mother-in-law. She was so depressed that at one time she contemplated suicide. Fortunately our workers spoke her dialect. After long sessions of counseling, we referred her to a doctor who spoke her dialect, and arranged for her to see counselors at Family Planning.

We also referred her to adult English classes, she has since given birth to a healthy baby boy, and is continuing to attend English lessons. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leung feel they have settled down very nicely and anticipate a good life in their new country.

II. MR. AND MRS. LIM

Harrison Lim arrived in San Francisco with his wife and 3 children in May 1970. Both Mr. Lim and Mrs. Lim graduated from college. Mr. Lim obtained a master degree and his wife a bachelor degree. Mr. Lim worked in a school as Dean in Hong Kong, and Mrs. Lim taught in a high school.

Immediately after arrival the Lims began to face many problems. They could not speak the language and they could not get a job. They were totally frustrated and they needed information regarding employment, housing, language training and schooling. When emergency strikes there is no one to turn to. They were in a state of anxiety and depression.

Later on Mr. Lim was very fortunate to get into a training program, which had a job and language related training in 1971. After completion he worked for a social agency in Chinatown in San Francisco. The wife also learned English in an ESL class. Encouraged by the program, Mr. and Mrs. Lim decided to struggle along for a better life in their new country.

Mr. Lim now works in a social agency and also plans to establish a cultural institute to publish a bilingual journal to promote and enrich the American culture. As to the wife, Mrs. Lim is a partner of a cafeteria.

A PANEL CONSISTING OF LEMUEL IGNACIO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PACIFIC/ASIAN COALITION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; PO WONG, DIRECTOR, CHINESE NEWCOMERS SERVICE CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO; ROD ESTRADA, DIRECTOR, FILIPINO NEWCOMERS CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO; AND WILLIAM CHEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CAPITAL LODGE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. IGNACIO. I have been mandated to testify at this hearing on H.R. 9895 by the National Board of Directors of the National Coalition of Asian Americans and Pacific Island Peoples for Human Services and Action. Our short name is the Pacific/Asian Coalition.

This statement of support was jointly prepared by Ms. Paige Kawelo Barber of Hawaii, our chairperson, and I.

The Pacific/Asian Coalition is the only organization of its kind in America. This is the first time in the history of the United States that Americans of Asian and Pacific ancestry have organized nationally into a coalition. We are a coalition composed of Chinese, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Indian from Asia, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Samoan. We have nine regions throughout the United States. Each of the regions in the last nine months has held a regional conference plus a special conference for rual Pacific/Asian peoples. The problem brought about by the new and massive wave of immigration since the liberalization of the National Origins Act in 1965 was a recurring and dominant problem-definition subject in all the the conferences.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROD ESTRADA, FORMER DIRECTOR SANDIGAN, FILIPINO NEWCOMERS SERVICE CENTER

Mr. Chairman, honorable Members of the subcommittee, respected colleagues of the Asian/American community, until two weeks ago, I was the Director of the Filipino Newcomers Service Center (SANDIGAN), a privately-funded ethnic community agency in San Francisco.

I have attached to my testimony this morning, some endorsement letters which do not directly address themselves to this hearing, but which are very recent supporting documents of SANDIGAN's request for funding and, as such, reflect a broad base of support and representation in the San Francisco Bay Area Filipino community, and do bear relevantly on the purpose, nature and subject of this hearing. I am therefore submitting them as part of this document.

On behalf of SANDIGAN and those organizations serving and concerned about the Filipino community's welfare in the San Francisco Bay Area, I respectfully declare that we support Congresswoman Mink's bill—H.R. 9895—the New Americans and Education and Employment Assistance Act.

This is the first humane bill to be introduced in Congress that responds to a hitherto unmet need of a significant segment of the population of the United States. If passed, Congress would have helped in creating a potent source of manpower.

On numerous occasions in this country's history, the United States has benefited from contributions of immigrants from all over the world in most fields of human endeavor. Many Asians living now as immigrants, if given the opportunity, are waiting to be given the same chance to give their own contributions to their newly adopted country. Indeed, this country has already been fortunate in reaping rich harvests in Asian contributions. An outstanding example of this is the continuous exemplary performance of Congresswoman Mink and other distinguished members of Congress from Hawaii and, more recently, from Santa Clara, California; not to mention significant contributions in science, culture and technology. The story of immigrants and immigration is the story of America.

Recently, as a result of the Immigration Act of 1965, more Filipino immigrants have been coming to this country. The last three years, there has been an average of 29,000 annually. Rather than become creative citizens, many of them go unemployed for various reasons, like language deficiency, discrimination in employment through hiring, promotional and other policies. Many more are underemployed for these same reasons and more.

For our community in San Francisco alone, where 38,000 Filipinos form 5.6% of the city's population of 681,200,[1] SANDIGAN's caseload of 1,367 during the fiscal year 1973–74 showed a profile of underemployment of almost 85%. Simply stated, this means immigrants have jobs which have little or no relationship with their previous training and/or qualifications or, if they show any relationship at all, the jobs they are given place them much below their level of competency. The ensuing psychological trauma and mental agony jeopardize their creative drive and stifle their potential. Anyway you look at it, it spells WASTE—both of the person and for the country.

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[1] Sandigan Annual Report, 1973–74; Nov. 5, 1974, p. 8.

Most public agencies are insensitive to the immigrant's problem or need. This necessitates the formation and funding of ethnic community agencies like SANDIGAN which fully understand cultural difference and maximize the utilization of immigrant manpower, and translate immigrant training and qualification into meaningful economic output. Unfortunately, not all immigrants have the facility for the English language. Even Filipinos who have the basic introduction to the rudiments of English grammar have a gap in their bargaining power in the labor market in terms of articulation and fluency, that needs retraining and, in a few cases, polishing up.

However, public agencies do not provide the vital services needed to answer these problems. Unfortunately, ethnic community agencies struggle from year to year in search of funding, thus undermining their program and service delivery capability. Some never get off the ground at all for lack of funds.

Like the experience of all other Asian groups in the Bay Area of San Francisco, Filipinos are excluded in jobs that require policy-making, public contract and are union-dominated. For instance, they might be employed as professionals, but not as lawyers or judges; as dentists, but not as physicians or social scientists; as managers in self-employed retail trade, but not as sales managers or school administrators; as file clerks or typists, but not as receptionists or secretaries.[2]

This fact is further attested to by SANDIGAN's caseload. Out of the 215 clients that SANDIGAN was successfully able to place in various jobs during the last fiscal year (out of a total of 816 clients with employment problems), 159 were professionals, but not one of them was hired beyond the level of technician.

Among the top forty industries in the San Francisco-Oakland area, from 1970 to 1973, based on Equal Employment Opportunity Reporting Form 1 survey, Asian-Americans have gone beyond population parity in terms of Affirmative Action only in the following areas: Eating and Drinking places, Banking and Credit, Health Services, Apparel and Accessory stores, Hotels and Motels Professional Services, and Apparel and other Finished Products.[3]

Our children suffer in situations where bi-lingual education is sadly inadequate in curriculum content and methodology. In many instances, School Boards play politics to the entire disregard for remedial quality education. We have waged an uphill fight in having our children identified and categorized as Filipinos and not as Spanish-surnamed or Other Non-Whites.[4]

Our youth have now surfaced with serious problems for the Police Department, and while there might be law enforcement, the basic psycho-social causes of their delinquencies are not given proper attention and understanding. Killings between gangs are a new dimension to the Filipino community in San Francisco in the last 3 years.[5]

Although I am highly appreciative of the opportunity afforded the Asian-American community before this Subcommittee this day, I feel that the very short time alloted us in presenting our collective problems for our respective communities do not do justice to those problems nor to the communities.

Therefore, I am also submitting a copy of SANDIGAN's Annual Report for 1973–74 to Congresswoman Mink and the Subcommittee. And I hope that it will shed additional light in your study and consideration of our problems.

Thanks, ladies and gentlemen.

[The Mabuhay Republic, San Francisco, Calif.]

FILS HIT EDUCATION CATEGORIES

A group of concerned Filipinos met at the Community Relations Office of the San Francisco Unified School District on March 4 to discuss the exact categorization of Filipinos in San Francisco. This action was deemed necessary by the representative group after the publication of the guidelines for desegregation-integration plan of the District in the handbook entitled "Operation Integration."

The plan presented five categories and statistics for the ethnic groups which comprise the student population of San Francisco. According to the plan, the categories were white, negro/blacks, Spanish speaking/surname, Asians, and other non-whites.

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[2] A Study of Employment Discrimination Against Asian Americans in the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA; Asian, Inc., led by Dr. Amado Cabezas, 1974.

[3] Ibid.

[4] See Appendix.

[5] Additional documents (newspaper clippings) to be submitted to Mrs. Mink's office later.

The Filipinos, constituting 5,374 or 7.3 per cent of the student population in the District, were included in the other non-white classification.

Mr. Carlos Cornejo, Director of the Office of Desegregation and Integration, explained the advantage of classifying the Filipinos among the non-whites. He reasoned that they would be the least affected in the busing of children from one area to another. He also added that the bi-lingual programs which mostly centered in one area of the District would remain pretty much intact.

The Filipino group refuted this statement and showed that a large percentage of the Filipino children in the regular schools were already being bused to achieve racial balance in the schools. It was also explained that the Filipino children being given an intensive one year English instruction at the Filipino Education Center could not upset the racial balance in the schools of Zone III, because the Filipino Education Center did not fall under the plan to desegregate and integrate. It was a language Center established primarily for the newly-arrived immigrant students who were not capable of regular school work in the integrated schools.

Mr. Grandvel Jackson, of the office of Community Relations, vowed that it was not the intent of his office nor any other offices to overlook the Filipino identity in the new desegregation-integration plan. He reiterated that the Filipinos would be categorized as Filipinos in the revised plan.

Speaking in behalf of the Filipino students were Mr. Rod Estrada, Director of the Sandigan, and Mr. Sid Valledor, president of the Filipino Voters League, who maintained that the Filipinos, because they constituted a significant percentage of the student population of San Francisco, should be given a category that would identify their ethnic identity, that of a Filipino.

"This stand was further emphasized by these two Filipino representatives at a hearing held by the Board of Education on the new plan for desegregation-integration held at Nourse Auditorium.

The Board of Education members were also informed of the commitment by Mr. Jackson that the Filipinos would be separately categorized, so that there would be no need for the community to return to the board to demand such action.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM CHEN, M.D., SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, CACA

Founded in 1895 with established lodges in all the metropolitan areas of the country, the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance has been a vanguard organization for support of legislation to improve the well-being of the Chinese immigrant.

The Chinese Historical Society of America reports "It is quite accurate to state that the CACA was the first Chinese group to organize and fight for its civil rights and the injustices suffered at the hands of all levels of government."

CACA lead the fight against the enforced inhuman separation of American citizens from their wives when the Immigration Act of 1924 was enacted—successfully campaigning first for partial alleviation of the hardship in 1936 and finally for allocation of non-quota status to Chinese wives of citizens on August 9, 1946.

The Alliance recognizes the needs of the Chinese immigrant whose desire to enter the mainstream of American life is handicapped by the complexity of our technological society. In an overview by analogy, congestion, pollution, and even crime are only symptoms of our highly urbanized communities, our so-called gateway cities, which are enclaves for the newly arrived immigrant. These areas are characteristically noted for unusually high unemployment (San Francisco's estimated unemployment in Chinatown has been as high as ten percent by one source) and underemployment of the immigrant whose other needs also abound for more adequate housing and health care (as reported in one New York City Chinatown study on services from the local hospitals). To meet the needs of the new immigrant, local resources have not always been adequate. A case in point concerns our CACA lodge in San Francisco, which co-sponsored (with Salvation Army, Chinatown Employment Development Department and a local community college) a chef training school. Following successful placement of several graduating classes, further training was interrupted for over a year for lack of governmental funds. With restoration of funding, the fifth class started this past August for the trainees who are immigrants preparing meals for the Chinatown elderly as part of their training.

To respond to the needs of the Chinese-American communities, CACA in its usual role supports HR 9895 the "New Americans Education and Employment

Assistance Act." This bill will provide that assistance for today's immigrant to become tomorrow's community leader.

Here is a quick overview of the situation:

1. Japanese—72 percent of all Japanese-Americans live in Hawaii and California. Between 1960 and 1970, the Japanese population in the United States increased by 27 percent. Since 1970, the rate of Japanese immigration to the United States has averaged 5,000 per year.

There is an average of 2.1 families in poverty for every one family receiving public assistance in the United States; the ratio for Japanese families is 2.2 to 1. The ratio is most imbalanced in States of gateway cities where there are 3.8 Japanese families with income below poverty for every one family on welfare.

2. Chinese—Over half of the Chinese population lives in the Western States; 39 percent in California alone with another 12 percent in Hawaii. Additionally, 27 percent of all Chinese live in the Northeast with almost 20 percent in the State of New York.

During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Chinese population in the United States increased by 8 percent. At least two-thirds of the additional people added to the population are new immigrants. Chinese immigration to the United States has averaged 19,000 persons per year in the last 6 years. High proportions of recent immigrants are concentrated in cities in California and New York; 52 percent of the Chinese in San Francisco, 54 percent of the Chinese in Los Angeles, and 67 percent of the Chinese in New York City are foreign-born.

There are 2.8 Chinese families in poverty for every one that is on welfare. Ratios of families in poverty to families receiving public assistance among Chinese are particularly imbalanced in urban New York State, where there are four families in poverty for every one that is receiving welfare.

A fifth of all Chinese housing in the United States is regarded as overcrowded. The conditions for the Chinese are worse in New York City where a third of all housing units are overcrowded. Additionally, a fifth of all Chinese housing in New York and San Francisco is without adequate plumbing.

3. Filipino—During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Filipino population of the United States nearly doubled. Over two-thirds of the Filipinos live on the West Coast, 40 percent in California alone and another 28 percent in Hawaii.

Filipinos are now the largest of Asian groups immigrating to the United States and the second largest of all national groups immigrating to the United States since the census was taken in 1970, an additional 90,000 Filipinos have immigrated, representing an increase of about 25 percent over the 1970 figure. If the current rates of Filipino immigration continues throughout the 1970's, Filipinos will outnumber both Japanese and Chinese in the United States.

In many urban areas there are 3.5 families in poverty to every one on welfare. In San Francisco, while 31 percent of all poverty families are on welfare, only 19 percent of Filipino families in poverty are.

Twenty-eight percent of all Filipino households in the United States live in overcrowded conditions, but 40 percent of all Filipino families in Honolulu and 30 percent in San Francisco live under such substandard conditions.

4. Korean. The 1970 census represents the first time that Koreans were enumerated as a distinct ethnic group. In that year 70,000 were

reported. The Koreans in the United States are a more dispersed population than other Asians. In 1970 44 percent of all Koreans lived in the West, 20 percent in the Northeast, 19 percent in the Midwest, and 17 percent in the South.

Currently Koreans are the second largest Asian group immigrating into the United States. Since the 1970 census was taken another 56,100 Koreans immigrated to the United States, representing an 80-percent increase over the 1970 population.

May it be noted that demographic data on Koreans is very nil.

5. The Pacific Islanders: Guamanian, Hawaiian and Samoan.

The 1970 U.S. census did not seriously consider gathering statistics on Guamanians, Hawaiians and Samoans. This must become a priority in the next U.S. census. It is highly recommended that a special census must be taken in order that an accurate demographic profile can be constructed.

Now let me translate the facts and figures into case histories:

Mr. A, a Chinese, is 36 years old, married, with four children. He immigrated to this country with his entire family because he heard and read about "the good life" in the United States in Hong Kong. After 7 months of job hunting, he finally became a waiter in one of the restaurants in Chinatown in San Francisco. To make both ends meet for the family his wife works in a sweat shop. Both earn below minimum wages.

Mrs. B, a Japanese, is a 44 year-old mother of five children, all still living in Japan. After a year of job hunting she finally resigned herself to the fact that the only job she can obtain is as a hotel maid.

Mr. C, a Korean, is a married 54-year-old former professor of mathematics and statistics at a university in Korea. For 1 year he sought for a job as a teacher at any level. He failed and is at present a mail clerk.

Mrs. D, a Filipina, is 45 years old and a dentist. She obtained her dental degree in the Philippines and practiced for 15 years before she came to the United States. After seeking employment in her profession or any related field for 9 months, she gave up and accepted a job as a nurse's aide in a convalescent home.

A summary of the facts, figures and case histories: The estimated total of immigrants since 1970 from Asia alone is over a quarter of a million persons, or approximately 60,000 a year. Measure that in terms of disillusionment, frustration and human suffering. The equivalent is Hell!

. . . and our parents came
to share the American dream.
Yes, they made good workers
  diminutive tontos to help
set tables
wash dishes
pick produce
and clean up after
  the waste makers
and our parents stayed
  to share the American dream.

Mrs. Mink. Thank you.

Mr. Wong.

Mr. Wong. Representative Mink, committee members and friends.

We are here today to discuss a bill which sets historical precedent. H.R. 9895 addresses the concerns of immigrants in a positive light and constructively tries to deal with long-standing needs, apathy and exclusion. My name is Po Wong. I am director of the Chinese Newcomers Service Center in San Francisco, Calif. In a real sense what is said today affects me. I have been in this country for 6 years. I am an immigrant, a new American and a U.S. citizen. I have been asked to come here today to share our needs and aspirations with you.

Five years ago San Francisco was feeling the effect of 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act amendments. The revisions were made in order that family members previously excluded from this country could be reunited. Many parents, spouses and children were able to again live with their relatives as one famly. Social, health, manpower, education, and other agencies were realizing they could no longer ignore the increasing numbers of non-English-speaking clients, patients, parents and children. In Chinatown community agencies' bilingual staff resources were drained with requests for translators, interpreters and bilingual professionals. From this need the Chinese Newcomers Service Center was begun.

A first-stop multi-service office, the Newcomers Centers, a private nonprofit organization, provides home visiting, information, referral, switchboard, escort and other services to any Chinese-speaking person who needs help. Over the last 5 years we have been commended by public agencies for a vital service. The police, welfare department, health department and public schools all depend upon our Center's interpretation and support services.

In the last 2 years other Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino communities have used our model of service delivery in their own centers. There is seldom a question about the need and urgency for such services to non-English-speaking persons. However, verbal support is rarely followed by the necessary financial support.

In the last year 75 local and national private foundations have refused to fund our proposals because our needs were not "new" and our needs were for ongoing already proven programs. At the same time government agencies tell us that our needs are not legislated into their budgets and their hands are tied by policies made elsewhere.

It has been nine years since the 1965 amendments to the Immigration Act, and almost 200 years since immigrants began making this country what it is and can be. It is about time the government recognize its responsibility to assure and foster the development of one of its richest resources, its newcomers.

Let's take an example like San Francisco's Chinese population. Over the last 5 years between 10,000 and 15,000 Chinese have arrived in San Francisco to restart their lives: to bring up their children, learn English and take on new and better employment. The Department of Labor has various manpower training programs which provide job training and job-related English-as-a-second-language instruction. In these manpower training programs 215 Chinese were enrolled last year. Over 95 percent were placed in full-time jobs at the conclusion of their training. These newcomers were unemployed, often unskilled for jobs in this country, and without other income when they entered the program. The 95 percent who are now working not only demonstrate the ability of newcomers to embrace such a program, but also represents the lowest cost per unit factor and the highest success rate of any other program of its kind. What else needs to be done to demonstrate that newcomers do not come to America with their hands out. We come with a willingness to work hard and to persevere. Given the chance and opportunity to learn English, to update work skills and to compete for jobs in every sector of the community, we will succeed. We will make our contribution to this country and we will join and share in the work that needs to be done, but we must all work together.

Continuing the example of the manpower programs in San Francisco, the small number of Chinese immigrants who can enroll in such programs represents only 15 percent of the Chinese adults who arrived in San Francisco within that year alone. What about the thousands of other adults for whom such programs are not now available? This same need exists in Filipino, Korean and other communities. The same communities where having employment means more than enough food on the table and adequate shelter and clothes for the family; it means a condition to stay in this country; it means necessity to make their new living environment work for their family.

In fiscal year 1974 over 50 percent of those naturalized in San Francisco were Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Korean. Historical observations that Asians come to this country to make money and return to their country of origin are no longer true. Newcomers in this country who are permanent residents and refugees intend to stay, to take citizenship, and to make their contributions to this country's future.

In closing, I would like to remind you the H.R. 9895 does not say it will solve all the problems of immigrants, but it will make the first historical step in the right direction. I urge you to vote for passage of this bill and to urge your colleagues to vote the same way.

Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Wong.

Mr. Estrada.

Mr. ESTRADA. Madam Chairperson, I realize you are working under a time limit and that you enjoined us to make a summary. At the same time I would like you and the subcommittee to understand and realize we have come from several hundred and some times thousands of miles and we would like to make our statement as clearly as possible.

Madam Chairperson, honorable members of the subcommittee, respected colleagues of the Asian-American communities:

Until 2 weeks ago I was the director of the Filipino Newcomers Service Center (Sandigan), a privately funded ethnic community agency in San Francisco.

I have attached to my testimony this morning some endorsement letters which do not directly address themselves to this hearing, but which are very recent supporting documents of Sandigan's request for funding and, as such, reflect a broad base of support and representation in the San Francisco Bay Area Filipino community, and do bear relevantly on the purpose, nature and subject of this hearing. I am, therefore, submitting them as part of this document.

On behalf of Sandigan and those organizations serving and concerned about the Filipino community's welfare in the San Francisco Bay Area, I respectfully declare that we support Congresswoman Mink's bill, H.R. 9895, the New Americans and Education and Employment Assistance Act.

This is the first humane bill to be introduced in Congress that responds to a hitherto unmet need of a significant segment of the population of the United States. If passed, Congress would have helped in creating a potent source of manpower.

On numerous occasions in this country's history the United States has benefited from contributions of immigrants from all over the world in most fields of human endeavor. Many Asians living now as immigrants, if given the opportunity, are waiting to be given the same chance to give their own contributions to their newly adopted country. Indeed, this country has already been fortunate in reaping rich harvests in Asian contributions. An outstanding example of this is the continuous exemplary performance of Congresswoman Mink and to her distinguished Members of Congress from Hawaii and, more recently, from Santa Clara, Calif.; not to mention significant contributions in science, culture and technology. The story of immigrants and immigration is the story of America.

Recently, as a result of the Immigration Act of 1965, more Filipino immigrants have been coming to this country. The last 3 years there has been an average of 29,000 annually. Rather than become creative citizens, many of them go unemployed for various reasons, like language deficiency, discrimination in employment through hiring, promotional and other policies. Many more are underemployed for these same reasons and more.

For our community in San Francisco alone, where 38,000 Filipinos form 5.6 percent of the city's population of 681,200, Sandigan's caseload of 1,367 during the fiscal year 1973–74 showed a profile of underemployment of almost 85 percent. Simply stated, this means immigrants have jobs which have little or no relationship with their previous training and/or qualifications or, if they show any relationship at all, the jobs they are given place them much below their level of competency. The ensuing psychological trauma and mental agony jeopardize their creative drive and stifle their potential. Any way you look at it, it spells waste, both of the person and for the country.

Most public agencies are insensitive to the immigrant's problem or need. This necessitates the formation and funding of ethnic community agencies like Sandigan which fully understand cultural differences and maximize the utilization of immigrant manpower, and translate immigrant training and qualifications into meaningful economic output.

Unfortunately not all immigrants have the facility for the English language. Even Filipinos who have a basic introduction to the rudiments of English grammar have a gap in their bargaining power in the labor market in terms of articulation and fluency that needs retraining and, in a few cases, polishing up.

However, public agencies do not provide the vital services needed to answer these problems. Unfortunately, ethnic community agencies struggle from year to year in search of funding, thus undermining their program and service delivery capability. Some never get off the ground at all for lack of funds.

Like the experience of all other Asian groups in the bay area of San Francisco, Filipinos are excluded in jobs that require policymaking, public contact, and are union dominated. For instance, they might be employed as professionals, but not as lawyers or judges; as dentists, but not as physicians or social scientists; as managers in self-employed retail trade, but not as sales managers or school administrators; as file clerks or typists, but not as receptionists or secretaries.

This fact is further attested to by Sandigan's caseload. Out of the 215 clients that Sandigan was successfully able to place in various jobs during the last fiscal year (out of a total of 816 clients with employment problems), 159 were professionals, but not one of them was hired beyond the level of technician.

Among the top four industries in the San Francisco-Oakland area, from 1970 to 1973, based on Equal Employment Opportunity Reporting Form 1 survey, Asian Americans have gone beyond population parity in terms of affirmative action only in the following areas: Eating and drinking places, banking and credit, health services, apparel and accessory stores, hotels and motels, professional services, and apparel and other finished products.

Our children suffer in situations where bilingual education is sadly inadequate in curriculm content and methodology. In many instances, school boards play politics to the entire disregard for remedial quality education. We have waged an uphill fight in having our children identified and categorized as Filipinos and not as Spanish surnamed or other nonwhites.

Our youth have now surfaced with serious problems for the police department; and while there might be law enforcement, the basic psychosocial causes of their delinquencies are not given proper attention and understanding. Killings between gangs are a new dimension to the Filipino community in San Francisco in the last 3 years.

Although I am highly appreciative of the opportunity afforded the Asian-American community before this subcommittee this day, I feel that the very short time allotted us in presenting our collective problems for our respective communities do not do justice to those problems nor to the communities. Therefore, I am also submitting a copy of Sandigan's Annual Report for 1973–74, to Congresswoman Mink and the subcommittee. And I hope that it will shed additional light in your study and consideration of our problems.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. The report you mentioned will be received and placed in the files of the committee.

The final participant of the panel, Dr. William Chen.

Dr. CHEN. I thank you, Chairwoman Mink and distinguished members of the committee.

It is a great privilege and honor for me to represent the tiniest American Citizens Alliance of the United States as special assistant to the Korean President, and I am co-president of the National Capital chapter of the CACA. This organization entirely consists of the naturalized or native-born Chinese Americans exclusively. So we have a great stake in this matter, and therefore, we strongly support Chairwoman Mink's bill, H.R. 9895. It is a very good bill. It is the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

If I read the terms, it speaks out very well. It is the trends of this Nation. We emphasize the employment of the minority. It is a great thrust in placing every minority on the job.

Let me give you a little bit of history of our organization. The CACA, the Chinese Americans Citizens Alliance, founded in 1895 with established lodges in all the metropolitan areas of the country, has been a vanguard organization for support of legislation to improve the well-being of the Chinese immigrant.

The Chinese Historical Society of America reports "It is quite accurate to state that the CACA was the first Chinese group to organize and fight for its civil rights and the injustices suffered at the hands of all levels of government."

CACA led the fight against the enforced inhuman separation of American citizens from their wives when the Immigration Act of 1924 was enacted—successfully campaigning first for partial alleviation of the hardship in 1936 and finally for allocation of nonquota status to Chinese wives of citizens on August 9, 1946.

The alliance recognizes the needs of the Chinese immigrant whose desire to enter the mainstream of American life is handicapped by the complexity of our technological society. In an overview by analogy, congestion, pollution and even crime are only symptoms of our highly urbanized communities, our so-called gateway cities, which are enclaves for the newly arrived immigrant. These areas are characteristically noted for unusually high unemployment (San Francisco's estimated unemployment in Chinatown has been as high as 10 percent by one source) and underemployment of the immigrant whose other needs also abound for more adequate housing and health care (as reported in one New York City Chinatown study on services from the local hospitals).

To meet the needs of the new immigrant, local resources have not always been adequate. A case in point concerns our CACA lodge in San Francisco, which cosponsored (with Salvation Army, Chinatown Employment Development Department and a local community college) a chef training school.

Following successful placement of several graduating classes, further training has interrupted for over a year for lack of governmental funds. With restoration of funding the fifth class started this past August for the trainees who are immigrants preparing meals for the Chinatown elderly as part of their training.

To respond to the needs of the Chinese American communities, CACA in its usual role supports H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act. This bill will provide that assistance for today's immigrant to become tomorrow's community leader.

Personally I am of the position—I could only report to you—now Mr. Steiger came back and he was questioning about the immigrants—I have been an immigrant before. I came to this country over 30 years ago. When I first came, I had been as a doctor. We cannot get a regular doctor job. We have to be an intern and many, many of us have gone through that.

Usually when I go to have a haircut, people ask me, "Oh, do you run a laundry next door? Do you work in a restaurant?" This is important because we are the Orientals. We look different and this is our one big handicap.

Now today is different. When I go to meetings, go out and eat in restaurants, people say, "Are you the Ambassador, I saw you last night" or "Are you a doctor, I suppose?" There are many doctors. I am president of the Chinese Medical and Health Association in Washington. You would not believe we have over 100 Chinese American doctors plus the doctors organized—do you know how many doctors we have organized in the Filipino doctors, over 100. These are the legally admitted immigrants in the United States. They cannot get in. But once they get in, we must support. This is very important.

I don't want to take too much time, but I just want to recall to you some of the great Chinese professionals in the field of science and medicine. We have Professors Lee Tsung-tao and Yang Chen-ning, both of whom are Nobel prize laureates in physics. A lady doctor, Dr. Wu Shien-shiung, is a co-worker with the two Nobel prize winners. They are not native born Americans. They came less than 10 years ago and this is the land of opportunity. That they are able to earn a prize for this country is great.

You know, Don Kinman, great artist, great painter of this country. Wonk Ho, great cinemaphotographer of this country. In politics, like Madam Mink, Mr. Inouye, highly informed, and we have all the others. You can state a whole lot of them. In other areas, great architects. I. M. Pei you all heard about. He is designing the library for JFK. People, Chinese, are poor to come to this country, but we all get rich nowadays.

Yes, that is all right. Everybody poor come to this country. How many are Rockefeller? But we could be Rockefellers tomorrow if we work hard.

So much for this.

Mrs. Mink. I must ask you to conclude your statement.

Dr. Chen. So therefore in conclusion I like to say that with this bill I hope this bill will change the image of America. You are all aware of the book "The Ugly American." You read it. Many people make it harder for us.

Now with the peace, our image, we are going to share with other people. So therefore we must be singing "America Beautiful" every day. If everybody who was legally born in this country or legally admitted to this country, do not try to improve then we cannot have a beautiful America. We will have an ugly American and we do not want that.

So I think this bill will provide the opportunity that in the long run this will be a best nation championed in real democracy and equal opportunity for all, for all nations and will last forever in a human history.

Mrs. Mink. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statement.

As there are no questions, I thank the panel for their contribution and in the interest of time and because my colleague from New York must leave, I would like to depart from the printed agenda and call the New York witnesses here, Mrs. Mary Sansone, Tino Calabia, Johann Lee, as well as Wells Klein.

Your statements will be inserted in the record in full at this point as though presented. I ask that you cooperate with the committee and merely summarize the main points or comment or respond to questions of other witnesses so that you can expand upon the points that have been raised and permit an opportunity for Mrs. Chisholm to present questions that may not have been covered in your testimony. This will be greatly appreciated.

[The documents referred to follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TINO CALABIA, CHAIRMAN, ASIAN AMERICAN CAUCUS OF GREATER NEW YORK

My name is Tino Calabia. Though born practically in the shadow of the Capitol, just blocks away on North Capitol Street, I am the son of immigrants from the Philippines and am now a resident of Brooklyn, New York and the Chairman of the Asian American Caucus of Greater New York. This organization attempts to serve the 125,000 or more Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans and other Asian and Pacific peoples who reside in Northern New Jersey and New York State.

Although the area we cover includes Northern New Jersey, we are forced to limit ourselves to statistics and other data which relate to New York State. This is because none of the data readily available distinguishes those Asian and Pacific peoples who live in Northern New Jersey from those who live in Southern New Jersey, and the southern part actually has closer ties to the metropolitan area of Greater Philadelphia. A second limitation stems from the fact that a major "Subject Report," published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on ethnic minorities, deals solely with the Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos in the United States. Consequently, the primary statistics touched upon here deal only with the three above-mentioned Asian groups in New York State.

Where possible, we have endeavored to include figures on the burgeoning Korean population, especially regarding Korean immigration. As you may know, Filipino immigrants constitute the second largest immigrant group to this country from any part of the world, and Koreans make up the third largest. Indeed, the number of Korean immigrants is roughly the same as that of Filipino immigrants. In short, wherever numbers or percentages are referred to in this text or in the attached Table, you can estimate with confidence that the actual numbers or percentages of Asian and Pacific peoples in our area is higher today.

Before citing the data, a word or two of commendation and thanks to Subcommittee Chairman Augustus Hawkins, the Congressman from Watts and the 21st Congressional District of California, and, of course, our deepest gratitude to Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink from the 2nd Congressional District of Hawaii. The problems addressed by Congressman Hawkins' Subcommittee, as highlighted in Congresswoman Mink's bill, have gone too long without serious consideration and action by the general public. Indeed, now that the proportion of Asian and Pacific immigrants is escalating, I do not think it is too cynical to feel that the chances are even less that the majority population would give more than a second thought to the plight of today's immigrants. Just over a year ago, the sizeable, liberal readership of the influential *New York Times Magazine*[1] was treated to a lengthy article entitled "Should We Pull Up the Gangplank?" by a writer who frankly admitted among other things that she "felt cheated to have a recently arrived foreign physician treating me."

While this *Times* article was not altogether subtle in its attitude to immigrants, one need only observe that the world-renowned Statue of Liberty, holding her torch high over New York harbor, faces towards ship travellers steaming in from Europe—with her back to the immigrants arriving from the Pacific. Asian Americans throughout the nation must stand indebted to Congresswoman Mink, a sister Asian American, for reminding all Americans about the hardships that each immigrant has had to face, no matter which ocean the immigrant crosses.

Regarding the Bill itself, the Asian American community is in a strong position to benefit—particularly on a percentage basis—from whatever sums may eventually be allocated to New York State and possibly to New York City as a "Gateway City." The attached Table shows that, of the total numbers of immigrants admitted into New York State from all countries, over 10 percent of that immigrant flow is now made up of Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans. Between the years of 1960 and 1973, the percentage of these groups alone has grown approximately fivefold in New York State. (For 1960 and 1961, the pecentage of new immigrants who are Chinese, Filipino or Korean was 2.8 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.)

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[1] Westoff, Leslie, Aldridge, "Should We Pull Up the Gangplank?" *The New York Times Magazine*, September 16, 1973.

While the absolute numbers of other Asian and Pacific immigrants may be small, the likelihood is that the number of all Asian and Pacific immigrants may bring the total percentage up to at least 11 percent of all immigrants into New York State, if not more. On the other hand, Asian and Pacific peoples in the Greater New York area have never shared in any Federal program to the extent of 10 percent or 11 percent of the resources made available.

With the exception of a few services funded and operating in Chinatown, no services exist anywhere in the Greater New York area which are funded for and operated by the Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans or other Asian and Pacific peoples living in that area. Indeed, given the large numbers of new immigrants among the Chinese and the concentrated numbers impacted into Chinatown, not enough services are available in Chinatown either.[3] Since the Bill proposed by Congreswoman Mink holds the hope of funding and tailoring services to meet the needs of Asian and Pacific immigrants, a major opportunity apears which might appreciably change the bleak picture of services designed for our communities. Consequently, the Asian American Caucus of Greater New York is solidly in support of the intent and goals of this legislation.

But two questions might require further examination. First, why is the computation of all immigrants in the United States limited to data "reflected in the most recent decennial census"? Census Bureau data grows out of date each month and year until a new census is taken. But highly reliable figures from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service are obtainable on a year to year basis, and it is the facts of immigration which are at the heart of the Bill. Furthermore, immigration data strengthen the rate or level of allocation of service resources for Asian and Pacific peoples who in Greater New York usually have to compete for such resources on a very unequal basis in other program areas.

Secondly, where can one find data on the "percentage of all functionally illiterate (in the English language) immigrants in the United States who reside in [each] State"? The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on the number of years of education completed by an individual, and less than five years of education may characterize a functionally illiterate person in general. But to our knowledge there may not be a category dealing with functionally illiterate persons in the English language as collected by either the U.S. Census Bureau or the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

One serious objection raised outside of the Asian American communities to the Bill in its present form is already known to those of us who also work with our Puerto Rican brothers and sisters in the Greater New York area. As it now stands, the Bill entitles American Samoans to be computed towards the funding allotment which any State receives, as long as the Samoans counted are not residents of Samoa itself. Why are not Puerto Ricans afforded equal treatment? That is, why, for example, cannot New York State compute into its calculations the number of Puerto Ricans immigrating to New York State from Puerto Rico?

Although the net total of Puerto Ricans remaining in the Greater New York area may be gradually diminishing, there still is daily immigration from Puerto Rico, and New York State continues to absorb that immigration with its existing limited resources as it attempts to absorb all other immigrant groups. In short, it is probably both logical and non-discriminatory in the context of the Bill's treatment of Samoans to include Puerto Ricans as eventual beneficiaries of the legislation as well as humane to do so. Moreover, additional political support could probably be expected for the Bill from the majority of the New York State Congressional delegation which counts 39 Congressmen and, of course, two Senators.

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[3] In 1970, New York City replaced San Francisco as the home of the largest Chinese community in the United States.

At any rate, thank you again for the opportunity to present the views of the Asian American Caucus of Greater New York on this landmark piece of proposed legislation. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Office of Congressman Hugh Carey, now Governor-elect of New York State, for helping to arrange for our organization's appearance. In addition, I hope that the Subcommmittee will find it possible to hold regional hearings on the Bill, particularly in the Greater New York area, which for decades has served as one of the greatest ports of entry—and home—for millions of immigrants who have already contributed so much to the vitality and strength of the nation. If our organization or I can be of further service, please let me know.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHANN LEE, ASIAN AMERICANS FOR A FAIR MEDIA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Asian immigration to America has had a distinct but not inexplicable pattern. The Chinese were the first Asians to touch American shores. When mobs and legislation had driven them from the fields, railroads, canneries and factories they had helped established, the Japanese came to fill the vacuum. The Japanese were in their turn driven out of direct competition with whites; Filipinos, Koreans and West Indians came in their turn. Just as blacks were brought in as a cheap, easily exploitable labor pool for the South, the Asian was brought in to build the industry of the West. When the white man came to the West, he did not want a land tainted by the blacks so Asians were brought in as it was felt that they would be more acceptable than blacks. But the primary consideration was the need for cheap, exploitable labor; thus the economic requirements of 18th Century American capitalism became the pull factor in Asian immigration to American shores.

Unlike our black citizens, the Asian was able to exercise some choice in their coming to these shores. The events which drove Asians from their homelands are the push factors. These factors varied from nationality to nationality but all had the same effect. The growing imperialistic hunger of Europe had by the end of the first half of the 19th Century succeeded in making serious encroachments upon the sovereignty of China. The moribund Manchu Dynasty was powerless to stop the flow of "foreign mud", opium, from slowly poisoning the Chinese people and the growing demands of the European powers. In 1854 the reply of the Chinese people to this encroachment was manifested in the Tai-ping Rebellion which started in the south of China and spread north towards Peking. It was stopped only by the intervention of the European powers who saw it more functional to keep a weak dynasty in power than risk dealing with a popular anti-imperialist regime. What followed the defeat of the Rebellion was a reign of terror against those who had supported the Rebellion. This repression came down most heavily upon those areas where the Rebellion had tremendous support. This repression combined with natural calamities combined to force the Chinese in the Canton area to seek refuge and sustenance overseas, and America beckoned.

Japan was rudely ushered into the modern era by Commodore Perry's warships in 1853. Soon after the opening of Japanese ports, the Tokugawan lords who had ruled Japan for almost 200 years fell to a coalition of merchants, warriors and intellectuals. The industrialization of Japan began in the 1880s. The brunt of this process was felt by the Japanese peasantry through loss of their lands, forceful conscription into the military and rapid urbanization of the population. At the same time in America, the "threat" of Chinese labor had been dealt with by the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. By the 1890s the pool of laborers which had been supplied by the Chinese was drying up and so the Japanese came to take their place. The violent suppression of the popular Filipino independence movement in the first decade of the 20th century caused such social and economic disruption that many left for America to replace the Japanese who were then being phased out of the fields of California. The Koreans came to escape the imperialism of Japan when their country was given over to Japan with the tacit approval of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Today, the Chinese, Filipino and Korean immigrants still seek refuge from the social, economic and political blights visited upon their homelands. These three Asian nationalities composed 19% of all immigrants who entered the United States in the last fiscal year. My presentation will focus primarily with the Chinese but the situation varies only in degrees for other Asian groups.

PROFILE OF THE NEW YORK CHINESE COMMUNITY

On the Lower East Side of New York City you will find approximately 60,000 Chinese. The most recent reports indicate this community may be composed of as many as 87.7% immigrants. In this limited area you have concentrated almost 60% of all Chinese in the New York metropolitan area. The information which follows has largely been extrapolated from the preliminary report of the HEW Asian-American Field Study, the records of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights New York State Advisory Committee hearings held this past summer, literature from Asian-Americans for Equal Employment and other reports.

EMPLOYMENT

The 1969 Chinatown Report found 93.3 percent of their respondents engaged in blue collar and service professions. The HEW report suggests that this percentage has changed little in the past five years with a reported rate of 88 percent. Fully 64.1 percent of those questioned in the HEW Study entered the United States between the years 1960–1973. However, according to the annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service only 48.3 percent of all Chinese who listed an occupation could be classified in similar occupations. (It should be kept in mind that 61.1 percent of all Chinese who entered the country in the last year were housewives or children.) We are also informed by the HEW Study that 10.8 percent of their respondents were unemployed. In the 1969 report the figure was placed at 7.6 percent. In both instances the rate was considerably above that for the nation as a whole. This is consistent with the observation that unemployment always hits minorities hardest. Perhaps a more ominous indicator of the employment picture is the high 26.6 percent which said they were under-employed.

The 1970 census reported the median income for a Chinese family in New York Chinatown as being in the area of approximately $6500. This figure is quite deceptive as it fails to consider the number of persons working in the family and the average size of the family (5.2) (city family average size 3.2). Also important is the time that the worker spends on the job in this attempt to provide for his own. Almost 50 percent of those working full time reported work weeks in excess of 40 hours. (see Table A below). In addition to the long hours the immigrant has limited access to the job market although this is not the function of lack of skills as Table B demonstrates.

TABLE A[1]

Hours per week:	*Percent of respondents*
35–39	12.5
40	29.6
41–48	8.8
49–56	7.9
57–64	25.5
65–72	15.3
73+	.5

[1] Source: Preliminary HEW Chinatown study report.

TABLE B.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS (FISCAL YEAR 1973)

Nationality	Total immigration	Professional managerial		Skilled/semiskilled		Rural job skills		Total with some urban employment skill		Housewives children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Chinese	21,656	3,888	18.0	2,262	10.4	433	2.0	7,983	36.9	13,223	61.1
Philippino	22,930	3,802	16.6	1,372	6.0	252	1.1	5,613	24.5	17,051	74.4
Korean	30,799	9,203	29.9	1,754	5.7	1,293	4.2	11,514	37.4	17,892	58.4

Source: 1973 Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is also important to understand the structure and nature of those industries which the Chinese immigrant is concentrated in and the types of exploitation to which they are subjected. The 1969 Chinatown Report found 75 percent of working women in garment industry related positions, generally, seamstresses. The following excerpt describes the position of garment shops of Chinatown in relation to the rest of the apparel industry.

The economic structure of the women's garment industry is unlike most industries, where the manufacturing is closely related with distribution. Because of the importance of the merchandising function and its designing aspects, as distinguished from physical production, there is often a separation of functions, each handled by different businessmen. The manufacturer is the one who obtains the materials and determines the "what, when and where" of production. He may perform all the production in his own plant. But in most cases, as in San Francisco, the manufacturer acquires the materials, cuts the garments, and then contracts with a submanufacturer for physical production. Sub-manufacturers, also known as contractors, own the 156 shops in Chinatown. The contractor bids for work from the manufacturers and receives a certain amount for the production of the garments. The procurement of labor and the management of the shop are his concern. Thus, the manufacturer is relieved of the responsibilities in the physical and material sense.

The ease of entry into the contracting business, which requires little capital, results in a number of contractors competing among themselves; thus the manufacturers frequently find a substantial savings can be made by contracting. Also, in an industry where manufacturing is subject to great fluctuations in volume, such a system transfers the burden of this instability to the contractor. A manufacturer finding himself with a "hit number" need only to add contractors rather than to undertake the expensive and prohibitively time consuming process of expanding his own plant to handle his temporarily increased volume. Through contractors, he has an almost unlimited supply of labor without the expense or responsibility of maintaining a labor force. More important, through this contracting system, the manufacturer is freed from the responsibility of factory management and permitted to figure production costs with complete disregard to labor costs. Prices paid for contract work are forced downward by pitting one contractor against another. The knowledge that there is always another competitor eager to snap up the order, remains a constant threat to the contractor.

The development of contracting was paralleled by the development of sweatshop. As has been pointed out, the contractor, in his attempts to compete successfully for the work, tried to decrease labor costs. Thus, wages were lowered; hours were increased. Homework has been another evil that grew out of decreased wages. Many workers found their meager earning insufficient to supply their families, so they added to their income by taking work home at the end of the day. "Not only are the workers paid less than market rates for their work, but in addition they have to bear the cost of rent for their working place, as well as light, power and heat which in a shop are paid by the owners." They must also supply their own machines. Consequently, there is a further reduction in labor costs, which workers themselves must obviously bear" (THE CHINATOWN SWEATSHOPS: Oppression And An Alternative, Dean Lan, *AMERASIA JOURNAL*, Vol. 1, No. 3, November 1971)

The human effect of this structure is expressed in the following interview with a Chinese garment worker, this interview was printed in *Getting Together*, a Chinese community paper, in their Aug. 20-Sept. 3, 1972 issue. Although the excerpt relates the experience of a San Franciscan seamstress, the situation in New York Chinatown is similar if not identical.

Question: What is the general situation of sweatshops in San Francisco Chinatown?

Answer: I worked in a garment factory sweatshop in San Francisco Chinatown. From my own experience and from talking with my fellow workers in the garment factory, I found out a lot about the sweatshop situation. There are a lot of them up and down the block, probably at least one in every single block. Most of them are illegal in that they pay the workers lower than the minimum wage which is $1.65 an hour. That is why they don't put up a sign outside the door saying that it's such and such a company.

How you can tell that inside is a sweatshop is usually it's a storefront, on the ground floor, either they have curtains all around the windows so you can't look inside or they paint the windows and the door is closed. But when you walk past it you can tell it's a sweatshop. The owners of the sweatshops, depending on how many they own, are in general part of the petit bourgeoisie of Chinatown.

Q: How do they become sweatshop owners?

A: Probably a lot of them started out being seamstresses. After like ten years, when they have saved up enough money and they have learned enough about the trade, they open up a sweatshop themselves. Not every person that works in a sweatshop can later on open up one themselves, though. Most of the people that work there work for the rest of their lives.

Q: How much do the workers get?

A: The workers are not paid by the hour, but on the piece rate, between $6.00 and $8.00 a dozen, which is 50 cents to 60 cents a piece. This is the standard price in San Francisco Chinatown. The workers sew on an average of a dozen a day, and that is from eight o'clock in the morning to six-thirty or seven at night.

Most of them take only half an hour to eat lunch. They eat lunch right there at the sweatshop, they either bring their lunch or cook something right there. When I said workers sew an average of a dozen a day, I meant the experienced workers. When I first worked there, I made five dresses in three days. For workers who have worked in this trade for five to seven years, some of them are super-fast, they make about two dozens a day, but that's only twelve dollars for like ten hours of work. How they get around paying the workers the minimum is by talking them into not using their social security number. The sweatshop owners have different ways of not reporting to the government.

Q. What are the conditions in the sweatshop as far as health and safety go? Are there any regulations?

A. There are no regulations whatsoever. There is no sick pay. As far as safety goes, sewing machines are relatively safe and since most of the workers are experienced, there's not that much hazard. But one thing that affects your health is the lighting of the plate. The lighting is so dim it really affects your eyes. Sewing is a very delicate task and when you have to bend over a sewing machine for like ten hours a day, your back hurts, your eyes hurt.

Q. Who are the workers and why would they take such low wages?

A. The garment workers in Chinatown are all immigrant women.

The immigrants are from Hong Kong. Most of them worked in the factories in Hong Kong. They came over here because the conditions in Hong Kong are too oppressive under the British colonial government, they came over and find themselves slaving away for the American capitalists.

Most of them are middle-aged. Some of them are young mothers. Most young immigrant women work as waitresses in the Chinatown restaurants where they make a little bit more.

The reason why they would take such low wages is because the American capitalist system has created this sweatshop system with the sole purpose of exploiting them and making the sweatshop system their only way of making a living. The big white corporations know that they can exploit Third World immigrants better than the American workers because of language barriers, so instead of hiring the Third World immigrants themselves, they piece out work to these small sweatshops in Third World communities, for example in the Mission and Chinatown, owned by the Third World shop owner who in turn would hire the immigrants to do the work.

These small sweatshop owners are not the enemy, they too are exploited by these big companies. They work in the sweatshop themselves, not as long hours, but they do the buttonholes, they sort out the materials delivered by the big companies. They just barely make it to be middle class or lower middle class. They receive a lot of pressure from the big companies too. They have to meet the deadlines and the quota in order to contract work and they in turn have to pressure the workers to work extra hours to get the work done. The big companies give the sweatshop owners something like $1.00 a piece, the sweatshop owner gives 50 cents a piece and the big companies sell the finished product in big stores downtown for $8.00 to $10.00 a piece.

How I found out was that one time after I quit the sweatshop job, I got a job at Macy's downtown to do inventory work for twenty hours altogether. I was wandering around the store on my break and I saw these dresses that they sell which are the same material, the same pattern, as the ones I sew selling for $8.00 to $10.00 a piece. It's just super-exploitation.

For restaurant and Chinese food wholesale workers the situation is not very much better. The following interview is taken from the July 22–September 5, 1972 edition of *Getting Together*.

Since capitalism places the accumulation of wealth as the highest goal in this society, it is no surprise that job safety and medical care for workers plays a dis-

tant second fiddle to business profits. Despite the technological achievements in the United States, workers' welfare in these fields is terribly deficient. Every year industrial accidents take a toll of 15,000 lives, and many more are injured.

Chinese workers are also victims of this carnage. The majority of Chinese workers do not belong to any unions. When they have injuries, they have no one to turn to. Even when they do belong to a union, it often doesn't do much since the union is not under the control of the rank-and-file. Thus, when Chinese and other workers are injured on the job, they are often sacrificed through legal maneuvers to the almighty dollar.The following interview with a Chinese woman worker is a good example.

Could you describe the accident you had at work?

It happened on March 16, 2 p.m., on the job. I work at a restaurant in Manhattan. There was a sudden crash of a big pot of spaghetti water. The boiling water spilled all over the right side and front of my body. At that moment, my employer saw the accident, and he came over to tell me to just "go back home and change your dress." He rushed me home, not concerned with my injury at all. Actually I got off work at 2 p.m., and this was on my own time. But my boss wanted me to work until 3 p.m., an extra hour without pay. Even then at 2:00 after I had lost all feeling in the right side of my body, he wanted me to come back to work.

So I took the train home, and on the train my body was getting hotter and hotter. I almost fainted on that train, it was so hot. I stopped at a store and bought some burn ointment. When I got home, the skin on my body was already blistering. I fainted in bed at 8 p.m., and when I got up my body was full of blistering and skin was peeling off.

The second day I went back to work, and my boss and another girl discussed whether they should call a union doctor. They called up and made an appointment with this union doctor, who was not a specialist in this field at all. The doctor only gave me some ointments, not any internal medicine. And then he went on vacation, leaving a small girl in his office to act as a doctor in his place. This girl was the one who actually treated me.

What did the boss do to help you?

From the beginning the boss tried to tell me that my injury was not serious, wouldn't agree to let me take days off work. He was trying to conceal the real facts in my case.

Why was he trying to conceal the facts?

To receive Workmen's Compensation from the union you have to prove you were disabled from work for at least seven days. The boss made me come to work even though I was in no condition to work, and could just stand around. The union doctor did not even make himself available to see or treat me during those first weeks, so he would not have to sign proof of serious injury and treatment over those seven days. So I think this was a whole legal trick. These people were just trying to save money for themselves. They bluff you, the boss says, "Just change your dress." They let you stand at work although you can't do any physical work because you are in pain: they think your life is just like an ant's, and to die is a small thing since this world is overpopulated anyway. They want to save money, not save your life.

Why did you decide to report this case now?

I recently filed a compensation claim. The union doctor discharged me as soon as he found out. I have seen other doctors since then, and found out that I need to have therapeutic treatment, and will have muscular pains for a year. I have had fevers, permanent internal injuries and permanent skin damage.

When I was first injured and needed care I had to accept whatever care I could get, no matter how bad this union doctor treated me. How could I reject the union doctor's care when my life was at stake? You have to take care of yourself first. But now I have recovered and am strong enough to question back, expose the legal tricks of my boss. I demand repayment for these injuries and injustices.

IMMIGRATION

During this past summer (July 1974) the United States Civil Rights Commission conducted hearings on the whole spectrum of possible areas where the civil rights of Asians in America may have been abused or denied. One entire volume of the verbal testimony is devoted to the topic of immigration. I respectfully refer the Committee to that record which I have heard will be submitted as part of overall testimony. I feel that the inclusion of the following section will serve to give the Committee a sense of the apprehension that immigrants live under. I mean, how would you like to walk the streets knowing that just because of your physical features you might be detained for interrogation? This abuse of their civil rights has its effect in that many immigrants become overly sensitive about their status and feel that it will hinder them in getting them needed social services for which they may be eligible. The entire area of immigration requires urgent overhauling as many community people see it as the center of institutional racism.

". . . Another form of discrimination is caused in connection with the so-called area of control operations, also called dragnet-raids, on illegal aliens. Asians are comparatively easily identifiable. The raids are made possible by a provision in the immigration law which would be shocking to the average lawyer and is not permitted in criminal cases. It can be said without qualification that a suspect in a criminal proceeding enjoys much more constitutional protection than is available to an alien or an alien-looking person walking in the streets of New York. This vulnerability is based on section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act which reads as follows:

"Powers of Immigration Offices and Employees

"Sec. 287. (a) Any officer or employee of the Service authorized under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General shall have power without warrant:

"(1) to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States;

"(2) to arrest any alien who in his presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion or expulsion of aliens, or to arrest any alien in the United States, if he has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the alien arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay for examination before an officer of the Service having authority to examine aliens as to their right to enter or remain in the United States;

"(3) within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of 25 miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States; and

"(4) to make arrests for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, if he has reason to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such felony and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the law of the United States. Any such employee shall also have the power to execute any warrant or other process issued by any officer under any law regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens."

At the hearings held before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law, which took place in July 1973, testimony was taken on the so-called area control operations. The District Director for the New York District gave a graphic description of the operation and among other things testified as to the criteria for stopping individuals in the street. He said:

". . . for example, some of our men will observe the shoes these people are wearing, and these shoes are peculiar and unique in that they are generally cheap shoes that have been fabricated in institutions, like prisons. The cut of their clothing, oftentimes it is skimpily fitted; the lapels are quite different from the general run of our American styles, or people that we would ordinarily encounter. Oddly enough, there is one group that carriers a brown paper bag in going to work, and that, sometimes, together with other factors, leads to stopping and interrogation. Many of them might be wearing ponchos draped over their shoulders.

"'MR. EILBERG: They stand out from the normal.'

"'MR. MARKS: They stand out from the normal pattern. And, of course, there is the language which is different. And then, as is indicated here, some individuals observing this operation would break and run, which is a ground of suspicion.

"'So, taking all of these factors together and using their intuition, they score a rather high average in the persons that they intercept and talk to. It is their considered opinion that they are carrect in virtually 90 percent of the people encountered.' (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law of the Committee of the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 94th Congress, 1st Session, on Legislative Oversight of the Immigration and Nationality Act)"

Needless to say, that among the aspects which differentiate Asians from other persons is the color of their skin and it is, therefore, no accident that so many cases taken to court for tests of Section 287 are brought by Chinese plantiffs.

It is known that raids are frequently conducted in small Chinese restaurants where the possibility of locating illegal aliens among the kitchen personnel is fair; and in the process of these raids, not only illegal aliens but their Chinese-background fellow workers are obligated to establish over and over that they are in the country lawfully.

I do believe that Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is the most uncivil libertarian act of very many uncivil libertarian acts and should, in my opinion, receive great attention by this Committee . . ." (United States Commission on Civil Rights New York State Advisory Committee Hearing, July 1974)

EDUCATION

An attentive observer will note that much of the Chinese community is quite literate in their native tongue. The HEW report suggests that as much as 16.2 percent of the Chinatown respondents have had no schooling and almost 54 percent have a high school or beter educational background. In the past it has been alleged that the Chinese were unwilling to learn the language of his adopted country. The truth of this statement lies in the fact that America made it so difficult for the Chinese to interact with the white majority that a facility of the language was not necessary. The present day situation is quite different—every English language program I know of in New York Chinatown has more students than can be handled and the waiting lists continue to grow. HEW statistics indicate that 86.2 percent of all Chinese respondents want English language programs but only 14.8 percent are currently enrolled. Vocational training is even in more demand, such training is necessary if the immigrant is ever to break out of the pattern of economic marginality.

Given the traditionally high value placed upon education, it is not surprising that many parents are concerned about their children's performance in school. They are cognizant of the alienation which their children experience at the hands of insensitive teachers who subscribe to dysfunctional stereotypes of their pupils. The HEW report indicates a high acceptance and desire for bi-cultural and bi-lingual programs in the Chinese community which would mitigate the cultural shock of the child and serve to help him or her realize hteir full academic potential.

HEALTH

The majority of complaints (90.1 percent) of those not covered by health insurance are expense, eligibility or knowledge of such services. Among those who sought help almost one out of two experienced some difficulty. Area medical facilities are at best difficult to get to and until recently, almost totally and arrogantly unresponsive to community health needs.

SOCIAL SERVICES

By and large the community does want and seek such services. The problem cannot be said to lie in the non-acceptance of the community in this area. However, more often than not problems are encountered. 28.5 percent of those questioned in the HEW Study who sought assistance cited problems ranging from long waits, accessibility, language, uncooperative staff or red tape. Also, when they were turned down for service, they were not referred to alternative agencies which might have been able to assist them. Almost all (96 percent) who complained of accessibility said they did not know where to go for assistance. The failure rather than being on the part of the immigrant or client is more correctly placed at the doorstep of the social service agencies. The greatest majority learn of services from indirect sources rather than from the agencies themselves. This indicates a serious breakdown in the outreach programs of those agencies capable of serving the Chinese community. More ominous is the suggestion that some social service agencies are not even attempting to service the Chinese community.

The preceding litany of problems which confront the Chinese immigrant community is not new. Each and every objective study of the Chinese community has found these same problems, from the Cattel Report in 1962 to the Chinatown Report of 1969, the Chinatown Health Fair statistics in 1971 to the emerging picture of the HEW Asian-American Field Study. The only variation in all these is the growing intensity of the problems in each succeeding study. In the past, American society saw fit to force its Asian minorities into small, concentrated urban ghettos where their problems would be out of sight, out of mind. We were valued only for our economic value and our indispensable scrapegoat function. The relaxation of immigration restrictions for whatever social, political or economic reasons has served to add fuel to those ghetto fires which have been smouldering for over a hundred years. It may be suggested that immigration be once more restricted but that would solve neither the immigrant's problems nor the country's. In admitting the immigrant, the State assumes an implicit responsibility of making possible the individual's rapid integration into the affairs of his adopted home. However, if the State creates or allows to continue those practices which militate against the immigrant's participation as a full member of society, the fault is to be placed before those who seek to deny or exploit the immigrant for their own gain, not upon the shoulders of the disenfranchised and exploited.

We are told democracy is a two-way street and the Asian community has not been vocal in making known their grievances. I think the next section will prove the contrary.

RESPONSE OF ASIAN COMMUNITY TO OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION

A stereotype held by many Americans is that Asian people are a docile and submissive group who will take no action against those who would oppress them. If the response of the Vietnamese peasants to American militarism is not sufficient evidence, perhaps the response of Asians in America should also be examined. During the later part of the nineteenth century Asian contract laborers on the plantations of Hawaii suffered from long work hours, $4.00 a month salaries, and the whips and guns of the overseers. Despite such vicious conditions, these early immigrants replied with courageous strikes, work-slow downs and sabotage. These job actions involved up to 70,000 workers at a time. Such militancy is poor evidence of subservience. Although they were the targets of numerous laws designed to deny them freedom of enterprise with the white community, the Chinese community was not content to merely bow their heads to accept the yoke of oppression. They took these laws to court to test their constitutionality and in many cases won. Laws such as those forbidding, "aliens ineligible for citizenship (Chinese) from fishing in California waters", requiring lodging houses to provide a minimum of 500 cubic feet of air per resident, the prohibition of operating laundries from non-brick or stone buildings, were enacted with the Chinese in mind and enforced against Chinese only. These and others were contested and won.

Japanese and Mexican farm workers in California came together in 1903 to successfully win a strike and establish a union for better wages and working conditions. Although cut off from support and faced with the threat of military force, Chinese railroad workers in 1867 dared to strike for better working conditions and wages NOR was this the last such strike for the history of railroad building in the West. Asians struck their employers over a wide range of issues. This tradition of active protest of oppression was continued up till the McCarthy era when like much of the country the Asian immigrant community was cowed into submission and silence. You may reply that this is all well and good but it is all in the past now. I say, "NO!, the conditions which gave rise to the militant response of Asians in the past are still with us today". They differ only in form as it assumes an institutional and more subtle character, e.g., behavior modification via stereotyping and information denial, or as a co-worker called it, "closet bigotry". The tradition of resistance established by the early immigrants is an integral part of the history of Asian people in America and this tradition has withstood the test of time.

We see this tradition still operating today and growing to even higher heights in the Asian immigrant communities across the country. In San Francisco, Chinese seamstresses and waiters strike their employers for better working conditions and wages. Here also, the Japanses community is fighting to save their shops and homes from the bulldozers of the real estate developers. The tradition manifests itself in Philadelphia where the community has fought to a temporary standstill a plan which would have converted their homes into a superhighway; here, too, we find garment workers on the picket line striking for the right to collective bargaining and union representation. In New York, the Confucius Plaza Project was the catalyst which bought a community-wide coalition to demand jobs for the community and challenge the racist practices of the building trades. In a similar controversy in San Francisco a few years back, the reply of the contractor was that Asians (Chinese) had no skills in the building trades. Such was the response given to the descendants of the builders of the Great Wall, the American railroad system, the wine cellars of Northern California and the drainers of the Sacramento River Delta region. The immigrants of today as the enclosed data will show ARE skilled in these areas—they are in fact some of the workers who built the housing projects in Taiwan, Hong Kong and the reconstruction of the Mainland.

The recent and continuing controversy around Community School District No. 1 in the Lower East Side in New York is a tribute to collective community action. The decentralization of the elementary schools in New York came into being in 1969. The purpose for the decentralization was to make possible parent-community input in the policy-making of neighborhood schools. On the Lower East Side, the community school board became the center of the struggle to create a non-alienating school system which would be responsive to the community. It was not until the second community board was elected in 1971 that the hoped-for reforms began to materialize in the form of bi-lingual, bi-cultural teaching programs. In 1973 reactionary elements seized control of the board in an election which was later overturned by the courts, and proceeded to dismantle programs and dismiss personnel who had been sympathetic to the community. In the interval between the decision of the court and the new election, the anger of the community was most clearly manifested in their boycott of the schools. Throughout this struggle, Chinese parents and community members took up sides with the rest of the black and Puerto Rican minority. Chinese parents participated in the testimony of voting irregularities and participated in the boycott of classes as well. The silence of the Chinese in community politics was broken in a most convincing fashion.

In any economically-depressed community, you will find health care and delivery an issue. The Chinese community in New York is no exception. Pressure by the community has resulted in the beginnings of a realistic response of health-delivery institutions in providing bi-lingual staff and a voice in policy making. Even so, a free Chinatown Health Clinic is the only medical facility which speaks to the immigrant in his or her own native tongue. With a community numbering 60,000 and growing, more such facilities are required, if the health needs of the community are to be adequately administered.

Betrayed by the ILGWU, which actively works to suppress wages and overlooks dangerous working conditions, the women of the garment shops are not adverse to periodic, unpublicized wildcat strikes which are their only means of curbing the abuses of their employers.

In short, it would be dysfunctional at best and racist at worse if this Committee were to conceive of the Asian community as waiting upon it to initiate change. The community is not waiting for you to initiate the fight; the community has, is and will continue to fight. And we may win some hard fought battles. Ours is a proud people and I was not sent here to ask your assistance with hat-in-hand and upon bended knees. I was sent here to tell you that the democratic rights of the Asian community have been denied and to ask your support of our just cause to secure the rights of equal employment, education, health and justice. What is required of this Committee and of Congress is an admission that the institutions and practices which make such struggles necessary be declared illegitimate and void. The passage of the legislation you are considering today may become part of that declaration of illegitimacy.

ADDITIONAL ARGUMENTS

In the course of this Bill's movement through the legislative chambers, a number of arguments will be raised in opposition to its passage. Asian-Americans for a Fair Media (hereafter known as AAFM) would like to address itself to some of those arguments in advance of their articulation.

An element to be raised might be the accusation that immigrants are social parasites on the society. It would be well to keep in mind that we pay much the same taxes that citizens are required to pay. It is also true that we have not been receiving those services which we pay every week we work. As to aspersions to our commonality with other Americans, if we did not seek the same things you did, we would not demonstrate against discriminatory employers, insensitive schools and hospitals or for that matter be before you today.

It may be charged, as it already has in some circles, that such legislation will only encourage immigration which will compete with citizens for the growing scarcity of jobs. Two years ago the ILGWU initiated a campaign which implied that Asian workers (specifically Japanese) were taking away jobs from garment workers in the United States. AAFM and other Asian groups strongly denounced such tactics by pointing out that, ". . . American businesses are firing workers in this country and setting up businesses elsewhere to 'rip off' the American people. This is something the ILGWU has not pointed out. Unemployment is not made in Japan, it is made in America (by corporations who relocate overseas). The union should fight for the workers (and) not play on racism and narrow nationalism" (reported by the New York Times, October 26, 1972). And may I point out that they still have not done so. Firms such as the makers of Catalina sportswear, Levi-Strauss and Van Heusen have continued to move their production facilities elsewhere without so much as a raised eyebrow on the part of ILGWU leadership. Major retail chains such as Macy's, Korvette's and the Emporium also make huge profits from plants they operate in Korea and Hong Kong.

The corporate leaders are quite honest in their justification for such moves. In 1970 the President of Admiral International said the assembly of television sets in Taiwan "won't affect pricing stateside, but it should improve the company's profit structure. Otherwise we wouldn't be making the move." In Business Week, December 13, 1969, Henry Ford II stated, "in South Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia, we see an attractive supply of cheap labor". The Harvard Business Review computed in 1972 that average labor and fringe costs for manufacturing industries were 16¢ per hour in Taiwan as opposed to $2.50 in the United States. Such sentiments have caused the loss of over 60,000 electronics workers in America. In the auto industry, we find similar patterns—44 percent of Ford Motor Corporation workers are located overseas. Ford workers in South Korean plants average $40 a month. In 1969 20 percent of General Motors and 30 percent of Chrysler Corporation cars and trucks were being produced overseas. Chrysler also markets the Dodge Colt, which is made entirely in Japan by a firm in which Chrysler has 15 percent ownership. To continue the effects of runaway shops, the following firms have closed domestic factories to relocate in other countries: Emerson TV and Radio, Ford-Philco, General Electric, RCA, Motorola, Zenith, Mattel (toy manufacturers), Smith-Corona, US Plywood, National Cash Register—the list could go on but you begin to appreciate the magnitude of the problem.

The total loss of jobs created by runaway factories can hardly be attributed to immigrants if only for the fact that there aren't enough immigrants to replace those who were laid off. In recent days the New York Times reported the following item:

". . . Over 50,000 auto workers are now out of work and last week it was reported that Chrysler Corporation will probably close a major plant in Detroit, laying off 5,000 more employees. Ford reported a *ONE WEEK* (my emphasis) lay off of 12,100."

The news media has in recent months made thinly-veiled references to the effect that immigrants from Asia and Mexico are in part responsible for the growing economic crisis. Such a charge deserves to be more fully examined. According to figures from the Immigration and Nationalization Service covering the fiscal year 1973, the total immigration of Mexican, Chinese, Filipinos and Korean totaled 145,526. A considerable number of any measure, but this averages out to 2,798 per week. This figure pales when compared to Ford's one week layoff of 12,100 in the same time period! (432 percent greater). We could go on to note that these factories aren't even located on American soil anymore let alone employing American workers. It should also be kept in mind that immigrants come to the United States in an attempt to escape the brutally exploitative pay scale in their homelands. Add to this fact that institutional racism keeps immigrants in specific industries (e.g., garment and service trades) the language problem and one begins to realize that immigrant workers are just as victimized by runaway shops as American workers and probably more so.

In sum, the effect of runaway factories affects workers in America in a variety of ways:

(1) Causes major unemployment when whole factories close down and initiates a chain effect;

(2) Such unemployment hits the minority and immigrant workers hardest as it is they who are last hired, first fired;

(3) Employers are not above using the threat of runaway shops to blackmail workers into accepting less than adequate wages, or even pay cuts in some instances as well as speed-ups, euphemistically called "production quotas"; and

(4) The fact that runaway shops are established in countries where unions are illegal or ineffectual allows them to undercut the effectiveness of domestic strikes.

Being employed in a runaway shop overseas is not the most pleasant of circumstances either. Working conditions are 12-15 hour work days, six days a week, to producing things which they could never afford on the wages paid them (see table below). Unions are nonexistent or weak at best and the ruling cliques are more sympathetic to corporate interests than those of their countrymen.

Harvard Business Review May-June 1973

Average labor and fringe costs for manufacturing industries, 1972

Country:	Wage per hour
United States	$2.50
Puerto Rico	2.00
Japan	0.90
Dominican Republic	0.60
Mexico (northern border area)	0.51
Hong Kong	0.40
Mexico (interior)	0.37
Singapore	0.35
Korea	0.31
Colombia	0.30
Taiwan	0.16
Indonesia	0.10

Given all these factors the only beneficiaries of the runaway factories are the corporations who set them up. In the entire process of brutalizing native workers and displacing American workers, they are the only winners as their "profit structure" improves. Thus when the hue and cry over cheap immigrant or cheap foreign labor is raised let us keep in mind who is really reaping the benefits.

CONCLUSION

It would be instructive to keep in mind the research done by a Japanese American scholar in Los Angeles. He simply counted the total number of newspaper inches devoted to Japanese and Chinese regardless of context. He then plotted these on a graph. The resultant picture was one of many peaks and valleys. In an attempt to explain this phenomenon, he then plotted a graph of the stock market's ups and downs. When placed over each other there was found to be perfectly inverse relationship! In years of economic crisis, interest in Asians rose tremendously—an examination determined that Asians were used as the scapegoats for the problems of the economy.

In summary, during times of economic duress and crisis, it becomes expedient for the corporate interests who control the media to blame immigrants, particularly non-white immigrants, and to pit white workers against them. Racism practices at any time is unconscionable but in times of political or economic crisis, it can develop into a deadly and insidious force to oppress an entire population. And I do not think there is one of us here today who would not grant that the present is a time of political and economic crisis.

Tactics such as the above are part of the legacy of past generations of immigrants and history has shown the fallacy and illegitimacy of such scapegoating. It will not do to revive once more such sensationalism. The immediate task of this Committee is to examine the merit of the Bill before it today but the larger and most important task is not the Bill. The passage of this Bill should be seen as part of a greater goal, that goal is the denouncement and repudiation by words and deeds those institutions and beliefs which justify and/or perpetuate a subordinate economic, social or political class of people.

Appendix

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Public Hearing Equal Opportunities for Asian Americans, July 12, 1974

During May of 1974, a month long series of rallies, picketing and demonstrations were held, culminating in the arrest of 57 Asian Americans for Equal Employment (further referred to here as AAFEE) supporters. Many people both in and outside of Chinatown asked why we fought so hard, so militantly and raised our voices in doing so. Perhaps Asian Americans are tired of speaking so softly. The corner grocery store owner saluted (that was her word) our effort and that of others who publicly demonstrated their support. She said that it was about time we started getting what was coming to us.

Since our first wave of immigration to this country in the 1950's, Asian Americans have been boxed into a narrow confine by a racist society which sought to protect their economic status quo by limiting our opportunities. Many of us who demonstrated are the children of immigrants, and who saw very little of their parents as they worked, as they still do 60 hours a week in a restaurant, perhaps out-of-town, or from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in a garment factory earning approximately 40¢ for one single dress that was finished. If these cited figures still choke me as I recite them, then it may be very evident why so many of us were willing to agitate as forthrightly for jobs in our community.

AAFEE has been organized since December 1973 to combat racist exclusionary hiring tactics in construction, and to breakthrough in jobs for people who face a future of declining or potentially exploitive industries. The reaction from Chinatown was supportive and broad-based. The reaction from labor and private industry was condescending at best and indifferent at worst. Except for the extensive and over-reactive use of the New York Police Department, we generated little comment in the beginning.

It is necessary to go back in time to briefly examine, historically, American labor's response to the early Chinese settlers. Entering in various manners, including as indentured servants and contract laborers, the Chinese entered mining, railroad building, cigar-making and other factory work, as well as agricultural and service fields. They were scapegoated during the economic depression of 1873 and 1877. The thrust of the Workingman's Party of California, which had arisen at that time served to rid the factories of the Chinese, on the basis that Chinese and the rich had conspired against white workers. This Party consisted of small owners and unorganized workers who mounted a boycott of goods made by Chinese.

Labor leadership took an active role in the passage of anti-Chinese legislation in 1882, with the first Chinese Exclusion Act. And the role assumed by American labor against the Chinese continued, as witness an excerpt from a paper by Legan Wong, a graduate student, sociology, The New School:

An example of this is the *role of labor* in the expelling of the Chinese in the cigar making industry. The Chinese first appeared in this industry in the 1856's and by 1866 half the cigar production in San Francisco was owned by the Chinese. By 1870, they comprised 90 percent of the labor force organized into the Tung-dak Tong labor guild. In response to this, white cigar makers adopted the cigar label in 1874 certifying that it was made by white labor. Under the leadership of Adolph Strasser and Samuel Gompers in 1884, the Cigar makers International Union organized to drive out the Chinese workers in San Francisco. A boycott of all brands who employed Chinese laborers was successful as the Chinese were completely driven out of the industry by the late 1880's.

As the spokesman for organized labor, Gompers was one of the leading advocates for the passage of the Act of April 29, 1902 which extended all existing Chinese exclusion laws for an indefinite period.

The labor campaign to exclude Chinese from competitive industries forced us into the service industries, where many in number remain today. We do not attack restaurants, factories, grocery shops or laundries in their necessary work, but only comment on the democratic rights of all people to exercise their rights to equal opportunity.

On January 10, 1974 AAFEE met with HDA (Housing Development Administration) to gain more knowledge of where more people could be placed and how. Their response to us was one of mild shock, that any such Asian American group existed at all, vocalizing discontent with the status quo. We interpreted the meeting in three suggestions made to us at the meeting. They were, that all English-speaking journeymen on our lists be referred to RTP, that special arrangements be made with contacts at the Board of Education for English classes serving those with no fluency, and that known community subcontractors apply for HDA's list of minority subs for future reference. Nothing was new and we had been repeatedly misunderstood in our intentions. Attempts were made to pave the way for minority squabbling, when it was stated that they could not very well hire Asians for the Confucius Plaza site when there were already black and Puerto Rican workers hired. Another time, we were informed by the Administrator that if we insisted on the hiring of Asian Americans at the Plaza because it was in our community, then we could not work in Harlem or Brooklyn, because residents of those areas would claim the same. Never is there any mention of where the white worker can go or not go. We had never stated an objective of working only on one site within our own community. But it is a good place to begin, so that people of Chinatown may visibly realize the possibility of entering other areas of work, that the door can be opened.

We view the placement of Asian American workers at Confucius Plaza as an indication of the industry's good faith in working to increase the numbers of Asian Americans in the industry and in the unions. Although we have been focused specifically around this one housing site in Chinatown, our object is the entire industry including unions. As well, we include in this grouping those federal, state and local government bodies who give cover to discriminatory practices, protecting private interests, contrary to their own public charters.

For the past 7 months we have met with or contacted HDA, ECF (Education Construction Fund for the school), the Board of Urban Affairs (the industry's mouthpiece), the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, RTP, NYC's Office of Contract Compliance, union representatives, and the sponsors of the project. We have even met with DeMatteis Corporation, general contractors and developers of the Plaza, to no avail. Claiming compliance with over 40% minority workers on their sites, they owe us nothing. On May 8 we attempted to present 8000 signatures from the community, urging the hiring of Asian American workers at the site. They rejected the signatures and our claims that workers must be hired. We looked into their work force on the site that day and saw white workers, with few non-white faces, certainly not enough to warrant a 40% compliance claim. Speaking to a black worker on the site during this period of time, he said that he had only been on the site a day, having been brought in from another site. This was on the second day of public support and pressure upon DeMatteis in Chinatown.

Checkerboarding is a nice, precise term for an industry-wide practice which is not so nice—the illusion of presence and numbers is there, but the real strength of increasing minority participation is missing. Checkers are brought in during periods of crisis and headcounts by monitors.

Nor were the unions always pointed to by contractors as *the* FOE, neglected in our considerations. Hundreds of letters were written to union locals found in the Yellow pages. A copy will be submitted for the record. We simply requested information on what openings they had in skilled and training positions, as well as how to enter the union, setting up a meeting to discuss these things, if possible. We received 2 written replies from the carpenters (who promised to send information when available) and the ironworkers (who stated that their union suffered 30% unemployment, and could do nothing for us). We met with union representatives of the concrete workers, local 6A, and bricklayers, local 34. We did not receive any communication from the mechanical trades, which are more secure, less subject to automation: plumbers, electricians, sheetmetalists and steamfitters. Not a great response from the 21 skilled trades and five unskilled trades in NYC.

With some assistance from third party forces such as the US Department of Justice, US Commission on Civil Rights, City Council President, Councilwoman Friedlander, the Office of Sen. Javits, the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, Commissioner Chin of the City Commission on Human Rights, and various other individuals and agencies, seven months after we first appeared, HDA and the BUA showed some signs of working out some solution to begin placement of workers. As of June 27, HDA has committed a total of twelve journeymen positions in citywide sites, excluding the Plaza. The BUA on July 10 at a meeting with AAFEE, the sponsors and HDA, agreed to 12–13 trainee positions to be filled by Asian Americans from our lists, at the Plaza.

Though they may constitute some breakthrough for jobs in the construction industry, 24 is still a small number in comparison to the numbers of persons who applied with us months ago. With further press releases and information into the community we are reasonably sure that numbers would swell. We have 125 individual names submitted to HDA and the BUA. Some have experience in more than one trade, and the total number is 134 names listed upon traineeship (no experience—49), the rest are categorized by trade. We will submit a profile of 52 of these workers to the Commisston for the public record.

Some of the men came with prior experiences in their own attempts to find jobs. A few had registered with RTP but claimed never to have heard anything further after application; one man had been placed with RTP's aid, but was layed off during a strike and has not worked in construction since. Mr. L had six years experience as a sheetmetal worker in Hong Kong but was placed as a second year apprentice in a four-year program. The BUA, queried as to their policy of experienced apprentices, said that they are never jumped into journeyman status; rather salary is modified, commensurate with their skill. But at least Mr. L is working as a sheetmetal worker. Mr. C (50) is a man twice Mr. L's age with 28 years of experience in the field in Hong Kong. Mr. C was one of the two AAFEE workers placed at another DeMatteis site as laborers. One day after demonstrations began, both men were "layed off" without adequate explanation. Now Mr. C is working at the Plaza as a concrete laborer, through the intervention of the union. He would like to work in the area where he has the skill and experience.

The compliance of contractors in meeting minority quotas has been in confusion in recent months specifically because there are two plans for integration, each with its supporters and opponents. The industry supported plan, The New York Plan, calls for vague numbers of minority trainees to be incorporated into the industry. While there was a maximum, first of 800 then 1,000 to be placed, there was no minimum whatsoever. Compliance is on an area/industry wide basis, not craft by craft and project by project, as the Lindsay instituted plan, Equal Opportunity 71 calls for. Specific percentages are given which are to be met by specified time periods to increase representation in the trades. In late June, the Department of Labor ordered institution of EO71 into effect in NYC, stunning the industry. However, a brief from the New York Times: (see excerpt)

Is this considered a symbol of good faith, that the US Dept. of Labor would extend a unworkable plan that cannot be implemented for the good of the people?

Unless specified numbers are stated, minority workers will continue to reside in the lower paying, less secure, non mechanical trades, while the more exclusive, attractive trades continue to be dominated by white workers. Also, if census figures are to be used in the assignment of minority members, please note that the undercounting of Chinese has always been a problem for the community.

We urge the following recommendations:

1. That status to be granted commensurate with actual experience, not according to a slot the worker is placed in by the industry.
2. Shortening the period of traineeship to be more realistic. Seventy percent white workers never went through any such training program.
3. Practical tests; bilingual foremen; special crash working English class; Asian American investigator for headcount, development of programs, etc.

It has long been investigated and confirmed that the construction industry is proceeding in a slow and flatfooted manner to increase numbers of minority workers within unions. Blacks and Latin organizations have already examined and disseminated views on the contradictions between what the industry has voiced on expanding opportunities, and what they have actually implemented. The government sector in housing and construction must set an example for the industry.

Asian Americans in its own projects, organizations and individuals have gathered here demanding to know why we are not being given the opportunity now, after we had made ourselves and our grievances publicly known previously.

At our meeting of July 10, 1974 with Board of Urban Affairs Mr. George Daly, newly installed Executive Director, distinctly encouraged his uncertainty to us at that time regarding the Board's appearance today, due to their limited amount of time. Can we assume that their absence, today is an indication of their good faith in the matter of increasing numbers of Asian Americans in the construction industry?

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS

[Total number of applicants tabulated: 52]

Years	Number	Percentage
Years of experience: [1]		
None	18	34.6
5 yrs and under	15	28.8
6 to 10	9	17.3
11 to 15	1	1.9
16 to 20	6	11.5
21 to 25	0	0
26 to 30	2	3.8
Trade experience: [2]		
Electrician	8	17.0
Carpenter	15	31.9
Plumber	8	17.0
Sheetmetal	1	2.1
Bricklayer	5	10.6
Mason	2	4.2
Painter	5	10.6
Machinist	1	2.1
Tile	2	4.2
No trade	19	
Trade desired: [3]		
Carpenter	22	34.9
Electrician	14	22.2
Bricklayer	7	11.1
Plumber	7	11.1
Machinist	4	6.3
Painter	4	6.3
Mason	3	4.7
Operating Engineer	1	1.5
Sheetmetal	1	1.5

Fluency	Number	Percentage
English language fluency: [1]		
None	2	3.8
Poor	14	26.8
Average	29	56.0
Fluent	6	11.5

Age range	Number	Percentage
Age: [4]		
Under 25	12	25.0
25 to 29	9	18.7
30 to 34	9	18.7
35 to 39	3	6.2
40 to 44	11	22.9
45 to 49	2	4.2
50 and over	2	4.2

[1] 1 did not respond.
[2] Some applicants did not have experience, others were experienced in more than 1 trade.
[3] Some applicants desired more than 1 trade.
[4] 4 did not respond.

Note: Total number of applicants is over 100.

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
PROFILE OF WORKERS AND EXPERIENCE

Number	Years experience	Trade experience	English fluency	Trade desired	Age
1	None		Average	Carpenter	23
2	20	Many skills	Poor	Bricklayer	
3	None		Average	Machinist	23
4	do		do	Carpenter	28
5	1	Electrician	do	Electrician	26
6	4	do	do	do	34
7	28	Air-conditioning sheetmetal.	Poor	Electrician air-conditioning	50

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
PROFILE OF WORKERS AND EXPERIENCE—Continued

Number	Years experience	Trade experience	English fluency	Trade desired	Age
8	20	Carpenter	do	Carpenter	35
9	9	do	do	do	44
10	20	Electrician/plumber	Average	Electrician	42
11	8	Machinist	None	Machinist	34
12	None		Fluent	Carpenter	22
13	do		Average	Mason	27
14	2 weeks	Tile	Fluent	Plumber	22
15	6	Bricklayer	Poor	Bricklayer	43
16	7	Plumber/electrician	do	Plumber/electrician	42
17	None		Average	Painter	22
18	2 mo	Plumber	Fluent	Carpenter/plumber	20
19	8	Carpenter	do	Electrician/carpenter	40
20	None		Average	Carpenter	24
21	do		Poor	do	
22	5	Carpenter	Average	do	43
23	6 mo	do	do	do	27
24	None		do	do	22
25	5	Several skills	do	Carpenter/painter	33
26	3	Bricklayer	None	Bricklayer	34
27	12	Carpenter	Poor	Carpenter	41
28	None		Average	Electrician	24
29	do		do	Carpenter	35
30	3	Carpenter	do	Carpenter/plumber	28
31	None		do	Carpenter	32
32	6	Carpenter	Poor		
33	20	Electrician	Average	Electrician	46
34	3		do	Machinist/plumber	
35	6	Mason	do	Mason	28
36	27	Carpenter	Poor	Carpenter	42
37	20	Electrician/plumber	Average	Electrician	43
38	None		do		24
39	do		Fluent	Painter/machinist	38
40	do		do	Operating engineer/sheetmetal	28
41	1	Electrician/plumber	Poor	Plumber/glazier	33
42	5	Electrician	Average	Electrician	25
43	10	Several skills	do	Carpenter/bricklayer	33
44	3 mo	Labor	do	Electrician	23
45	None		do	Bricklayer	21
46	do		Poor	Electrician	30
47	20	Bricklayer/mason	do	Bricklayer/mason	49
48	2	Paint/tiler/carpenter	Average	Mason/bricklayer	34
49		Carpentar	do	Carpenter	53
50	None			Electrician	44
51	10	Carpenter/painter	Average	Carpenter/painter	44

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION

Anti-Chinese legislation: counties

1852 Columbia District Mining Regulations—prohibit Asians from mining.

1848 Mariposa County Mining Regulations—prohibit Chinese mining.

1870 San Francisco ordinance—outlaws Chinese pole method to peddle vegetables and to carry laundry.

1873 San Francisco Laundry Tax—high tax on laundries [mostly Chinese] that don't use vehicles.

1873–5 San Francisco—various ordinances against use of firecrackers and Chinese ceremonial gongs.

1875 San Francisco Anti-Queue Law—shaving off queues of all Chinese arrested.

1875 San Francisco Cubic Air Ordinance—health regulation aimed at clearing out Chinese ghettoes.

1880 San Francisco Anti-Ironing Ordinance—aimed at shutting down Chinese nighttime laundries.

1882 San Francisco New Laundry Licensing Act—license required of mostly Chinese laundry facilities.

1870 San Francisco—no Chinese can be hired on municipal works.

Anti-Chinese legislation: California State Legislature

1850 [1852, '53, '55] Foreign Miners Tax—tax initially aimed at forcing Chinese out of the mines.

1852 Bond Act—requires all arriving Chinese to post a $500 bond.

1854 Calif. Supreme Court Decision—Chinese ineligible to testify in court against whites.

1855 [Head Tax]—shippers must pay $50 for every Chinese passenger they bring to America.

1858 Act to Prevent Further Immigration of Chinese and Mongols—prohibits Chinese entry.

1860 Fishing Tax—tax on Chinese activities in fishing.

1870 Act to Prevent Kidnapping and Importing of Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese Females for Criminal Purposes—prevents entry of Chinese women without special certificate.

1870 Act to Prevent Importing of Chinese Criminals—Chinese males' entry prohibited without proving that person is of good character.

1880 Fishing Act—Chinese prohibited from engaging in any fishing business.

1880 Act to Prevent the Issuance of Licenses to Aliens—Chinese unable to get licenses for businesses or occupations.

1879 California State Constitution—prohibits corporations and municipal works from hiring Chinese; authorizes cities to remove Chinese residents from their boundaries to specified areas.

1885 Political Codes amendment—Chinese prohibited from public schools, must attend separate ones.

1882 California Legislature declares legal holiday—to allow public anti-Chinese demonstrations.

1891 Act Prohibiting Immigration of Chinese Persons into State—prohibits Chinese entry.

1893 Fish and Games Act—prohibits use of Chinese methods [nets] of fishing.

1875 Law to regulate the size of Chinese shrimp-catching nets.

1887 Penal Code—fishing license tax aimed at Chinese fishermen.

Anti-Chinese legislation: Federal

1879 Congressional Act—limits number of Chinese that can come over on one ship at a time [15].

1880 Burlingame Treaty Amendment—prohibits entry of Chinese laborers.

1888 Scott Act—prohibits Chinese re-entry after leaving temporarily.

1892 Geary Act—prohibits Chinese entry; prohibits Chinese right to bail and habeas corpus procedure; Chinese must possess residence certificates.

1889 Act of July 7—Chinese not permitted to enter Hawaii.

Source: Chinese Working People in America, Wei Min She Labor Committee, United Front Press, Calif., 1974.

[From the Yellow Seeds, September 1974]

"LUCKY FOLKS" GARMENT WORKERS NOT SO LUCKY!

The Lucky Folks Garment Factory is located at 1027-9 Race Street. But the workers who work at the factory are far from being lucky. Among the approximately twenty-five workers, most of them are Chinese women. Many of them are immigrants who face many handicaps upon arriving in this country. Because of the language problem, limited skill, lack of training programs, and few job opportunities for women in Chinatown, many of them seek employment in garment factories.

There is a small number of garment factories in Philadelphia. The Lucky Folks Garment Factory, however, is the only one owned by a Chinese, Stephen Pang. When the factory first opened in 1973, it was not unionized. This means the workers get no retirement benefits, no paid sick leaves, and no paid maternity leaves. The lack of a union also puts the workers in a very difficult position to demand for higher wages and better working conditions.

All the workers are paid by the piece and not by the hour. This means that almost all the time the workers are paid below the minimum wage of $2.00 per hour. In unionized factories, the workers earn $3.00 per hour.

The work schedule is usually seven hours a day and five days a week. For overtime, the workers are paid time and a half. At Pang's factory, the full time workers usually work more than eight hours a day and six days a week. There is no extra compensation for overtime.

The workers confronted Pang and demanded to know why the factory was not unionized. Pang made all kinds of excuses. He fired one of the workers who spoke up. But due to the pressure of the workers, Pang rehired the worker and was forced to give in a little. But Pang did this in a way that benefitted himself and not the workers. Pang hired a few Black garment workers who were already in unions and declared the Lucky Folks Garment Factory to be unionized. Let us analyse this tactic and see why it is harmful to the workers:

1. By bringing workers who are already unionized into the factory, the workers in the factory are not allowed to choose which union would and could best represent them. The workers cannot bargain collectively with Pang on what conditions the union would represent them. The nonunion workers who are already working in the factory are not automatically in the union which could be the case if the workers were allowed to bring in the union themselves.

2. Pang would not give the Chinese workers any information concerning union benefits and procedures to join the union. Pang, himself a Chinese, knows full well that the Chinese workers, because of the language problem, would have a difficult time getting this information for themselves. This is an example of the exploitation of Chinese by Chinese capitalists.

3. Pang is using this tactic to divide the Black and Chinese workers. Pang had apparently warned the Black workers he hired not to talk about or give out any information to the Chinese workers concerning the union. This is a blatant example of a capitalist using racism to benefit himself.

4. Pang advertised in the newspaper that his shop is unionized with all the benefits. In fact, this is deceiving and cheating any worker who applies for a job there.

Stephen Pang, the opportunist who tried to undermine the Chinese Community's militant struggle to save our community with his infamous China Plaza Corporation, (see *Yellow Seeds Newspaper*, Vol. II, no. 1) must be fought against. Pang's garment factory, like many other small factories, along with the large garment manufacturing plants such as the Farah Pants Company, large department stores such as Gimbels, and corrupt union officials, are making profit out of the hard work of garment workers. They all must be fought against. (see *Yellow Seeds Newspaper*, Vol. I, no. 4 article "Chinese Garment Workers)

One way to insure that workers will get some of the benefits of their labor is to have unions that truly represent the interests of the workers in the factories. But factory owners will not sit idly when the workers are getting organized. The capitalists will use every means to squash the worker's organizing attempts. But workers are gaining more victories such as the successful struggle of garments workers against the Farah Pants Company. The experiences of Third World and progressive white workers have shown that militant struggle is the only real weapon to fight with for workers' rights.

Mrs. MINK. May we hear first from Mary Sansone, executive director, Congress of Italian-American Organizations, New York City.

A PANEL CONSISTING OF MARY SANSONE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CONGRESS OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS, NEW YORK, N.Y.; TINO CALABIA, CHAIRMAN, ASIAN-AMERICAN CAUCUS OF GREATER NEW YORK; JOHANN LEE, ASIAN AMERICANS FOR A FAIR MEDIA, NEW YORK, N.Y.; AND WELLS C. KLEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mrs. SANSONE. Mrs. Mink, I would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to present our statements.

Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Steiger, that New York City is a gateway city for immigrants can never be denied. Each year over 20,000 Italian immigrants alone enter the United States, most of them through New York. In 1971 over 150,000 immigrants from around the world entered the United States just as tourists, students or as other temporaries such as trade commissioners. Again thousands of these settled in New York City.

As the 1970 census showed, there were 212,160 declared first-generation Italian-Americans in the city at that time. This figure, of course, did not include those immigrants who entered illegally up to that year. It is estimated by the Center for Migration Studies in New York City that 5,000 to 6,000 immigrants enter illegally each year. Thousands remain in New York City as part of the city's hidden population, who also add to the city's employment, housing, health, and education needs.

In the 1970 census 470,453 persons declared themselves second-generation Italian-Americans living in New York City, and together with the 212,160 first-generation Italian-Americans they comprise 8.6 percent of the city's total population. The following are percentages of first- and second-generation Italian-Americans, according to the 1970 census, excluding illegal aliens, tourists, students, and other temporaries:

PERCENT OF THE POPULATION

	1st generation	2d generation	Total
Bronx	2.67	5.32	7.99
Brooklyn	3.47	7.22	10.69
Manhattan	1.04	2.07	3.11
Queens	2.96	7.04	10.00
Staten Island	2.70	11.10	13.80

Contrary to popular belief, Italian-Americans of first and second generation are found in large numbers in New York City's poverty areas and pockets of poverty. These poverty areas, defined in 1966 by the New York City Council Against Poverty, are found in every borough in the city.

Poverty areas containing census tracts with 20 percent or more first- and second-generation Italian-American population are:

1. Brooklyn—7 out of 10 Brooklyn poverty areas: Sunset Park, South Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Bushwick, Brownsville, East New York, and Coney Island.
2. The Bronx—2 out of 5 Bronx poverty areas: South Bronx and Tremont.
3. Manhattan—2 out of 6 Manhattan poverty areas: Lower East Side and East Harlem.
4. Staten Island—2 out of 6 S.I. pockets of poverty: Mariner's Harbor and Rosebank.
5. Queens—3 out of 4 Queens poverty areas: Long Island City, Corona-East Elmhurst, and South Jamaica.

In addition, there are several census tracts, whose population of first- and second-generation Italian-Americans is well over 50 percent, which tracts are located in poverty areas. These include tracts in South Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Bushwick, Coney Island, and Tremont.

In 1974, CIAO took a sampling of census tracts in the city that contained between 50 percent and 99 percent first- and second-generation Italian-Americans, and pulled out data from the census publications on people living in those 41 tracts. The following were among the shocking averages for those tracts:

1. 230 senior citizens—60 years plus—per tract.
2. 17 percent of young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 were not high school graduates and not enrolled in school, that is, dropouts.
3. 9.4—median number of school years completed by persons 25 years of age and over.
4. 30 percent of persons 25 years of age and over were high school graduates.

5. 5 percent of the male civilian labor force unemployed.

6. 3.4 percent of the female civilian labor force unemployed.

7. 10 percent of all families were living below the poverty level with only 19 percent of these families receiving public assistance.

8. 23 families with female head per tract.

9. 41 percent of all unrelated individuals were living below the poverty level, but only 8.5 percent were receiving public assistance.

10. 11.3 percent of all persons were living below poverty level, but only 30.5 percent were receiving social security.

11. 35 percent of all persons living below poverty level were 65 years of age and over, yet one-third of these seniors were not receiving social security.

The above figures show supportive evidence for the following long-standing opinions concerning Italian people who come to this country as immigrants, and even concerning those whose parents came from Italy as immigrants:

1. Immigrants tend to arrive with an educational disadvantage. Either their mean number of school years completed is lower than the average American citizen or their educational credits are not readily recognized here.

2. Older Americans of Italian descent cannot collect adequate social security benefits if their work experience was mainly in Italy; this poses a serious lack of income to older immigrants.

A young Italian student coming to this country, therefore, faces placement in classes not geared to help him overcome his language difficulties or, if he has had sufficient high school training in Italy, faces the inability to obtain, with reasonable facility, an American high school diploma which would put him in at least a fair position to compete with others in the job market.

Furthermore, serious publications concerning student programs in city schools and concerning parent orientation to city schools are either not printed in Italian at all, or are not distributed in sufficient quantity to schools with Italian populations.

New York City, as well as other gateway cities, needs to become a true gateway in more than just the physical sense. We need more educational opportunity programs, more outreach, more job training and placement, and more government program awareness on the part of our immigrants. For this reason the Congress of Italian-American Organizations hereby supports Patsy T. Mink's bill, H.R. 9895.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mrs. Sansone. We appreciate your testimony.

Our next panelist is Tino Calabia.

Mr. CALABIA. This is one Asian who worked with your community in the past few years on the $4.3 million multiservices center. A meeting was held last night with your staff.

Unfortunately Congressman Bell is not here, but my calculations would be that with respect to the figures given in the bill itself about $400 million would be needed to assist the 400,000 immigrants coming to the United States from all countries; $400 million, Congressman Steiger, is about the cost of 400 miles of Federal highways, which I think some of us could substitute with assistance to immigrants.

Congressman Steiger, I might mention one thing about your remarks on the unemployment in Wisconsin. It is obvious that there is unemployment everywhere and hopefully you and the Republican leadership and the Congress at large could provide bills to deal adequately with the unemployment problems of Wisconsin while also focusing attention on the problems of immigrants.

Getting to our presentation. We have a corrected version there and I will briefly excerpt parts of it.

Although the area we cover includes Northern New Jersey, we are forced to limit ourselves to statistics and other data which relate to New York State. This is because none of the data readily available distinguishes those Asian and Pacific peoples who live in northern New Jersey from those who live in southern New Jersey, and the south part actually has closer ties to the metropolitan area of Greater Philadelphia.

A second limitation stems from the fact that a major "Subject Report," published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on ethnic minorities, deals solely with the Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos in the United States. Consequently, the primary statistics touched upon here deal only with the three above-mentioned Asian groups in New York State.

Where possible, we have endeavored to include figures on the burgeoning Korean population, especially regarding Korean immigration. As you may know, Filipino immigrants constitute the second largest immigrant group to this country from any part of the world, and Koreans make up the third largest. Indeed, the number of Korean immigrants is roughly the same as that of Filipino immigrants. In short, wherever numbers or percentages are referred to in this text or in the attached table, you can estimate with confidence that the actual numbers or percentages of Asian and Pacific peoples in our area is higher today.

Before citing the data, a word or two of commendation and thanks to Subcommittee Chairman Augustus Hawkins, the Congressman from Watts and the 21st Congressional District of California, and, of course, our deepest gratitude to Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink from the Second Congressional District of Hawaii. The problems addressed by Congressman Hawkins' subcommittee, as highlighted in Congresswoman Mink's bill, have gone too long without serious consideration and action by the general public.

Indeed, now that the proportion of Asian and Pacific immigrants is escalating, I do not think it is too cynical to feel that the chances are even less that the majority population would give more than a second thought to the plight of today's immigrants. Just over a year ago the sizable, liberal readership of the influential New York Times Magazine was treated to a lengthy article entitled "Should We Pull Up the Gangplank?" by a writer who frankly admitted among other things that she "felt cheated to have a recently arrived foreign physician treating me."

While this Times article was not altogether subtle in its attitude to immigrants, one need only observe that the world-renowned Statue of Liberty, holding her torch high over New York harbor, faces toward ship travelers steaming in from Europe—with her back to the immigrants arriving from the Pacific. Asian-Americans throughout the Nation must stand indebted to Congresswoman Mink, a sister Asian-American, for reminding all Americans about the hardships that each immigrant has had to face, no matter which ocean the immigrant crosses.

Regarding the bill itself, the Asian-American community is in a strong position to benefit—particularly on a percentage basis—from whatever sums may eventually be allocated to New York State and possibly to New York City as a gateway city. The attached table shows that, of the total numbers of immigrants admitted into New York State from all countries, over 10 percent of that immigrant flow is now made up of Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans. Between the years of 1960 and 1973, the percentage of these groups alone has grown approximately five-fold in New York State. For 1960 and 1961, the percentage of new immigrants who are Chinese, Filipino, or Korean was 2.3 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

While the absolute numbers of other Asian and Pacific immigrants may be small, the likelihood is that the number of all Asian and Pacific immigrants may bring the total percentage up to at least 11 percent, if not more, of all immigrants into New York State. On the other hand, Asian and Pacific peoples in the Greater New York area have never shared in any Federal program to the extent of 10 percent or 11 percent of the resources made available.

With the exception of a few services funded and operating in Chinatown, no services exist anywhere in the Greater New York area which are funded for and operated by the Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, or other Asian and Pacific peoples living in that area. Indeed, given the large numbers of new immigrants among the Chinese and the concentrated numbers impacted into Chinatown, not enough services are available in Chinatown, either. Since the bill proposed by Congresswoman Mink holds the hope of funding and tailoring services to meet the needs of Asian and Pacific immigrants, a major opportunity appears which might appreciably change the bleak picture of services designed for our communities. Consequently, the Asian American Caucus of Greater New York is solidly in support of the intent and goals of this legislation.

But two questions might require further examination. First, why is the computation of all immigrants in the United States limited to data "reflected in the most recent decennial census"? Census Bureau data grows out of date each month and year until a new census is taken. But highly reliable figures from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service are obtainable on a year-to-year basis, and it is the facts of immigration which are at the heart of the bill. Furthermore, immigration data strengthen the rate or level of allocation of service resources for Asian and Pacific peoples who, in Greater New York, usually have to compete for such resources on a very unequal basis in other program areas.

Second, where can one find data on the "percentage of all functionally illiterate (in the English language) immigrants in the United States who reside in each State"? The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on the number of years of education completed by an individual, and less than 5 years of education may characterize a functionally illiterate person in general. But to our knowledge there may be a category dealing with functionally illiterate persons in the English language as collected by either the U.S. Census Bureau or the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

One serious objection raised outside of the Asian-American communities to the bill in its present form is already known to those of us who also work with our Puerto Rican brothers and sisters in the Greater New York area. As it now stands, the bill entitles American-Samoans to be computed toward the funding allotment which any State receives, as long as the Samoans counted are not residents of Samoa itself. Why are not Puerto Ricans afforded equal treatment? That is, why, for example, cannot New York State compute into its calculations the number of Puerto Ricans immigrating to New York State from Puerto Rico?

Although the net total of Puerto Ricans remaining in the Greater New York area may be gradually diminishing, there still is daily immigration from Puerto Rico, and New York State continues to absorb that immigration with its existing limited resources as it attempts to absorb all other immigrant groups. In short, it is probably both logical and nondiscriminatory in the context of the bill's treatment of Samoans to include Puerto Ricans as eventual beneficiaries of the legislation as well as humane to do so. Moreover, additional political support could probably be expected for the bill from the majority of the New York State congressional delegation, which counts 39 Congressman, and, of course, two Senators.

At any rate, thank you again for the opportunity to present the views of the Asian-American Caucus of Greater New York on this landmark piece of proposed legislation. I would also like to express my gratitude to the office of Congressman Hugh Carey, now Governor-elect of New York State, for helping to arrange for our organization's appearance. In addition, I hope that the subcommittee will find it possible to hold regional hearings on the bill, H.R. 9895, particularly in the Greater New York area, which for decades, has served as one of the greatest ports of entry—and home—for millions of immigrants who have already contributed so much to the vitality and strength of the Nation. If our organization, or I, can be of further service, please let me know.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Calabia.

Mr. Lee, Asian Americans for a Fair Media, New York.

Mr. LEE. I am here on behalf of Asian Americans for a Fair Media. Our organization is dedicated to the combating of specifically racist images directed toward aliens in the media, but we feel that in the course of our study we have noticed other patterns developing and for those reasons we wish to make the following testimony.

I would like to refer—if the committee has not already—that they get copies of the HEW Asian American Field Study from which many of my statistics come and also the transcript of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing in New York City held this past July 1974.

I have noted with growing concern that many of the previous speakers have not interjected historical footnotes to the whole process of immigration. I think that is imperative to understand why people come to America. Why do people leave their homeland as it were? It would be most fitting, therefore, to start with the Chinese.

Chinese came to the United States primarily because the encroachment of European imperialism by the end of the 1850's had reached such a point in China that it was no longer possible for the Chinese people to determine their own destinies. The Europeans were also supporting a morabund, dying, corrupt, inefficient Manchu dynasty.

The T'ai P'ing Rebellion. Now if you read history books, we find that the T'ai P'ing Rebellion initially had the support of the European powers, probably because it had certain pseudo-Christian-type beliefs. But toward the end of it it became apparent that "My, Lord, these Chinese really want to control their own country." So the Europeans changed sides and they supported the Manchus in suppressing this rebellion.

The result of this was that immediately following it there came a reign of terror throughout all of China, most particularly in Southern China where support for the rebellion had been quite strong. As a result of this political oppression combined with natural calamities many Chinese saw fit to leave their country.

When they came to America, they found the West opening up. Industries were opening up in California. It was not the goal they came for. They built the railroads. They built canneries, they drained swamps, established the winery industry in northern California. This among many other things. However, they became a threat to the white laborers, so in 1882 after numerous agitations the Chinese were legislated out of the immigration.

But in the 1890's, Japan began—Japanese immigrants began to immigrate to this country, specifically to California. One of the reasons they came was the rapid industrialization of Japan was causing such social and economic turmoil that again Japanese peasants were forced to leave their homelands and they were welcome in California because they were willing to take the place that cheap Chinese labor had originally taken. This is very interesting because a few years later after the suppression of the Filipino independence movement in the first decade of the 20th century, the Filipinos began to come to this country in significant numbers and there the introduction of the Filipinos on the American scene neatly coincided with the heightening of anti-Japanese agitation.

Also in the early 20th century the Koreans began to come to this country in significant numbers. This was in response to the imperialists of Japan who had taken over their country and I might add this takeover of Korea was done with the tacit approval of Theodore Roosevelt, for which he got the Nobel Prize.

Now, presently today we still have these three Asian nationalities—primarily the Chinese, Filipinos and Koreans. Together they compose 19 percent of all immigrants who entered the United States in the last fiscal year.

They are still running away from the same sorts of problems. It is interesting to note that the social, economic, and political plights which visited their homelands in the past are still in very much live form still affecting their country today.

Statistically most of my information will deal with the Chinese since that is the community from which I come, but the information is basically the same for all other Asian groups.

Most recent reports indicate that this community may be composed of as many as 87.7 percent immigrants in the New York City area. And of this population fully 64 percent of those questioned in the HEW study entered the United States within the last 13 years, between the years 1960 and 1973.

We are also told that not many of the previous speakers have mentioned there is an unemployment problem. The specific statistics according to the HEW study again is 10.8 percent.

Now I believe it is a good couple of percentages higher than the national percentage rate. I think more significant than that is the underemployment rate. And I do not have figures for that, but in 1969 it was noted that there was significant underemployment in the community.

The median income for a Chinese family in New York City Chinatown—excuse me, I will correct that—median income for a family in New York City Chinatown—this includes Italian and Puerto Rican families who may be living in the area—is approximately $6,500 a year. The average size of the family is 5.2 persons.

The consequences of that are becoming immediately apparent. In order to make ends meet, many of the immigrants have to work more than the 30, 35, or 40 hours which most of us think of as being the standard work week.

Again I would refer the committee to the printed testimony which has the breakdown of the percentages. It is also alleged from time to time that immigrants come in and they have no skills. According to the 1973 annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service we find that of the over 21,000 Chinese entering, approximately 28 percent of them had either professional, managerial skills or semiskilled job trades when they came in.

Sixty-one percent of this population that came in were housewives and children, which leaves a relatively small percentage of approximately 38 percent who do not come in with some kind of prior skill.

I think it is also imperative to understand the nature of the industries where we found immigrants concentrated. They are basically what you would call marginal industries. In a period of recession marginal industries are the first ones who are hit and they are hit hard.

In the past once upon a time there were 4,000 Chinese laundries in New York City. There are now 1,000. Out of that 3,000 drop are 2 which my family owned. But it is interesting to note that the laundry industry where many Chinese are concentrated is declining.

Also the economic structure of the garment industry which according to the 1969 Chinatown report 75 percent of the women engaged in—it is a very strange sort of industry. You see the shops, the garment shops, in Chinatown—this holds for San Francisco as well as New York City—are subcontractor, which means that if a designer were to come up with a hit number and he has limited production capacities, rather than investing the money to buy new machines and hire new workers and expand the plants, he will go out and find a subcontractor who will for a fixed sum of money produce a number of skirts, pants, coats, or whatever the item happens to be.

What this means is out of that fixed sum, let's say $10,000, the subcontractor will have to pay his rent for his plant, the upkeep on his machinery, and also the salaries for his workers, and also his profits. So as it gets whittled down by the time it has gone to someone like my mother who is working in a garment shop, you are making less than minimum wage and then you have all sorts of abuses because the ILGWU, which is supposed to champion the cause of garment workers in this country, has been very negligent. If anything, they have actually suppressed wages and they do not terribly support workers who agitate for greater benefits and greater wages.

Another form of discrimination which may, many Asians see is in the area of immigration, immigration itself. The whole enforcement is fraught with a—it is fraught with ample opportunity for the abuse of an individual's civil rights. Again, from the testimony from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, one of the individuals testifying there—and these are the criteria which are used for detaining an individual for questioning.

> . . . For example, some of our men will observe the shoes these people are wearing, and these shoes are peculiar and unique in that they are generally cheap shoes that have been fabricated in institutions, like prisons. The cut of their clothing, oftentimes it is skimpily fitted; the lapels are quite different from the general run of our American styles, or people that we would ordinarily encounter.

Then he is questioned.

> They stand out from the normal. That is, they stand out from the normal pattern and, of course, there is the language which is different. And then, as is indicated here, some individuals observing this operation would break and run.

I would say that if someone were looking at me very inquisitively, I might be prone to run also because how do I know that he is not going to take a baseball bat to my head, but the thing is, on the basis of rather subjective criteria an individual will be detained for questioning. And this is not only among people who look unusual.

A couple of years ago my uncle, who lives in a suburb of New Jersey, had his house literally invaded by an immigration agent who was without search warrant. My uncle happens to be—an uncle and his wife—who are American citizens by birth. This was in a white community where they are living and this immigration agent wanted to come in and search their house for illegal immigrants.

I do not know if it is true or not, but I have heard accounts where he did pull a gun on my uncle, all of which was quite unnecessary, I think.

So, again in the area of education there is a necessity and those existing programs are totally inadequate for the 61 percent of the population of the Chinese population and there are comparable figures for Filipino and Korean, that these people require bilingual and bicultural programs.

In New York City we have this interesting variation called Community School Boards and right now on the Lower East Side of New York there is raging a fantastic controversy in the school district, one where a small group wanted to take over the community school board and in doing so, they would dismantle those bicultural, bilingual programs which identified and administered to the needs of the Puerto Ricans, Chinese, and black students in that area, which do happen to form the majority of the school population.

Chinese parents have actively taken part in this, but with the present atmosphere in Washington of cutting back on these programs, even if they do win, the picture is not at all very rosy.

I would also like to add that in the area of vocational training, again in New York City recently there has been—those of you who have been to New York recently have noticed in Chinatown there is this huge construction project going up called Confucius Plaza and

Chinese workers went there to the contractor and said, "Hey, a lot of money here. We would like work. We don't particularly care to wait on tables and that sort of thing and we do have experience in the building trades. Why don't you folks give us a job?" and the contractor said "No."

And we tried to reason with them, but they were not being reasonable individuals. So, the organization known as Asian Americans for Equal Employment was established and through their research we derived the statistics that of a sample of 50 workers which they interviewed there was a total of 300 years of construction trade experience. These people were for the most part immigrants. They had worked on construction projects in Taiwan, in Hong Kong or wherever else. But they could not get into the trade unions and they were denied jobs here because—well, one of the reasons given back a couple of years ago when the highway in San Francisco was being built was "Well, Chinese don't—there are no people who have building trades in the Chinese community."

But then I remember in elementary school we were told the Chinese built the Great Wall. The Chinese built the railroads and in my more recent historical examinations I have noticed that the Chinese also constructed mine shafts and whatnot. All of this does require a certain degree of skill and it is very curious to say the Chinese do not have this.

Now, the preceding litany of problems which confront the Chinese community and in varying degrees other Asian immigrant communities is not new. Every objective study of the Chinese community has found the same problems. In 1962 Stewart Catell working for the Community for Services Society found the same problems that were found in 1969 in the Chinatown report, which was centered on New York City Chinatown and although the statistics which I have taken from the HEW study are only preliminary, they do establish that the pattern has not changed. If anything, the only variation is, that the problems are becoming more and more intense.

In the past, American society has seen fit to force its Asian minorities into small urban ghettoes where they would be out of sight and out of mind and also conveniently there when you needed cheap labor. So, the value of Asian minorities in America has been that, one, our economic value, because of our relative powerlessness within the structure we could not really bargain for what was truly ours.

And another thing, our indispensable scapegoat function. If it was not the blacks taking away the jobs, it was the Chinks taking away the jobs, and if it was not the Chinks taking away the jobs, it must be the Nips. I think it was the Immigration Act of 1924 specifically discriminated against immigrants from southern Europe and eastern Europe and southern Italy.

Now I would submit that in admitting the immigrants the State assumes an implicit responsibility of making possible the individual's rapid integration into the affairs of his adopted home. However, if the State creates or allows to continue those practices which militate against the immigrant's participation as a full member of society, the fault is to be placed before those who seek to deny or exploit the immigrant for their own gain, not upon the shoulders of the disenfranchised and exploited.

Now it is also alleged that, well, Asians are quiet people. They are nonviolent. I think Bruce Lee did something about that sterotype, but so much for Bruce Lee's contribution. The response of the Asian communities to its oppression has been significant, because in 1967 there were several thousand Chinese workers who were working on the Intercontinental Railroad and they were being paid something like $5 a month. They said, "Gee whiz, something is basically wrong here."

They said, "Plus the fact we have to work from dawn to dusk and the cost of our food and clothing is deducted from our wages. There has to be a better way." So they said maybe the better way is to strike and let people know we have grievances.

They did strike. They lost that strike, but it was not the last strike. They continually struck back. The Japanese and Mexican farm workers in California came together in 1903 to successfully win a strike and establish a union for better wages and working conditions. Afterwards they applied to Samuel Gompers, who said, "Well, my God, if you are going to have Nips in your union, we cannot give you a charter" and to their credit the Mexican farm workers wrote back to Samuel Gompers and in essence told him to take the charter and place it in a particular part of his anatomy.

Now then so this whole tradition of Asian workers striking continued right up to the MacArthur era where like the rest of the country, the Asian immigrant community was cowed into submission in silence.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Lee, could I ask you to conclude your statement in another minute?

Mr. LEE. So then we have here that today the same tradition is being continued; we have Confucius Plaza where Asians and other third world people are fighting together to get jobs in the building trades. We have from time to time in Chinatown wildcat strikes, the garment industry strikes again unknown and unsupported.

In San Francisco we have the committee known as CAIN, which is fighting the eviction and destruction of the Chinese community. In Philadelphia the Chinese community has come together to fight a superhighway that would effectively destroy what little remains of Philadelphia Chinatown.

So, in short, it would be dysfunctional and at worst racist if this committee and Congress were to think that, well, Asians are waiting upon you to initiate change. I think the record shows that we have been doing it and I think we have been doing it pretty well. But I don't think we are here to ask your assistance on bended knees. We are not beggars. We are a proud people.

What we are asking—I think what is required of this committee—is that an admission that the institutions and practices which make such struggles necessary—because I think someone once mentioned that where there is resistance, and these struggles within the community are clearly manifestations of oppression—what is necessary then is that the institutions and practices which make such struggles necessary be declared illegitimate and void. And the passage of this legislation that we are here to consider today may become part of that declaration of legitimacy.

Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Lee.

Mr. Wells Klein, if you will present your statement.

STATEMENT OF WELLS C. KLEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mr. KLEIN. I have a written statement and I will try to excerpt from it.

Mrs. MINK. Your whole statement will be put in the record at this point.

Mr. KLEIN. My name is Wells Klein and I am executive director of the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS), a national, nonsectarian, voluntary organization, concerned with the rights and welfare of immigrants and the foreign-born in our society.

ACNS has some 38 member agencies and affiliates throughout the country, generally called International Institutes—one in Milwaukee, Mr. Steiger—which for 50 years have been providing direct services to immigrants in their local communities. ACNS, with its member agencies, is by far the largest nonsectarian agency structure in the United States dealing with service to immigrants and, in the broader sense, immigration policy.

While my testimony this morning is on behalf of ACNS as a national organization, I believe my comments represent the general point of view of our member agencies, deriving from their direct contact with and service to our immigrant population.

If you will permit me to pass over the paragraph where I give you credit for introducing this legislation, I will go on. I would like to read one part of that though. It is important.

Your legislation recognizes the need to assist particular communities in providing service to immigrants—communities which can be described as "impact areas," based either on the absolute number of immigrants in the community or on the relative ratio of immigrants to the general population.

Your legislation recognizes the need to assist particular communities in providing service to immigrants—communities which can be described as "impact areas," based either on the absolute number of immigrants in the community or on the relative ratio of immigrants to the general population.

In passing, it might be useful to note that the concept of Federal assistance to impact areas is well precedented. It was embodied in the program for Cuban refugees and has long been acknowledged as an appropriate mechanism for augmenting services in communities having a disproportionate number of Federal employees, such as army personnel.

At this juncture, I would like to make one quite emphatic statement, pragmatically grounded in the 50 years of ACNS experience: While immigrants have problems deriving from their newness to this country, they do not create or represent problems for their communities or for our society as a whole.

Quite to the contrary. As with those who preceded them, today's immigrants make important contributions to our society, and we, as a Nation, are the better for the continuing flow of newcomers to America.

Immigrants, however, face many problems in their adjustment to a new life and it is in our general interest, as well as in the interest of the immigrants themselves, that our society assist with their effective integration into their new economic and social environment.

This fact has been acknowledged in formal legislation and programs by almost every immigrant-receiving country except the United States. Both Canada and Australia have national programs to assist the immigrant upon his arrival, for these countries recognize the importance of maximizing the immigrant's contribution as quickly as possible, and accept this as a public responsibility.

Israel is another case in point, and Sweden, from yet another point of view, has a broad, Government-financed program of assistance to immigrants.

With today's changing patterns of immigration and settlement, including greater geographical diversity and sweeping changes in our society, it is becoming increasingly clear that we need a new and/or strengthened structure of assistance to immigrants, and assistance to our own society in taking advantage of this important resource.

While today we have a broad structure of health, education, and welfare services, and in many ways a greater sensitivity to cultural patterns in the planning and delivery of services, nonetheless, effective integration for the new arrival is becoming increasingly difficult.

Our complex and bureaucratic society requires more sophisticated and social skills to take advantage of the many resources which exist. It also takes a greater degree of sophistication in communication ability for the new immigrant to find his way in our society to such essential things as appropriate employment, education, housing, and medical care.

In short, many immigrants need social and educational assistance to take their place in America. On the other side of the coin, it seems to us that it is clearly in the best interests of this Nation to make such services available.

I would like to comment on two questions which come up in this poposed legislation. One is: Where should services be provided?

We like the "gateway" concept embodied in this legislation, though it need not be a seaboard city. Based on experience, the critical need for expanded and strengthened services to immigrants is in those areas of high immigrant population. Hawaii, the San Francisco Bay Area, and New York are obvious locations of concern.

However, the pattern of immigrant settlement since 1965 is significantly different from earlier years, and recent immigrant settlement statistics offer some surprises. Among cities or areas with large new immigrant populations which might not readily come to mind are Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Houston, northern New Jersey, southern Connecticut, Chicago, Seattle, San Jose, and San Diego.

These, as well as some of the more traditional settlement areas, are impact areas of concern.

To be effective, we would suggest that Federal funds for service to immigrants be allocated to high impact areas, which generally means at the city or local level. With the exception of Hawaii, which is a special situation, we are fearful that immigrant assistance handled through State government would be cumbersome and would tend to dissipate funds to other than high impact areas.

A second consideration is: Through what mechanism are services to be delivered? It would, in our opinion, be counterproductive and wasteful to duplicate present services where they exist. Instead, we would urge that both public and private sector services now available for immigrants be strengthened through additional funding.

I have particularly in mind those services provided by our own member agencies and many of the other organizations testifying here today.

Where there is presently no adequate structure for services, as in the case of some of the newer areas of settlement—and, surprisingly, in New York City—there may well be the need for developing new structures.

However, of paramount importance, in either situation, is the type of structure or agency utilized. The immigrant, as a newcomer unfamiliar with our complex society, is often fearful of, and generally unable to deal with, a variety of separate agencies (Government or private), each providing specialized assistance.

In fact, one of the primary obstacles inhibiting the effective integration of many immigrants is the difficulty he has in finding his way through the totally unfamiliar maze of agencies and Government agencies. The impersonal and bureaucratic nature of some of these agencies (perhaps unavoidable), combined with his language handicap, simply compounds the problem.

We have learned from long experience with many different immigrant groups that the most effective approach to assisting the newcomer to achieve his potential is through an integrated approach. By this, I mean a centralized point to which he can come for a variety of direct services and knowledgeable referral. Through such an integrated structure he can also learn how to utilize the broad range of community services available to all of us.

I will skip over the discussion of the types of services and close out my comments, although I think types of services are important and they are across the board of educational, welfare, employment counseling and, particularly important, referral service.

In closing my comments, I would like to point out that the legislation before us is particularly important today. The history of public attitudes toward immigrants and immigration is like the swing of a pendulum. During times of prosperity and domestic tranquility, the country is receptive to immigrants, to the concept of immigration, and understands the important contribution that immigrants make to our society. However, every time we swing into a period of economic difficulty, or when other problems are upsetting the equilibrium of our society, the newest arrivals seem to be those first blamed for our difficulties, regardless of objective considerations.

We are, unfortunately, in such a period today and there is a clearly growing anti-alien, anti-immigration sentiment developing in this country. I regret to say that the statements and actions of the Department of Justice and, in particular, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, have hardly been helpful.

They have created or reinforced an unfortunate linkage between the persistent problem of how to deal with illegal aliens—a totally different question—and the subject of our general immigration policy. I am afraid the public is beginning to perceive immigrants and immigration generally as a problem rather than as one of our traditional assets and strengths.

In this context, it is particularly important that we assist new arrivals to achieve economic and social stability as quickly as possible, so that they can make a maximum contribution to our society. H.R.

9895 is a major step in achieving this goal and, with some modification of its specifics along the lines suggested above, it is legislation which the American Council of Nationalities Service can heartily endorse.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Klein.

Does my colleague, Mrs. Chisholm, have questions to this distinguished panel?

Mrs. CHISHOLM. As we listen to the statements today one would feel that those of us who are not of Protestant, Yankee Anglo-Saxon stock need to come together and do something about the many problems that are confronting us.

As I listened to you, Mr. Lee, many things you said struck me. First, we have to realize that the powerlessness and helplessness in the Chinese, Japanese, Filipino community is due in part to the fact that you do not have representation. You do not have persons within the scheme of things in this American Government that can fight for your specific needs and aspirations.

I think until the black people realized this and developed to the extent where they began to have their own representation, in this body, not a whole lot of attention was paid to our needs and hopes and aspirations.

I have one statement I want to get into the record, because I think it is very important. Traditionally in this country, nobody has been able to move into the American midstreams without some kind of fight. The average Americans who have come to these shores did not come with even a brass spoon in their mouths. People have to work and go to night school and day school. These things are necessary in order to be able to elevate themselves in this society.

But what I think many of us are forgetting is that in the scheme of things in America there have been groups who by virtue of their ethnic origin, by virtue of their nationality or by virtue of their religion, have not been considered on an equitable level in the economic, social, and political mainstreams of this society. Persons have not paid attention to these groups because they look different, they acted differently, and in a sense many people said they were different.

Today we are attempting to recognize the development and the growth of the more recent immigrants to this country, the Spanish-speaking peoples and the orientals. We have to realize that we have a problem here. We have a Congress which as a group is not sensitized and not attuned to the uniqueness and to the specifics of these new immigrants. It is very difficult for Mrs. Mink and myself and others to try to teach our Congress and to try to dramatize these specific problems. For example, we encountered a great deal of difficulty in working to get the bilingual legislation passed in this last session.

We do not have people in this Congress who are really educated or sensitized to your needs.

I would like to say further that due to redistricting I now represent a district, in which there are large numbers of Polish people, large numbers of Lithuanians, and large numbers of Italians. Just within the past few weeks, I have had people from these different groups coming to my office and telling me: "Now you are going to have to do something about the Lithuanians. You are going to have to do something about the Italians. You have to do something about the Polish." And already I am up to my neck. I still have to do a lot of things for blacks and Puerto Ricans. So it goes on and on in this so-called melting pot.

Why is it that each group has to fight so hard and fight so much for his or her particular group? It is because the espousal of equalitarian principles in America has been a fraud. That is why we are having so much polarization. This is why we are having all of these different problems.

I know Mary I am sure very well. She is an articulate spokesperson for the Italian community. Her group has certain problems all of your different ethnic groups have problems. My question to all of you is that—and I really mean this very deeply.

How do we collectively resolve the problem of making sure that every group that makes up this melting pot, or salad bowl, as I like to call it, truly, has an equal opportunity in this society? How do we do it?

Those of us on the subcommittee will do a job to the best of our ability, but we are only 9 or 10 people in this U.S. Congress, and some of you—I have seen you coming down here every time there is legislation that has to do with trying to do something for the particular groups you represent, and yet we do not get any further in this melting pot. I just want to find out how do we reconcile this.

What is it that we do? Do any of you have any suggestions? Because you will be coming back next year for another hearing.

Mr. LEE. I would submit that, granted that Asians and blacks are not the only people that are being—as a friend of mine uses it—"shat" upon, but I think there is a pattern that will emerge upon careful examination of American history and that pattern is that a particular group of individuals does appear to always come out smelling like roses, you know.

I would like to refer particularly, Mr. Steiger, to pages 22 through 26 of our written statement where we address ourselves in part to the issue which you raised of unemployment because I do not think unemployment is imported by bringing in immigrants, nor is it made overseas in Japan, as ILGWU 2 years ago said so in their subway posters.

I think what is necessary not only on the part of Congress but certainly on the part of everyone in this room and everyone in this country is a very careful objective analysis of "do we really have a government for the people and by the people or is it a government for some of the people by some of the people"; and if that is so, then we must identify who that "some" is. Is it Mr. Rockefeller? I personally think it is. It certainly is not some of my wealthier relatives, because they have nowhere near the kind of clout that Rockefeller and his friends have.

That is the kind of analysis that I think the entire population should submit themselves to. And it is a rigorous examination and it is a hard examination, but if we are ever to get out of this morass that we find ourselves in. I think that is the kind of task we must do, because difficult problems require difficult solutions. That is what my father said to me and I think that applies here.

Mr. KLEIN. Mrs. Chisholm, I would not attempt to answer your broader question. If I could, I think I would throw my hat in the ring in 1976. But I would like to comment that as we as a society attempt to deal with the inequities that result from discrimination, race, religion, color, creed, whatever, cut it whatever way you want—and we are talking about native Americans, native Indians, we are talking about blacks, every difference we have—there is this group that we are focusing on this morning which are the immigrants. Now they represent this cross section as much if not more so than our whole population. They are black, they are brown, they are green, they are yellow. They come from different cultures and they face a problem even greater than our own.

For the sake of the discussion, let us use minority groups. Because they belong to minority structures by reason of race or nationality and their disadvantaged status is further compounded by cultural differences, by language differences, and by their total unfamiliarity with the society.

Therefore, it seems to me it is incumbent upon us—and I would emphasize most other immigrant-receiving nations have faced this problem and dealt with it by accepting national responsibility—it is incumbent upon us to recognize these additional factors which make life even more difficult for these people as they come in.

And again it should be pointed out that immigrants come to this country for three reasons. One, they come under refugee status. I don't think there is a soul in this room that would suggest that the United States change its historical pattern of providing asylum for refugees. They come under family reunion elements of the law, and this is fundamental to our whole concept of the integrity of the family and society. And they come on the basis of having skills needed by this society or skills in short supply by the society.

So under any one of these three basic ways immigrants come to this country, they are assets to this country.

My final point is that not only from their point of view but from our point of view, it is essential that we maximize that asset to this country.

The broader question is one the whole society is dealing with. I think Mrs. Mink's bill, although I would question certain specifics of it, is the one piece of legislation which has recognized a Federal responsibility in this area and it is badly needed in today's society.

Mr. CALABIA. I might comment on the gains that have been made by some of the minority groups who are actually, and have been for more years than a lot of us, citizens, the blacks and Puerto Ricans, and particularly blacks, the gains made in many cases especially with respect to resources first, and then resources led to opportunities which then led to political opportunities. Some of those gains were based not on trying to educate the American public by coming to hearings; some of these gains were made by those poor communities devastating their own communities, leveling parts of cities.

We do not propose to attempt to do that but it may be the only alternative. We are coming in good faith. We hope this country does not have to experience that kind of educational process on behalf of the minorities we are talking about, but that is the only recourse I can see.

The danger started with great cities being torn asunder and America finally responding to what they should have done a long time ago.

Mrs. SANSONE. My feeling is we would like a little more peace of mind. I think our legislators, our Congressmen, our Senators, should make the community aware of some of the problems that are existing, and the way I see it, a lot of the representatives do not make their people aware of what is going on, what really is going on, and I think this is making our lives pretty miserable.

I know I go into so many communities—I know I don't only work with the Italians—and I try to educate them so they can accept other groups. What I am doing the legislators in the community should be doing and they are not doing it. My feeling is they really should be doing their job, which they are not doing, and I think that it all stems from the higher-ups.

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Any questions?

Thank you very much.

I would like to call the next panel: Amy Cahill, Robert Santos, Royal Morales, and Barretto Ogilvie. Your prepared statements will be entered in the hearing record at this point.

[The documents referred to follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF AMEFIL AGBAYANI-CAHILL, DIRECTOR, OPERATION MANONG, KALIHI-PALAMA INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL FOR IMMIGRANT SERVICES

I am Amefil Agbayani-Cahill, a Filipino immigrant residing in Hawaii. I came to the United States ten years ago. I am the Director of "Operation Manong" a program funded by the University Year for Action that provides assistance to recently arrived immigrant youth in Honolulu. I am presenting testimony on behalf of the Kalihi-Palama Inter-agency Council for Immigrant Services of which "Operation Manong" is a member.

Our Council strongly endorses the objectives of H.R. 8995 "New Americans Education and Employment Assistant Act." This Council consists of staff members and representatives of private and government agencies that service or attempt to service immigrants living in Kalihi-Palama, an older and poorer part of Honolulu. There are about thirty agencies represented on the Council, many of these agencies are not specifically organized or equipped to provide services to immigrants but are attempting to do so because of the large numbers of poor immigrants in the area. The Council is a private non-profit group. It does not provide any direct services to immigrants. Instead, its purpose is to share information, to identify and articulate the needs of immigrants and to coordinate limited resources.

Immigrants share many of the problems currently facing native-born poor Americans. Most often the immigrants live in the same neighborhoods as the urban poor native-born Americans. In Hawaii, the bulk of the immigrants settle in Kalihi-Palama, a designated Model Cities low-income neighborhood. Although they share many of the same problems as the low-income American-born residents, immigrants have some problems that have not yet been adequately addressed by federal programs or local programs.

One of the barriers to adequate service for immigrants is the expectation, shared by some local officials and residents, that the Federal government should be the unit of government most responsible for providing resources to help immigrants because immigration and naturalization fall in the domain of federal policy. This problem is especially pronounced in cities and states that have very large numbers of immigrants, because immigrants settle disproportionately in select cities and states. There were 63,034 aliens living in Hawaii in 1973.[1] In addition to this large alien population are Samoans, who are American nationals, and persons who have become naturalized. Hawaii has the highest ratio of immigrants per civilian population of all the states in the Union. The national average is 1.92 compared to 8.87 for Hawaii, followed by New York 5.13.[2] One typical statement by a State official on this matter is "Our concern basically is one of whose responsibility this is . . . this is a national policy but the states are paying the costs."[3] Another facet of the same general problem is that in order to get federal assistance representatives of States with few immigrants must agree that other states and cities be given more funds to service this special clientele. The unfortunate result is that the immigrant population is receiving little assistance from local governments, is sometimes seen as illegitimately competing and using local resources, and is served by very few federal programs designed to assist them.

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[1] *The State of Hawaii Data Book 1974*, Department of Planning and Economic Development, Honolulu, 1974, p. 39.

[2] *Annual Report of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1973* (1974).

Another problem is that immigrants do not aggressively seek assistance they need. They are hesitant to seek assistance or advocate on their own behalf because they often feel that they are not full members of the community and therefore not entitled to its services. For example, many immigrants do not accept public housing or food stamps because they believe that if they do so "they become public charges and as such, either risk deportation or loss of eligibility to become naturalized citizens."[4] Furthermore, immigrants who do need help, even those who are willing to press actively for assistance, are severely hampered by their lack of English language skills and by their unfamiliarity with government services and practices.

Still another aspect of the situation is that immigrants hesitate to seek certain kinds of government assistance because some of the values they bring with them from their home countries are out of phase, as it were, with the style, scope and role of government as it has evolved in America. In many of the cultures from which Asian immigrants derive more responsibilities which in the United States are assigned to government, are characteristically borne by the family, both the nuclear and the extended family. Thus government assistance in its current form, like public housing, welfare, food stamps, and unemployment benefits, is not used much because immigrants prefer, expect and are accustomed to depend primarily on relatives for this kind of help. But the resources available to such relatives are themselves likely to be seriously deficient. For example, most of the Filipinos who come to Hawaii do so because they have relatives here. Problems arise, however, because the relatives in Hawaii, although willing to give as much support as they can, are inadequately equipped to provide the amount of support that is actually needed. According to one survey, Filipino immigrant households in one section of Kalihi had an average of three families living in a single dwelling.[5] One of the reasons given for this is that immigrants prefer to live together, rely heavily on relatives for assistance, and view accepting public housing as generally undesirable, perhaps especially because they believe that to accept such assistance will result in a loss of social esteem.

The State and local government agencies and private agencies are at present ill-equipped to deal with problems of immigrants. In a seminar held in January of this year, Hiroshi Minami, Executive Director of the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, delineated what he saw as "hang-ups which hinder effective delivery of services by both public and voluntary agencies" to the immigrant segment of Hawaii.[6] After listing various services provided by agencies he pointed out that "most of their programs were established for local clientele and therefore agencies have difficulties in changing gear to meet the needs of the recent immigrants . . . most often our problem in delivering the services is our lack of flexibility and resourcefulness . . . our system, whether public or voluntary, should be flexible enough to hire supplementary, or recruit voluntary help of bilingual Filipinos or Samoans to respond to these fast growing groups." But, as he points out, most of the immigrants "who can respond to this need cannot qualify according to our civil service system."

Among the services that immigrants need most are cultural orientation and outreach programs. Minami points out that for some agencies in Hawaii "it may mean a repeat performance of what they did during the earlier plantation days when they were active in working with and through ethnic associations such as the Japanese, Chinese, Okinawan, Portuguese, Puerto Rican and Filipino. . . . In those days ethnic groups in various camps were active in retaining identity with their culture and the whole community freely participated in the various ethnic programs. Their activities served several purposes which from their own standpoint provided them opportunity without losing their own identity for a more gradual process of acculturation, socialization, and social approval and acceptability. These neighborhood associations of ethnic groups became a valuable part of the solutions to their problems of adjusting to the new environment in Hawaii." These observations support the conclusion that agencies which offer services to immigrants should try to utilize the skills and resources of groups in the community, such as ethnic organizations, which are likely to share many of the values and experiences of immigrants.

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[3] Myron B. Thompson, Director of Social Services and Housing. *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, February 26, 1974.

[4] *The Immigration Study*, Office of Social Resources, City and County of Honolulu, 1972, p. 33.

[5] G. D. Lim, "Kalihi Area Needs Survey," in *The Immigration Study*, p. 37.

[6] Hiroshi Minami, "Services of the Volunteer Sector," *Proceedings of Seminar on Immigrant Problems and Available Services*, State Immigration Service Center, Honolulu, 1974, pp. 39–40.

On the need for outreach activities, Minami noted that agencies "should not wait for persons to come to ask for help. In areas where there is a concentration of people that can utilize our assistance, agencies must activate their outreach services to them. This is true whether the service is in education, social welfare or health." It is possible that the outreach worker could fit into the concept of "broker" or "go-between" that is part of some of the culture and experience of the immigrants. To be sure, the outreach approach would be responsive to the needs of low-income groups, not only to those of immigrants, but outreach to immigrants requires different techniques and skills, which should in some cases be added to the capabilities of existing agencies but which in other cases may be best developed and implemented by new agencies and new programs.

The immigrants have many areas of need—education, health, housing, job training etc. The problems are well delineated and documented in four recent publications in Hawaii:

1. *Governor's Conference on Immigration: Proceedings*, vol I & II, Honolulu, 1969.
2. *The Immigration Study*, Office of Social Resources, City & County of Honolulu, 1972.
3. *Report on Immigrant Services and Problems 1973*, State Immigration Service Center, Honolulu, 1973.
4. *Proceedings of Seminar on Immigrant Problems and Available Services*, State Immigration Service Center, Honolulu, 1974.

I refer interested persons to look at these sources for details on immigrants to Hawaii and their needs. I wish to limit the rest of my testimony to only one of these areas—education needs of immigrants. I do not think the Bilingual Education Act alone can be expected to alleviate all the problems of immigrant youth's educational needs, but I think the underlying assumptions and objectives of that Act appropriately address some of the problems. The bill that is presently under consideration, H.R. 9895, would be more comprehensive in scope and approach and could complement the approach of the Bilingual Education Act.

Under present conditions the unfulfilled needs of immigrant children in the schools generate frustration among all participants in the school system—administrators, teachers and students, both immigrant and non-immigrant students. In attempting to come to grips with their experiences in their new environment, immigrant children face tremendous pressures—friends left behind, the need to acquire proficiency in a new language, quite different peer and authority structures in the schools, and often a loss of social status and income over what they experienced in their country of origin as well as a disappointing gap between the material gains they had expected to accrue to them in their new environment and the actual material circumstances of their lives. Immigrants, in turn, present serious problems for administrators, students and teachers over and above the average of problems that is the lot of any modern American school system. Approximately 2,000 immigrant youth, 18 years of age or less, have been admitted annually to Hawaii as permanent residents since 1968.[1] In the Honolulu School District alone, 1,376 foreign born non-English speaking students entered the system during the 1973–74 school year.[2] The resulting pressure on the schools to provide for the needs of immigrants, while maintaining or upgrading their educational services to the community, are enormous.

At present there are few programs that service the special needs of immigrant students and together they constitute what can only be described as a modest effort. The Honolulu School District has one major State funded program designed to help the new arrival. This program, known as "Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages" (TESOL), employs seven full-time teachers and a few part-time tutors. In the Kalihi-Palama area three teachers and part-time tutors work with over 200 immigrant students who are identified as needing special assistance in English. In addition, immigrant youth receive special tutorial assistance from "Operation Manong," a program begun by a volunteer group of Filipinos and currently funded by ACTION.

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[1] Office of Research, Department of Education, "Survey of Non-English Speaking Students Attending the Public Schools," Research Report No. 58, Honolulu, 1968.

[2] "A Project Proposal for Hawaii Bilingual/Bicultural Education Program, Hawaii State Department of Education, August 19, 1974.

These programs to assist immigrant youth are useful, but limited by the amount of resources available to them and by the scope of their objectives. I see a need for programs designed to realize the following specific goals: (1) reduce the presently debilitating tensions which exist between immigrant and non-immigrant youth, and also the tensions which are at work among immigrant students themselves; (2) assist immigrant youth in closing the gap between their experiences in the school and their experiences in the home; and (3) assist teachers in creating learning situations and styles more appropriate to immigrant youth than are those which are now available to them.

There have been numerous fights in Hawaii's schools between native-born youth and immigrant youth, and also among the various ethnic groups which comprise the immigrant student population (Filipinos, Samoans, Koreans). A recent case, tragic but hopefully not typical, involved an 18-year-old Filipino immigrant high school student, Lauro Pedronan. Lauro Pedronan died on September 11, 1974 after he was beaten up by a group of native-born students on the school grounds. Although the events surrounding his death are unclear, and while it is possible that the ultimate cause of death may have been accidental, or not immediately attributable to the fight itself, the important point is that the young immigrant boy did die immediately after a school fight. Fights among immigrant youth and native-born youth may be reduced if services designed to help immigrant children deal with the demands and frustrations of their new setting and to help the remainder of the school community to accommodate more appropriately to the presence of the new immigrants were provided. Programs that service immigrants directly need to be supplemented by, and coordinated with, programs designed to reduce the anxieties which native-born youth experience in the presence of immigrant peers, while at the same time expanding their capacities for toleration and even appreciation of cultural diversity in the school setting.

In addition, immigrant youth need assistance in creatively coping with the demands placed on them by the fact that the values supported in the home may be radically incompatible with the values that are given precedence in the schools by both teachers and native-born students. To be sure, tensions between children and their parents are common enough in any community, particularly when the children are adolescents, but in this case all such tensions are significantly heightened by the need for working out some kind of reconciliation between the cultural values of radically different societies. The burden of bridging the gap between these cultures typically has to be shouldered by the immigrant child, and at present he is getting precious little help with carrying such a heavy load.

The immigrant child presents new and demanding problems to his peers and to the regular classroom teacher. The school is responsible for educating all children and this requires the teacher to respond capably to an unusually diverse mix of cultures in the classroom, unusually diverse because in Hawaii such cultural diversity is already remarkable, even in the absence of immigrants, but is then significantly complicated by the influx of recent immigrants.

Most teachers are well motivated, but they often lack the skills and experience needed to deal adequately with such a situation. They may misinterpret the behavior of the child or use techniques that hamper, rather than foster, learning. For example, "silence" as a "response" to a teacher's question might be interpreted as sullenness, or as inattentiveness, or as evidence that the child does not understand the question, or know the answer, or even understand the language itself. But, in fact, the child's "silence" may indicate "respect" for the teacher's authority, or it may indicate that the child's culture of origin tolerates or expects longer periods of silence than is usually comfortable for Westerners, or that the child is conforming to a norm that does not encourage children to stand out among his student peers, or that the accent in which his answer is given will subject him to ridicule at the hands of his classmates. Many teachers do encourage verbal participation, and other forms of active social behavior, and use these as standards of academic performance and motivation, often quite inappropriately. In a similar vein, while "standardized" tests have been sufficiently criticized for being too culturally biased to adequately measure the ability or performance of members of a variety of groups in the United States, including low-income groups, it is worth noting that this criticism applies equally to the use of such tests to assess immigrant children, whose abilities are often misjudged. Cruelly, this judgment all too often turns out to be a self-fulfilling prophecy. "Tested" by tests and teacher evaluation, and found wanting, the immigrant child is oftentimes seen as academically inadequate and may begin to believe so.

Teachers have made it clear that they are interested in finding out more about the immigrant child. Earlier this month a Filipino organization requested $1,000 from the State Manpower Commission and, in cooperation both with the College of Education and with faculty members from various components of the University of Hawaii, designed a workshop on the bilingual-bicultural child. The group had funds to support only 35 teachers, but over 100 teachers wanted to attend and were finally accommodated. This workshop, and the teachers' response to it, are solid indications of the emerging awareness in Hawaii's educational community of the need for research and program development aimed at meeting the problems experienced, and presented, by immigrant youth in the schools. It is becoming increasingly clear, to increasing numbers of teachers, students, administrators and parents, that well-researched, well-supported programs need to to be implemented if we are to meet the problem, and meet it not merely by accommodating immigrant youth, but by enhancing their potential and bringing the rich dowry of resources which they have to offer more effectively into the schools and into the community as a whole.

H.R. 9895 promises to be an extremely valuable piece of legislation if it should be enacted into law. This is true because it straightforwardly acknowledges that immigrants who, under existing federal laws, have been lawfully admitted to the United States, should have equal opportunities to participate in and contribute to this society. It acknowledges, too, that supplemental support for existing programs as well as support for the development of altogether new approaches to the unique array of problems which immigrants, and the "gateway" communities which house them, now face. The state and local governments by means of which these communities must identify, define and resolve these problems stand in special need of federal assistance if they are to cope adequately with the results of federal policy. H.R. 9895, if enacted, will make possible a truly valuable response to that need and, to that end, on behalf of my own agency, "Operation Manong" and the Kalihi-Palama Inter-Agency Council for Immigrant Services, I urge its endorsement by the U.S. House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROYAL F. MORALES, PROJECT DIRECTOR, ASIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I am pleased to testify on the "New Americans Education and Employment Act of 1974." My statements are based on my studies and experiences on the subject, in and around the Los Angeles area and as the Director of the Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center, a program sponsored by the Asian American Social Workers and Special Service for Groups.

At a time when there is a revival of growing anti-feelings and fear of new immigrants, it is meaningful to strongly support such a bill and I commend the efforts of Congresswoman Patsy Mink, to assist the adjustment and integration of new Americans to this country of cultural pluralism.[1]

The historical development of this country include the unprecedented contributions of immigrants. In their efforts to become citizens and make this their adopted country, they toiled through thick and thin and valiantly overcame adjustment difficulties and racist confrontations. On that point, I can reasonably say that in one way or another, for most of us, if not all of us, can claim our heritage and ancestry as originating from a foreign and distant land. As for the why and how we got here, include the just and reasonable virtues of life, liberty and pursuit of individual and family well being.

The population growth, definitely underestimated by census count, of legally admitted new comers and their families is phenomenal and striking as indicated by the following charts, Appendixes A, B, C, and D. These reflect the Pacific and Asian American people. Reliable projection of growth points to rapid and high increase towards the 1980s.

The profiles of the new Americans include basically older folks (parents of residents and citizens), children and youth and middle age professionally trained people. As they enter into the American society, like many earlier immigrants, many face problems, and if I may limit my statement on the Pacific and Asian Americans, specifically on the Filipinos—whom I am closely associated—the problems, initially include culture shock, language barriers, value and culture conflicts; and for youth, miseducation, learning difficulties and dropping out and for the career and professional people, they are underemployed and unemployed. In addition, there are the pressing and basic problems associated with immigration papers, housing and shelter accomodations; feelings of loneliness and alienation for being different and for speaking English with a distinct accent.

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[1] "Where Guests are Wearing Out Their Welcome," *U.S. News and World Report*, May 7, 1973; Cris Kabasares, "The Impact of a New Life," *Philippine News*, August 23–30, 1973; Leslie Aldridge Estoff, "The Nation Can Afford No More," *Los Angeles Times*, Opinion Section, September 16, 1973; "Deport A Million Aliens—Saxbe", Los Angeles Times, October 31, 1974.

The following excerpts, illustrate these points: Appendixes E, F, G, H, I.

Obviously, there is an initial and temporary time when the New American needs the greatest help and assistance. To some the immediate available help may mean greater livelihood, productivity and happiness, and eventually, like a "friend in deed", an asset to a community as a civic minded tax payer and citizen participator and contributor.

During the temporary time of need, several project assistance can be provided through, 1) existing educational and career guidance institutions, 2) at the point of departure of once origin—the pre-orientation on the myth and half truths of the American way of life, the kinds of social, economic, and life-style environ, and available resources, and 3) additional orientation and guidance or "de-shocking" stations at the point of entry or destination.

"At a public hearing on Civil Rights, Dr. Jenny Batongmalaque of the Filipino Community Action Services and Atty. Leon Barinaga, Jr., of the Oriental Service Center, brought the problems facing professional immigrants into sharper focus. In their testimony they identified the problems as follows; unemployment and under-employment; acculturation, emotional, physical and mental health; the annoying and restrictive unwritten codes and examinations foreign trained persons have to under go.

"It is their contention, based on their own professional and personal knowledge that classes or course are significant steps to help solve the problems enumerated. With self-help concept, programs can be set up, making it possible to have the professionals learn and be re-trained while serving the needs of the communities, without heavy outlay on any institution. The project would guarantee the utilization of the under-utilized and qualified professionals."

Finally, in the American society, people of Pacific and Asian American ancestry, like other ethnic minority groups, face various problems, be it in health, education and welfare. The issue on the New Americans is but a distinct part of the problems. The kinds of immediate help accorded insure, in the long run, countless productiveness of their children's children as they help develop this country, worthy to be known with its multi-cultural pluralism.

Thank you.

> She/he goes about the business of job hunting . . . If a Filipino ever gets to teach it is generally in some far off places where the pay is sub-standard and conditions are reminiscent of wagon days. Getting to teach and hanging on to it are entirely two different things. The Filipino teacher either resigns before his time, or accepts a library assignment. In certain cases he is laid off, the cause being his speech namely, his defective plosives, his shs and chs . . . (23)

Munoz goes on to describe the internal "struggle" the Filipino is confronted with.

> "He exits in a huff, and for a long time indulges in self-doubt, self-pity and rebuke; "How come those tykes do not find faults with the French-American, the Canadians and the English whose accent is as thick and foreign as my Ilocano English? Why did I leave home in the first place? Why? Why? Why?"
>
> This makes him furious and sad and introspective. He begins to suspect that skin texture, build, height, origin more than just speech, have something to do with his case . . . . The Filipino immigrant must then start an entirely different life and does. For him, it is a question of picking up the pieces and begin all over again." (24)

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[2] Royal F. Morales, *Makibaka—The Filipino American Struggle*, Mountainview Publishers, Inc., Los Angeles, Ca. 1974.

Josefina Bulatao Jayme, "Demographic and Socio-Psychological Detriments of Highly Trained Filipinos To The U.S.", Dissertation, Psychology, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1977.

Alfredo Munoz, *Filipinos in America*, Mountainview Publishers, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal. 1971.

In recent years, nurses of Filipino ancestry have been victims of tragic circumstances. There was the well known death of nurses in a Chicago boarding house for nurses in 1966. Two Pinays were involved, and the lone survivor of Richard Speck's shocking multiple killing was a young nurse, Miss Amarao. Other publicized deaths, included an abduction and death of a 24 year old nurse in Houston, robbing-stabbing of an elderly Pinay nurse in Chicago and a shooting of a young nurse at an off ramp freeway near downtown Inglewood. In addition, many have been caught between the employer and the union, between other ethnic groups—as the "strike breakers" and "scabs".

The exploitation of the men and women Filipino immigrant is just emerging. In Britain, the Parliament decided to ban "temporarily", the importation of Filipino "servants" because of alleged "force labor and low wages" expose of abuses being committed by the employers. It was reported that 1600 girls were recruited last year (1972) and Filipino "mill workers" were re-housed following complaints that they were living in squalid and over crowded conditions. (25)

Source: "Samoan Project," Terry Humble, Radgi Masigin, et al, Asian American Studies, California State, Long Beach, Calif., January 16, 1973.)

Samoan Assimilation in America

Samoans similiarly like Hawaiians are basically proud people and have shown a great independence in their relationships with whites. They had the opportunity to choose what they wanted to adopt from Western culture. They have accepted Christianity more readily in its many forms while still keeping much of its traditional forms. It has been proposed that the character of the American-Samoan relationship has largely been shaped and patterned by the image of the Navy personnel who were stationed in Samoa where the attitudes toward rank of the naval personnel were similar to the social ranking of Samoans.

In this particular magazine article, it is reported that "Samoans report very few instances of felt discrimination in the Pacific Cities. The Samoans generally relate well to non-Samoans, despite language barriers. They are relaxed, outgoing, and jovial, and exhibit characteristics that are generally attractive to Americans" . . . They work hard for honor and good wages for themselves and their families. Although, they may be attractive to Americans, Samoans within Samoan communities live centered around their family, their churches and jobs and apart from their job, they virtually live in a Samoan world of their own when they are surrounded by family members, speak their native language, eat traditional Samoan food and even wear brightly colored Samoan attire.

The Samoans have developed and maintained a large and strong community in the U.S. The family still remains the key to social unit where a family may consist of six to ten in a household. Individuals and families are kept within a linkage of family and church. It is not unusual for young relatives to stay with aunts, uncles or cousins for the purpose of attending school. At times of crisis, the extended family and community are a vital importance because mutual aid is always at hand. The Samoans have implied that whenever a member of their family is in chronic financial need, his relatives will always be relied on to help pay expenses. Most Samoans would consider it shameful to receive public welfare.

In relationship with their workers, Samoans can easily relate to employees and are successful in business dealings with employees and employers. When family needs or obligations allow for a Samoan to be excused from work or if he finds himself in difficulty with paying his rent, the Samoan finds little difficulty in arranging such solutions with his employer or landlord without penalty.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

Input from the Chinese Community Re, Congresswoman Patsy Mink's Bill.

Method of computation of "unemployed"

Unemployment figures for the Asians do not reflect those that are underemployed.

Unemployment rate for the Asians as opposed to the rate for the Blacks and Browns do not reflect the same situation: for the latter group, the unemployment rate reflect also those that are on government subsidized training programs, whereas the rate for the Asians reflect only those that registered with the local unemployment office and our people do not register for unemployment when they are unemployed because of language and transportation problems.

The computation of percentages in this manner will not benefit the designated newly arrived immigrants' needs. There are so many loopholes and unanswered questions concerning the category "immigrants". E.g. How long do you remain an immigrant? For life, for five years, or till you become a citizen? Does imigrant include those Chinese who came to the United States on a refugee visa, and who for two years has no green card?

Refugees:

Special consideration has to be given to the Chinese refugees in this Bill. These people usually came here with very little resources in terms of money, contacts, or skills. Usually they have no English ability and so saleable skills at all. Yet all the Dept. of Labor's Acts have excluded the refugees from participating in their training programs because a green card is required. E.g. ESL, MDTA, CEP etc.

Immigrants tend to congregate in their own ethnic communities for support and nurturance. Each ethnic community has their own unique problems. Our's need re-training in marketable skills because many of our people came with skills that are obsolete in the U.S. E.g. carpenters are still using hand tools. A second major area is in bilingual training for adults, namely English as a Second Language programs must be installed because many of our people have high intelligence and good education, but they do not speak fluent or acceptable English. These people must be able to use their education and their foreign training, and not be allowed to work in menial jobs because they cannot afford to spend time in school learning English.

Another suggestion is that the Committee look at the alien registration record of Immigration Dept. to get the real figure of immigrants and not look at the 1970 census as a basis for determination of number of immigrants in each city. Many Chinese came within the last four years, and our numbers have double each year in some cities.

Also pg. 7, line 13 should read "from any gateway city to any county or state," also line 17 should read "jobs available in any county or state."

THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

(Source: *Makibaka—The Pilipino American Struggle*, Mountainview Publishers, Los Angeles, 1974.)

Starting slowly in the '50's and escalating rapidly in the '60's, there was a marked volume or exodus of thousands of "professionals" from the Philippines, seeking employment in countries abroad. Identified as the second wave of Filipino immigrants, the majority of them settled in the United States while the rest went to Canada, South Africa and Europe. The phenomenon has been referred to as the "brain drain"—the immigration of young professionals related to the "push" factors from the "home" country and the "pull" forces by the "host" country. By profession, the leading categories are from medicine, nursing, law, dentistry, accounting, engineering, teaching and social work. From the United States Census counts the following statistics revealed the startling increase of immigration to the United States. In 1940, there were over 125,000 Filipinos; by 1960, 176,310; and by 1970, the census minimum count was 343,000. On a year to year count, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, No. 137 Annual Reports indicated: 1968—*16,086*; 1969—20,263; 1970—30,507; and 1971—27,688; 1972-73, 30,799.

In the Los *Angeles* area, the majority of Filipino immigrants came within the years of 1965 and 1970. The figures (minimum) below indicate the registration pattern that followed: 1960—4,620; 1968—8,408; 1970—12,405.

For a more thorough analysis of the Filipino immigrants the National Science Foundation released some statistics. From this source, *The Asian Student Monthly*, reported:

> "that until 1965 the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany were the leading sources of immigrant scientists, engineers and physicians. But by 1969, India and the Philippines had replaced these European countries as leading sources of scientists and engineers in 1970 while Philippines led in the supply of physicians to the United States. By 1972, India surpassed the Philippines in the supply of physicians. Of the 13,300 scientists admitted to the United States in 1970, the largest number, 22% came from India, 12% from the Philippines, followed by Canada with 9%, Republic of China 7%, Germany 3%, and South Korea 2%. Asians contributed roughly 7500 immigrant engineers and scientists. With respect to the immigrating physicians, in 1970,

the Philippines supplied 24%, India and Canada, 8% each, South Korea, 7%, and the United Kingdom, 6%.

On Filipinos

(Source: HEW—Urban Associates, "Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics, of Ethnic Minorities, 1970 Census, 1974.)

FILIPINO HIGHLIGHTS

Immigration and Population

The Filipinos are the third largest of Asian American subgroups with a 1970 population reported by Census of 343,000 persons. During the decade between 1960 and 1970, the Filipino population of the United States nearly doubled. Two-thirds of the additional population were new immigrants while the remaining third was due to new births of Filipinos in the U.S.

Filipinos are now the largest of Asian groups immigrating to the United States and the second largest, of all national groups to immigrate groups. Since the Census was taken in 1970, an additional 90,000 Filipinos have immigrated, representing an increase of about 25% over the 1970 figure. If the current rates of Filipino immigration continue throughout the '70's, Filipinos will outnumber both Japanese and Chinese in the United States.

Over two-thirds of the Filipinos live on the West Coast, 40% in California alone and another 28% in Hawaii. A majority of the older Filipinos who immigrated earlier in the century and their descendents live in these two states. The more recent immigrants are found in concentrations in urban areas throughout the United States, particularly in the urban areas of California.

In 1960, 28% of all the Philipinos in the United States lived in rural areas. By 1970, however, that percentage had shrunk to 14%. 22% of all elderly Filipinos still live in rural areas.

In Hawaii, over a third of the Filipinos (35%) are foreign born. In California, 58% are foreign born while outside California and Hawaii, 63% are.

In 1960 there were almost two Filipino males for every Filipino female in the United States. Since then, more Filipino women have been immigrating and the ratio of males to females is becoming more equalized. By 1970, the proportion of males in the Filipino population was only 10% higher than the proportion of females. Among the elderly, however, the imbalance is still very marked. Among Filipinos 65 years old and over, there are 4.5 times more males than females.

American society, however, force us to look at the community with a different perspective. Each of the Asian groups has its own history, culture, experiences with life in America and social problems. Until the Korean War broke out, Korea was virtually unknown to average Americans. Recently, Korea has begun to emerge significantly in the international politics in the Far East. In the preceding pages I have tried to describe the geographical boundaries of the Korean community.

The Korean population expansion in the United States has been implemented by immigration, particularly because of the relaxation of restrictive immigration laws in 1965. We have been seeing an annual increase of 5,000 to 10,000 Korean immigrants in the last few years with the greatest concentration in Los Angeles, which now has become the center of Korean activities in the United States. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 Koreans living in Southern California.

The Korean population in Southern California was no larger than Hawaii's until late 1965 when the Korean residents in Northern California as well as those living in the Eastern United States started to migrate into the Los Angeles area seeking milder climate and favorable working opportunities. The foregoing is significant in view of the fact that until 1965 there were only about 6,000 Koreans in the Southern California area.

TABLE 1.—KOREAN IMMIGRANTS AND NONIMMIGRANTS ADMITTED DURING 1961-70

	Year									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Immigrant	1,534	1,938	2,580	2,362	2,165	2,492	3,956	3,811	6,045	9,314
Nonimmigrant	1,771	2,112	2,853	4,068	4,717	5,076	6,206	9,309	12,478	13,171

The term, "Asian and Pacific Peoples" is gaining greater acceptance to describe those people whose origins are from the countries of China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Samoa, Guam, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and others.

There is commonality and diversity within the group.

The population in Los Angeles County is estimated to be:

	1970 census	Community estimates[1]
Chinese	40,798	80,000
Filipinos	33,459	75,000
Hawaiian	4,634	
Japanese	101,078	150,000
Korean	8,650	33,000
Samoan		25,000
Vietnamese, Malasian, Indonesian		25,000-35,000
Tais		10,000

[1] From Oriental Service Center.

Census figures are not accurate because method for gathering data is not precise; language difficulties, and other factors.

If the population in Los Angeles County is 7 million at the present time, Asian Americans comprise 7% or 500,000 of the total population. The bulk of this number live in the area served by United Way, Region V.

Since the 1965 liberalization of immigration laws, there has been a great influx of immigrants from the Asiatic and Pacific nations, especially from Korea, Samoa, and Philippines and China.

Plagued by language and cultural differences, the most critical need of the Asian Americans are:

- Employment.
- Adequate housing.
- Services from agencies, governmental and private.
- Mental and physical health care.
- Care for the aging.
- Delinquency prevention programs.
- Relevant education.

Therefore there is a definite need for bilingual, bicultural workers to serve this community. There are many grassroots organizations in the Asian American communities but very few are funded. Therefore have little or no staff. Volunteers do the best they can to provide assistance. Problems are identified but there are no means to provide service.

There is no doubt that without the help from funding sources, such as United Way, the Asian Americans will continue to live dreary, isolated lives with no promise for tomorrow.

In the December 10, 1968 issue of Newsweek, Paul A. Samuelson wrote an article on the "Brain Drain". Like other observers, he cited the phenomena as a continuous process with its historical precedence; the recruitment of European intellectuals and scientists during the Hitlerian era. Although, the historical events of the present time may not be the same, there is also the ironic similarity of the exploited "brain drain" with the exploitation of the new "brain" which characterized the early development of the country. Samuelson wrote it nicely:

> "Yet the brain drain continues. Outstanding scholars, managers, engineers and artists continue to our shores because they can earn a higher standard of living here. And there is nothing new to this. For every Pilgrim who boarded the Mayflower to achieve freedom of religion, there have been hundreds of peasants and artisans who booked steerage because they knew a cousin with a better job and standard of living in Detroit or Fresno. Throuhgout our history, alongside the brain drain, there has gone on the brawn drain. The dirty work of building our transcontinental railroads was done by imported Chinese and Irishmen. Sicilians weeded our truck farms; Mexicans still give us cheap tomatoes. If your mother and grandmother were spared dishpan hands, it was probably because of someone named Bridget or Jemimah. And let us not forget that those who hoed our cotton and made aristocratic living possible down on the old planation did not come

to our shores seeking freedom of worship and Tom Paine's "The Rights of Man."

Munoz (1971) devoted a great deal of his writings and observations on the "profile" of the "professional". His book described some of the basic reasons why the immigrants chose to come to the United States; their goals and hidden ambitions, their ambivalence and personal "struggles; their temperament and moods. Somewhat satirical in his commentary, Munoz wrote about the doctors, the nurses, engineers, lawyers, teachers, accountants, chemists, etc. with this comment:

> "The professionals who leaves the Philippines for America does so essentially to improve his lot for what promises to be a life-time opportunity * * * He leaves and does for the Almighty dollar * * *" (6)

Jayme (1971) appropriately documented her desertation:

> "In 1965, 90 Filipino professionals migrated to the United States. In 1967, this number have risen to 2,800. In 1969, of the 40,427 "professional" technical and kindred workers", who migrated to the United States, 7,396 or 18% were Filipinos.(7)

ON FILIPINOS

(Source: HEW-Urban Associates, "Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities, 1970 census, 1974.)

Poverty Characteristics and Sources of Income

Filipino families in the U.S. are receiving Social Security at a rate far lower than that of families in the total population (14% compared to 20%) and the amount they receive is less. Elderly Pilipino household heads in both San Francisco and Los Angeles are receiving Social Security benefits at rates below the total population in those cities. This situation is duplicated throughout the country.

Filipino families nationally are receiving welfare at a ratio equal to the U.S. national level (2.1 families in poverty for every one receiving public assistance). In selected local areas, however, there is a serious imbalance. In urban areas outside Hawaii and California, there are 3.5 families in poverty to every one on welfare. In San Francisco, while 31% of all poverty families are on welfare, only 19% of Pilipino families in poverty are.

25% of all Pilipino elderly are poor. 68% of the Pilipino elderly who are poor live alone; most are men.

28% of all Filipino households in the United States live in overcrowded conditions, but 40% of all Filipino families in Honolulu and 30% in San Francisco live under such substandard conditions.

Date: August 28, 1974.
To: Task Force on Non-English Speaking Persons
From: Ruth Markovich, Community Human Relations, Los Angeles
Subject: Data

According to the 1970 census, 11% of the population of the County is foreign-born. However, those persons residing in the County whose mother tongue is other than English comprise 24.7% of the total population. 13.8% of the county residents list Spanish as their mother tongue (972,247 persons). 5.3% of the total population (375,729 persons) listed their mother tongue as other than English (Asian. European—other than certain specified—and African language). 63,878 persons identified Polish or Russian as their mother tongue.

(Source: "Ford Kuramoto. Lessons We've Learned In the Federal Funding Game." MHS, NIMH, HEW Rockville, September 1974.)

PRIORITY CONCERNS OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND PEOPLE

The discussion will focus on the type of learning experience concerned with insights that the community has deduced about itself. The community insights to be discussed will be perceived priority concerns of Asians and Pacific Island communities. While the concerns of the communities are many, this section will limit its presentation to the four most significant and most common concerns.

The four priority concerns are, (1) American racism as it affects Asian and Pacific Island people, (2) the changing nature of the Asian and Pacific Island populations in the United States (e.g. especially the impact of immigration), (3) the impact of the Asian and Pacific Island cultures upon life in the United States, and (4) the various forms of social intervention that are supposed to help meet the human service needs of Asian and Pacific Island people.[1]

The first priority concern, the impact of American racism upon Asian and Pacific Island people began with the first influx of Asians into America, i.e. the importation of Chinese laborers to the West about 1850.[2] Since that time, Asian and Pacific Island people have been an oppressed minority. The Pacific Island communities are of great concern to these people. However, the more basic issues underlying these problems should also be recognized. These issue are the maldistribution of power and resources and the lack of cultural and social pluralism that ignores the needs and concerns specific to Asian and Pacific people.

The third form of racism, barriers to opportunities, like institutional neglect, are forms of institutional racism. For example, immigrants with credentials from Asian and Pacific Island countries have inordinant difficulty in obtaining licenses to practice their professions in the United States. Educated and highly skilled people find it hard to get jobs. Others are under-employed and are often unable to move upward into higher level management positions.

The second priority concern, the changing nature of the Asian and Pacific Island population is an important element in the experience of these people in the United States. Since 1965 the United States immigration policies have permitted a significant increase of Asian and Pacific Island people in various parts of the United States.[3] As mentioned earlier, these new immigrants are victimized by American racism and all of its implications upon education, employment, housing, and social relationships.

(Source: David Lee, "Korean American Corara," thesis UCLA, 1974.)

Some of the new Korean immigrants are fluent in English, highly skilled, and well educated, as seen by the professional-immigrants. However, most arrive with little or no knowledge of English, specially the spoken English, and without much cultural preparation for their new environment. Throughout the process of settlement, these immigrants face troublesome problems of adjustment. Their rudimentary agrarian background has not equipped them with the skills essential to making their way in their sophisticated new world. Whether as farmers or industrial laborers they found a place for themselves only with extreme difficulties. Even the immigrants equipped relatively better with some skills find themselves in the similar situation in which their skills are being wasted due to the language barrier. Moreover, they encounter problems previously not confronted in their homeland such as juvenile delinquency, and increased educational requirements, and most of all the racial discrimination.

Also, we find that the Korean community has not only grown in size; but it has changed in character to such an extent that the immigrant does not consider himself a mere "sojourner" but expects to take part in and become concerned with those problems which are typically confronted by any family man in America. Nevertheless, he realizes that he will have to face two problems not confronted by his American counterpart, which ia a very painful reality as well as discouraging.

C. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

1. EMPLOYMENT

Among all the problems the Koreans face, the employment is the most serious one, along with the language barrier. The unemployment rate within the Korean community is higher than any other ethnic group. In 1972, I conducted a sample survey on Employment of Korean Immigrant, and according to the Survey, if I may quote, the rate of unemployment was 18% of all able bodies, compared to 7.2% of Los Angeles County-wide.

Also, the unemployment period is longer than for other groups. Once they get laid off or lose their jobs, it is really difficult for them to get another job, according to the same survey.

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[1] It should be noted that there has been relatively little Federal assistance specifically focused on the Asian and Pacific Island communities other than the SRS and NIMH projects.

[2] For discussions on the impact of American racism on Asian and Pacific Island people, see Roger Daniels and Harry Kitano, *American Racism* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1970); Roger Danils, *The Politics of Prejudice* (New York, 1962); Carey McWilliams, *Brothers Under the Skin* (Boston, 1964); Amy Tachiki, *et al* (Ed.), *Roots—An Asian American Reader* (Los Angeles, 1971); and Ford H. Kuramoto, "What Do Asians Want?"

[3] Between 1961 and 1970 the Chinese population rose from 236,084 to 435,062 (84%); Filipinos, 181,614 to 343,060 (89%); and Japanese, 473,170 to 591,290 (25%). Accurate census data for other groups, e.g. Guamanians, Hawaiians, Koreans, Samoans, and others are not yet available. Bok Lim Kim, "Asian-Americans: No Model Minority," p. 50.

There are few factors to this high unemployment rate; traditionally, Korean women are not supposed to work, but stay in the house and concentrate only child raising and education, housework, and mainly the husband is responsible for the financial matters. Usually, many husbands do not approve their wives' employment, unless it is inevitable. Consequently, when a father is out of job, the family is left without any income. And the unemployment period lasts longer than other ethnic group, due to the language difficulty and lack of skills, and the short period of working experience in the United States. Many employers do not honor the experiences abroad. The children's employment is not favored with the same reason: they are sent to school to learn, therefore, they are supposed to study "hard" for the success in the future, according to most of the parents. They are not allowed by their parents to work part-time even when they can. Many Korean families like to see their children in the library or their rooms studying "hard" rather than in the gasoline service stations, restaurants, or in the grocery stores.

The most serious problem lies with the under-employment. There is a Korean Medical Doctors Association of Southern California, with the membership counting about 30, and another professional organization called the Korean Dentist Society. Only two or three of them have engaged in the medical field, according to the organization officers. Few of them run grocery stores, most of them work in other business offices as general clerks, two restaurant owners, even machinists and janitors.

HUMAN RELATIONS RESEARCH—GRAM

POPULATION BY MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPINGS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1950, 1960, AND 1970

	Apr. 1, 1950		Annual average percent change	Apr. 1, 1960		Annual average percent change	Apr. 1, 1970	
	Number	percent	1950-60	Number	percent	1960-70	Number	percent
Total population	4,151,687	100.0	3.818	6,038,771	100.0	1.534	7,032,075	100.0
Anglo-White	3,590,330	86.5	3.111	4,877,150	80.8	−.206	4,777,904	67.9
All minorities	561,357	13.5	7.543	1,161,621	19.2	6.854	2,254,171	32.1
Spanish-American white	287,614	6.9	7.205	576,716	9.6	7.856	1,223,595	17.5
Negro	271,881	5.2	7.795	461,546	7.6	5.153	762,844	10.8
Japanese	36,761	.9	7.718	77,314	1.3	3.017	104,078	1.5
Chinese	9,187	.2	7.698	19,286	.3	7.780	40,798	.6
American Indian	1,671		17.111	8,109	.1	11.696	24,509	.3
Filipino	5,418	.1	8.386	12,122	.2	10.686	33,459	.5
Korean	2,825	.1	8.737	6,528	.1	24.812	8,650	.1
Hawaiian							4,634	.1
Other nonwhite							46,604	.7

SPANISH INDICATORS BY RACE—APR. 1, 1970	Total		White		Negro		Other nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Spanish-American	1,289,311	100.0	1,228,595	95.3	23,844	1.8	36,872	2.9
Spanish language	1,194,137	100.0	1,150,995	96.4	18,858	1.6	24,284	2.0
Spanish surname only	95,174	100.0	77,600	81.5	4,986	5.2	12,588	13.2
Spanish origin/descent	1,051,409	100.0	1,014,441	96.5	18,383	1.7	18,585	1.8
Puerto Rican origin/descent	21,314	100.0	20,306	95.3	761	3.6	247	1.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Special Spanish Indicators computations by race courtesy of the Population Research Section, Regional Planning Commission.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT N. SANTOS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Bob Santos, Executive Director of the International District Improvement Association of Seattle, Wash. and Past Chairperson of the Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, a research project funded by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which had offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Much of my testimony is based on the findings of the D.P.A.A. staff who have spent considerable time researching problems of the Asian American communities with particular emphasis this past year on Filipino Health Professionals and Korean War Brides.

Since the revision of the Immigration Laws in 1965, there has been a dramatic increase in immigration of Asians into the United States. This has resulted in an urgent need to assist the newcomer in his socio-economic adjustment in his newly adopted country. Some of the problems facing the new immigrant are unemployment, underemployment, crowded housing, communication barriers, insensitivity among personnel of public and private agencies and institutions, and the growing alienation of many immigrant youths from their families and the general society.

The new immigrants range from babies to wives of American servicemen to elderly parents of new citizens; their skills range from those of a farm laborer or factory seamstress to those of a teacher, engineer, or skilled physician.

It is imperative that attention be given to these people who have come to the United States with so many hopes and dreams. It is tragic that too many of them have found that this country has not seen fit to develop their latent contributions to the general welfare and good of the Nation.

Filipinos are immigrants to the United States in unprecedented numbers, some 30,000 every year. If this trend continues, this would put the Filipinos as the largest group of immigrants in the country since 1965, a 200% increase. These people are usually highly educated and have had corresponding work experiences in their respective technical and professional careers. Therefore, they are coming from a background where they have achieved some degree of personal work and dignity.

The Filipino immigrants do not suffer a traumatic cultural shock. They are generally acculturated in the American way, although of course, there are equally discernable distinct differences, and uniquenesses. It is all a matter of the United States Government and its people to recognize that the Filipinos be accepted and treated as equal human beings, to be given a more aggressive, affirmative opportunity to serve and contribute in this society.

There is a tremendous wealth of talent in the Filipino immigrants and the United States could not afford to ignore the use of these available resources. They can generate tax dollars, not wlefare rolls. Ironically, however, the Filipino immigrant is looked upon as a suspect or threat in the socio-economic base of the United States.

The needs of the Filipino Health Professionals are many and very real. The D.P.A.A. verified the intensity of the many problems facing these highly educated people who have skills that are badly needed in this Country.

Despite this, there are too many instances of unemployment and overwhelming evidence of underemployment. One method of excluding Health Professionals are the Licensing Laws which may vary according to profession and various State Laws. Their very existence implies that one who is unable to meet all the qualifications set forth in the Rules and Regulations must be the product of an inferior educational system.

Most doctors, dentists, and pharmacists find it difficult to secure a position in a related medical field. Often times they are told they are either underqualified or overqualified. Many doctors have been turned down for jobs such as medics, paraphysicians, and researchers; and never for the same reason. Doctors, who may have had many years experience in their own country, may be told that they are ineligible to attain the position as a medic because they do not have the required training and/or certification to be a medic. Others are denied positions because their skills are higher than what a job description calls for. All they want is the opportunity to work in a related medical field if they must be denied the right to practice their profession.

One of the most fundamental and pressing problems that the Korean War Brides experience in this Country is language, the inability to communicate. This language difficulty arised ultimately from their poor family background and low level of education. The D.P.A.A. survey date shows that the average length of formal education of the 137 randomly selected Asian (mostly Korean) wives is only 8 years.

Language handicaps become a major deficiency in their living in the United States. Such simple things as writing a check, riding a bus, reading newspapers, and getting a driver's license are major tasks for them.

The inability to communicate also reinforces their cultural alienation. Having no confidence in English, they find difficulty in making friends with neighbors and other Americans. They feel afraid to go out, and try to avoid outings as much as possible. Their life is thus confined within the family circle.

Language handicaps and the isolated life style lead to excessive dependency on husbands. He may understand his wife's inability for some time, but unless he is exceptionally good-natured, he may soon get impatient with the wife's dependency. Wives, of course, do adjust to the environment—but only very slowly. When the adjustment lags behind the husband's expectations, family conflicts develop. Consequently separation and divorce takes place. According to D.P.A.A. data, the divorce rate among these couples reaches 30%, which is an alarming figure for an Asian cultured background.

When the wife is divorced, deserted, or separated, she finds herself alone in a country foreign to her, lacking educational skills, a deficiency in English, and the inability to secure a normal position of employment. In order to exist, she turns to menial jobs such as farm laborer, seamstress, go-go dancer, sauna masseuse, etc.

The passage of this bill is imperative so that bilingual and bicultural education programs can be developed by and within the Asian communities to assist Health Professionals and other Professionals to prepare for the state credentialing process which will eventually lead to licensing in their chosen professions. Basic education in language and other skills are needed for War Brides and other immigrants with similar low educational backgrounds so that they will be better able to contribute to this Country which they have chosen to live.

A PANEL CONSISTING OF AMY CAHILL, KALIHI-PALAMA INTERAGENCY COUNCIL FOR IMMIGRANT SERVICES, HONOLULU, HAWAII; ROBERT N. SANTOS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASH.; ROYAL F. MORALES, PROJECT DIRECTOR, ASIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; AND A. BARRETTO OGILVIE, PROGRAM SPECIALIST, CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND SERVICES FOR MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, SEATTLE UNIVERSITY, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. MINK. I did want everybody to be a part of this, but regretfully some of the members will have to leave. I intend to stay until everybody is heard and the record is completed.

Mrs. Cahill.

Mrs. CAHILL. Mrs. Mink and members of the subcommittee, I am Amefil Agbayani-Cahill, a Filipino immigrant residing in Hawaii. I came to the United States 10 years ago. I am the director of "Operation Manong," a program funded by the University Year for ACTION that provides assistance to recently arrived immigrant youth in Honolulu. I am presenting testimony on behalf of the Kalihi-Palama Inter-Agency Council for Immigrant Services, of which "Operation Manong" is a member.

I will make my testimony short, partly because of my difficulty in speaking and also the shortness in time.

The first point I would like to make is that immigrants share many of the problems currently facing native-born poor Americans. Most often the immigrants live in the same neighborhoods as the urban poor native-born Americans. In Hawaii, the bulk of the immigrants settle in Kalihi-Palama, a designated model cities low-income neighborhood.

Although they share many of the same problems as the low-income American-born residents, immigrants have some problems that have not yet been adequately addressed by Federal programs or local programs.

One of the barriers to adequate service for immigrants is the expectation, shared by some local officials and residents, that the Federal Government should be the unit of government most responsible for providing resources to help immigrants because immigration and naturalization fall in the domain of Federal policy.

One typical statement by a Hawaii State official is, "This is a national policy, but the States are paying the costs."

The unfortunate result is that the immigrant population does not receive very much local support and it is sometimes seen as illegitimately competing for these resources; and because Federal policy has not yet addressed the problem, there are very few Federal programs for immigrants.

One of the other problems immigrants face is that they do not aggressively seek assistance they need. They are often hesitant to seek assistance or advocate on their own behalf because they often feel they are not full members of the community and therefore not entitled to its services.

In other words, many migrants feel—and I think it rightly so—that they are not even second-rate citizens; they are third-rate citizens.

Third, immigrants hesitate to seek certain kinds of government assistance because some of the values they bring with them from their home country are out of phase, as it were, with the style, scope, and role of government as it has evolved in America.

Some of the cultures that immigrants bring with them place more responsibility on their families rather than the government, and so many immigrants utilize their families for assistance, but the resources available to such relatives are themselves likely to be very sparse.

For example, in Kalihi—in certain places of Kalihi there is an average of over three families living in a single dwelling.

Another point I would like to make is that State and local government agencies and private agencies are at present ill-equipped to deal with the problems of immigrants.

One official has pointed out that the programs were established for local clientele and therefore agencies have difficulties in changing gear to meet the needs of recent immigrants. Some of the obvious possibilities are outreach programs and cultural orientation programs which the current existing programs do not provide for immigrants.

I would like to limit the rest of my discussion to just one area which is the educational needs of immigrants.

Immigrant children face tremendous pressures; friends left behind, the need to acquire proficiency in a new language, quite different peer and authority structures in the schools, and often a loss of social status and income over what they experienced in their country of origin, and so forth.

But despite these problems and despite the fact there are over 2,000 immigrant youths arriving in Hawaii each year, there are very modest programs available to them.

In Kalihi-Palama there are only two major projects in the schools and they are very modest.

I would like to see more programs that would address special needs of immigrants, and I name three: Programs that reduce the presently debilitating tensions which exist between immigrant and nonimmigrant youth, and also the tensions that are at work among the immigrant students, themselves; (2) programs that assist immigrant youth in closing the gap between their experiences in the schools and their experiences in the home; and (3) programs that assist teachers in creating learning situations and styles more appropriate to immigrant youth than are those now available.

One, I won't go into details, I would just like to point out there are serious problems between the immigrant children and the local children. Last month one Filipino immigrant did die after being beaten up, and I think this was not merely unfortunate but unnecessary.

I have some illustrations of aspects of the school situation that actually hamper learning of the immigrant child which I won't go into.

In closing, I just would like to say that the State and local governments by means of which the "gateway" communities must identify, define and resolve these problems stand in special need of Federal assistance if they are to cope adequately with the results of Federal policy.

H.R. 9895, if enacted, would make possible a truly valuable response to that need, and I urge the subcommittee to endorse this bill.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mrs. Cahill.

Mr. Santos.

Mr. SANTOS. My name is Bob Santos, executive director of the International District Improvement Association of Seattle, Wash., and past chairperson of the Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, a research project funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which had offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Much of my testimony is based on the findings of the DPAA staff who have spent considerable time researching problems of the Asian American communities with particular emphasis this past year on Filipino health professionals and Korean war brides.

Since the revision of the immigration laws in 1965, there has been a dramatic increase in immigration of Asians into the United States. This has resulted in an urgent need to assist the newcomer in his socioeconomic adjustment in his newly adopted country.

Some of the problems facing the new immigrant are unemployment, underemployment, crowded housing, communication barriers insensitivity among personnel of public and private agencies and institutions, and the growing alienation of many immigrant youths from their families and the general society.

The new immigrants range from babies to wives of American servicemen to elderly parents of new citizens. Their skills range from those of a farm laborer or factory seamstress to those of a teacher, engineer, or skilled physician.

It is imperative that attention be given to these people who have come to the United States with so many hopes and dreams. It is tragic that too many of them have found that this country has not seen fit to develop their latent contributions to the general welfare and good of the Nation.

Filipinos are immigrants to the United States in unprecedented numbers—some 30,000 every year. If this trend continues, this would put the Filipinos as the largest group of immigrants in the country since 1965—a 200 percent increase. These people are usually highly educated and have had corresponding work experience in their respective technical and professional careers. Therefore, they are coming from a background where they have achieved some degree of personal work and dignity.

The Filipino immigrants do not suffer a traumatic cultural shock. They are generally acculturated in the "American Way," although of course there are equally discernible distinct differences and uniquenesses.

It is all a matter of the U.S. Government and its people to recognize that the Filipinos be accepted and treated as equal human beings, to be given a more aggressive, affirmative opportunity to serve and contribute in this society.

There is a tremendous wealth of talent in the Filipino immigrants and the United States could not afford to ignore the use of these available resources. They can generate tax dollars, not welfare rolls. Ironically, however, the Filipino immigrant is looked upon as a suspect or threat in the socioeconomic base of the United States.

The needs of the Filipino health professionals are many and very real. The DPAA verified the intensity of the many problems facing these highly educated people who have skills that are badly needed in this country.

Despite this, there are too many instances of unemployment and overwhelming evidence of underemployment. One method of excluding health professionals are the licensing laws which may vary according to profession and various State laws. Their very existence implies that one who is unable to meet all the qualifications set forth in the rules and regulations must be the product of an inferior educational system.

Most doctors, dentists, and pharmacists find it difficult to secure a position in a related medical field. Oftentimes they are told they are either underqualified or overqualified. Many doctors have been turned down for jobs such as medics, paraphysicians, and researchers—and never for the same reason.

Doctors who may have had many years' experience in their own country may be told that they are ineligible to attain the position as a medic because they do not have the required training and/or certification to be a medic. Others are denied positions because their skills are higher than what a job description calls for.

All they want is the opportunity to work in a related medical field if they must be denied the right to practice their profession.

One of the most fundamental and pressing problems that the Korean war brides experience in this country is language—the inability to communicate. This language difficulty arose ultimately from their poor family background and low level of education. The DPAA survey data show that the average length of formal education of the 137 randomly selected Asian (mostly Korean) wives is only 8 years.

Language handicaps become a major deficiency in their living in the United States. Such simple things as writing a check, riding a bus, reading newspapers, and getting a driver's license are major tasks for them.

The inability to communicate also reinforces their cultural alienation. Having no confidence in English, they find difficulty in making friends with neighbors and other Americans. They feel afraid to go out and they try to avoid outings as much as possible. Their life is thus confined within the family circle.

Language handicaps and the isolated lifestyle lead to excessive dependency on husbands. He may understand his wife's inability for some time, but unless he is exceptionally good-natured he may soon get impatient with the wife's dependency. Wives, of course, do adjust to the environment, but only very slowly. When the adjustment lags behond the husband's expectations, family conflicts develop. Consequently, separation and divorce take place.

According to DPAA data, the divorce rate among these couples reaches 30 percent, which is an alarming figure for an Asian cultured background.

When the wife is divorced, deserted, or separated, she finds herself alone in a country foreign to her, lacking educational skills, a deficiency in English, and the inability to secure a normal position of employment. In order to exist, she turns to menial jobs, such as farm laborer, seamstress, go-go dancer, sauna masseuse, et cetera.

The passage of this bill is imperative so that bilingual and bicultural education programs can be developed by and within the Asian communities to assist health professionals and other professionals to prepare for the State credentialing process which will eventually lead to licensing in their chosen professions.

Basic education in language and other skills are needed for war brides and other immigrants with similar low educational backgrounds so that they will be better able to contribute to this country in which they have chosen to live.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much.

Mr. Morales.

Mr. MORALES. I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify on the "New Americans Education and Employment Act of 1974." My statements are based on my studies and experiences on the subject in and around the Los Angeles area and as the director of the Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center, a program sponsored by the Asian American Social Workers and the Special Service for Groups.

I wish to commend Congresswoman Patsy Mink for sponsoring this bill—a bill that is undoubtedly an initial assistance to many immigrants—if and when it is enacted.

By now, with the challenging statements of the witnesses, and the statistical merits of the documents provided, I confidently ask all of you to look favorably on the enactment of effective measures to deal with the plight of the new Americans and their families.

The historical development of this country includes the unprecedented contributions of new Americans. In their efforts to become citizens and in their ambition to make this land their adopted country they toiled valiantly, through thick and thin, to overcome adjustment difficulties and racist confrontations.

As I look around, I can reasonably guess that in one way or another, for most of us, if not all of us here, we can claim dearly that our heritage and ancestry originated from a foreign and distant land.

Speaking basically of the Pacific and Asian people—specifically the Filipinos, with whom I am associated—there is a striking population growth, as reflected in the annual immigration counts. It is projected to rapidly increase. In the documents which you received, the statistics indicate the trend. Obviously they are lured by the "pull" factors based on myths and half-truths in this country; "pushed" by various forces of their country.

As we look at the profiles of the new Americans, they include, basically, older folks, residents and citizens, children and youth, and like many earlier immigrants, many face initial problems—problems of the middle-aged professionals. They enter into the American society, which includes culture shock, language barriers, value and culture conflicts; and for the youth, mis-education, learning difficulties, and dropping out. For the career and professionally trained, it is the harsh reality of underemployment and unemployment.

In addition, there are the pressing emotional and psychological basic problems associated with immigration papers, housing and shelter accommodations; feelings of loneliness and alienation for being different and for speaking English with a distinct accent.

Obviously, then, there is an initial and temporary period when the new American needs the greatest help in his life. To some, the immediate help means a greater livelihood, productivity and happiness—and for the initial investment, the community will eventually reap the benefits of a contributing citizen-participator and a taxpayer.

During the temporary and initial time of need, several assistance projects can be developed, in terms of health, education, and welfare; educational and career guidance; and at the point of departure or embarkation point, the establishment of pre-orientation meetings on the myths, truths, and half-truths of the American society; and additional "de-shocking" stations at various points of entry and destinations, to further assist the new Americans.

In summary, since we have legislated the legal entry of the new American, it is also our moral responsibility to insure temporary assistance and the adequacy of resources to those in need. The initial help is an insurance for a brighter tomorrow.

Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Morales.

Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. OGILVIE. I am A. Barretto Ogilvie. I am currently serving as program specialist working in the area of bilingual education with numerous school districts in the States of Washington and Oregon.

In July 1972, the chief instructor of the Chinese teaching center of the Asian American English-as-a-Second Language program in Seattle, of which I was the director, wrote:

> Very often a newcomer's first impression about the United States is not likely to be the long-expected or dreamt-of land of gold and opportunities, but a whirlpool of insecurity into which he finds himself drowning every minute. He is at once confronted with various doubts such as:
>
> Will I be able to adjust myself to this new environment? Can I understand or be understood? Will I be accepted as one of them or shut out as an outsider forever?"[1]

Chung Kwong Ho Wu, the chief instructor, found herself in an environment that did not adjust to her, misunderstood her, and she became an outsider forever when she decided to return to Hong Kong at the end of the program. Unlike Chung Kwong Ho Wu, however, the other 619,000[2] and new Asian Americans who have come here since 1960 have elected to stay and are part of the population to which H.R. 9895 addresses itself.

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[1] Seattle Asian American Community ESL Report, SMCP project, final report, Chinese position paper No. 2, "A Stranger in Paradise or Hell."

[2] Data from 1970 census and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, annual reports.

From the outset of this statement, it should be emphatically noted that since 1965 and the changing of the immigration law as it relates to Asian countries, that 50 percent of the Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese immigrants reporting former occupations are in the professional and managerial fields.[1]

With such an enlightened group coming from abroad to reside here, one would expect that both these specific groups and the Nation's income/productivity would certainly rise. However, upon further review of the 1970 census data, what we find is not a glowing picture but a disturbing one.

It is one that shows 30 percent of all Japanese men and 58 percent of all Japanese women, 41 percent of all Chinese men and 65 percent of the Chinese women, and 40 percent of the Filipino men and 56 percent of the Filipino women earn less than $4,000 per year.

The education/income equation—an established axiom of the American dream—is not visible and the wealth of learning and experience from which America could benefit from these new Americans is lost somewhere in the Americanization process which should be and must be changed.

And what is true for the Chinese, Filipino, and the Japanese is as true for the Koreans. To quote the Urban Associates' study, A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, volume II: Asian Americans:

> In 1970, the income levels of Korean males and females were close to national levels. However, proportionate to the number of college graduates in their population, the income of Korean workers lags behind that of the rest of the population.[1a]

The fact of the matter is that Asian newly arrivals, regardless of country of origin, education, and/or relevant experience, come to the United States to live in the urban areas[2] today, plagued by high unemployment and low receptivity to newcomers who are not considered full Americans.

Without a doubt, in every major urban area wherein reside a large Asian immigration population, one could find doctors, lawyers, engineers, and other professionals doing dishwashing, housekeeping, serving as waiters, busboying and a variety of other service jobs prostituting their professional background and integrity.

This situation is clearly dramatized by the Filipino American population. Forty percent of all the employed Filipino men in the United States are working in "low-skilled, low-paying jobs,"[3] while only 3 percent of all Filipino men are managers or administrators.[4]

These staggering statistics bear upon a population group composed of 67 percent immigrants, of whom 69 percent who came to the United States in the last 8 years were former professionals and managers.[5]

These statistics speak for themselves and a similar analysis will be drawn for all other Asian American groups if equally applied.

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[1] A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities, Based on the 1970 Census, volume II: Asian Americans, Urban Associates, Inc., p. 95.

[1a] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. xix.

[2] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. 20. According to UA, I, "Of all Asian Americans, 90 percent lived in urban areas of the United States in 1970."

[3] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. 93.

[4] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. 95.

[5] 1970 census.

In response to the question of why this situation exists, the Urban Associates, in their study previously cited, states:

"There is some evidence that despite the highly skilled background of a majority of Asians who have recently immigrated to this country, due to factors of discrimination, noncitizenship status, licensing requirements or lack of ability in English, many former professional workers have been forced to shift to lesser-skilled nonprofessional occupations.[1]

In a short phrase, "For pure survival."

Highly educated—underemployed—residing in urban areas. Urban poverty and all its natural attendants are upon the Asian American community and communities. The 1970 census does well when it identifies that 17 percent of all foreign born Japanese families had incomes under the poverty level in 1970; "a fifth of all Chinese housing in the United States is regarded as overcrowded;"[2] "40 percent of Filipino families headed by females are in poverty,"[3] et cetera, relating the numerous indices of poverty for perhaps the highest educated population group in America.

And yet to be uncovered are the resultant consequences of urban and rural poverty affecting the youth of these communities—increasing drug abuse and deaths by overdose, alienation from the schools, the society and even thier own families, and their ultimate rejection and retaliation against a society dedicated to the equality of all humankind in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness.

But it need not be this way if the causes of these symptoms are examined and remedied by the very system in which they are operable.

Hopefully, it has been pointed out that we here today are not talking about an uneducated, nonproductive, isolated or fringe element of our total population nor about a group that aspires to be these things, but to the direct opposite. And no doubt it would be safe to assume that those least likely to partake in the American amenities and opportunities are those most likely who are unable to secure them—because of unawareness, language and cultural differences and institutional inabilities to outreach for them, and even if they did reach them their lack of bilingual and cross-cultural understanding capabilities would not provide the necessary services to which the Asian immigrants are fully entitled.

In short, honorable subcommittee members, we are not asking for a new Constitution, a new set of amendments or a new bill of rights. A bilingual translation will do, and H.R. 9895 will assist in giving us this.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. I appreciate your indulgence with the crowded witness schedule. Your prepared statements and your presentations this morning were excellent. I am sure that the committee will benefit greatly by your participation.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. MINK. The last group of witnesses will be those from the Washington, D.C., area. Mr. Hunkin, who is the assistant to the delegate at large, Territory of American Samoa, Washington; Ms. Doong of the Inter-Group Council; and Miss Gail Nishioka of the Japanese American Citizens League, Washington, D.C.

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[1] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. 99.
[2] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. xi.
[3] Urban Associates, op. cit., p. xvii.

A PANEL CONSISTING OF ENI HUNKIN, ASSISTANT TO THE DELEGATE AT LARGE, TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA, WASHINGTON, D.C.; TUEI DOONG, INTER-GROUP COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND GAIL NISHIOKA, ASSISTANT WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Hunkin.

Mr. HUNKIN. I would like to express deep regrets of Delegate Fuimaono for not being able to attend this hearing. He is currently in American Samoa for the purpose of the election which is today.

So I am here in his behalf and would like to read the statement that has been prepared if time is permissible.

Mrs. MINK. The statement will be inserted at this point in the record in full as though presented. If you would like to just briefly summarize the statement I would appreciate it very much.

As you know the House is in session and we have already had a quorum call which I did not respond to in the interest of getting all the statements in for the record this morning.

[The statement referred to follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. ASUEMU U. FUIMAONO, DELEGATE-AT-LARGE, TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I am Asuemu U. Fuimaono, American Samoa's nationally elected representative to Washington, D.C. I am honored at this opportunity to present before you my views in support of the provisions of HR 9895 in the hopes that Congress will duly give it favorable consideration.

May I first express my sincere appreciation to Congresswoman Pasty Mink for her continued sensitivity to problems affecting the Samoan people wherever they reside, and for the valued assistance she and her colleagues have given in the past. Provisions of HR 9895, which she now proposes before the Congress, are indicative of her understanding of the unique political association of the Territory of American Samoa with the United States. Although this bill has wider implications, I must necessarily present my testimony purely from a Samoan point of view.

The Territory of American Samoa has been a protectorate of the United States since the peaceful cession of our Islands by our forefathers some seventy years ago. It might be of interest to members of the Subcommittee that American Samoans are the only people under United States sovereignty who are currently classified as U.S. "nationals," and lawyers will define the term "national" as a person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, but is not a citizen nor an alien. As such, however, we are accorded most of the privileges and liberties of the American citizen.

As Americans, we are proud of and fiercely loyal to the institutions of the United States. As a people, we are still very much Samoan with a cultural heritage of centuries that has so far withstood the test of time, and fortunately with the kind protection of the United States.

As you art aware, our Islands have been a haven for anthropological and sociological studies by the scientific community. The interest, I daresay, is in the way the Samoan is trying to cope with the influence of Western civilization inevitably encroaching his fa'a Samoa, i.e., the Samoan way. As a product of a unique and ancient Polynesian social system, the Samoan is finding himself every day being increasingly confronted with social values that are by and large diametrically opposed to his own. With advanced technology from the outside, logistical difficulties in terms of transport and communication are now a thing of the past. Four hours away by jet lies Honolulu, and another four hours away, the Continental United States. Coupled with the reassurance from such informational marvels as television, together with other things with which we have associated the outsider, the setting produces the irresistible urge to travel overseas for a different and perhaps better opportunity. Consequently, the rate of mobilization between our Islands and the United States has been very high. It has been estimated that there are approximately some 40,000 Samoans living on the Mainland, largely on the West Coast, and another 20,000 now in the State of Hawaii. On American Samoa itself, the population is less than 30,000.

On arriving here, the Samoan finds much to his dismay, that reality is often very harsh and inconsistent with expectation. He finds himself in an utterly alien way of life to which he is socially defenseless.

To cite a few instances of cultural disparity: lacking here is the extended family system of Samoa, while in its place the immediate family system; lacking here are his values of reciprocity and redistribution, and instead the values of bargain and contract; whereas he has been brought up in a surrounding where group activity is the way of life, he will find here a different orientation towards individuality and competitive self-interest. Without delving too deeply into an area which is properly left to the social scientist, suffice it is for me to say that those of us who have joined the migratory movements from the Islands have invariably found Western life styles to be confusing and bewildering.

The cold facts will disclose the sad picture that most Samoan immigrants are comparatively uneducated and unskilled, and at the outset, this poses severe restrictions on what is available to them in terms of employment and educational opportunities. Although we have no concept of poverty in terms of economic solvency, Samoan newcomers are in point of fact inheriting the lower economic strata.

The majority of the employed are on menial jobs, and at the same time, many are recipients of welfare assistance programs. Naturally incident to this situation are problems with substandard housing and overcrowded conditions, coupled with health and the inability to seek medical assistance.

This unhappy picture, which I am sure reflects the socio-economic difficulties of most immigrants, has largely been left with the individual states concerned. Unfortunately, there has been the understandable tendency with immigrants to congregate in certain states where they can find reassurance in their numbers. As a result, the problem of acculturation and settlement of immigrants is overtaking a state's capacity to accommodate accordingly.

I submit to you members of the Honorable subcommittee that Section 2 of HR 9895 presents some very real and valid findings. To the extent that this bill is geared towards alleviating these difficulties, it makes very good sense to have an education and employment assistance act. Should there be a perpetuation of the current situation, the Samoan, like other immigrants, will continue to lose himself in his numbers and remains ill-prepared to accept the requirements and responsibilities of American society.

Thank you very much.

Mr. HUNKIN. In the essence of time I will summarize the statement of Delegate Fuimaono. I think all the things that have been presented by previous speakers in this subcommittee is just another reiteration of what the delegate is also concerned with with reference to American Samoans.

But I think I would like to comment on previous statements relative to why such specifics were made on American Samoans in the definition of the bill itself.

It is my judgment personally—although the chief is not here—but I am sure in your sensitivity and understanding you know the unique political association that the territory of American Samoa has with the United States.

For this reason I think some proposal was made to the effect that Puerto Ricans should also be inclusive of this bill. And I believe, without realizing American Samoans are not American citizens, I believe, if I am correct, this was the reason why you made this specifically to American Samoans.

Mrs. MINK. Yes, sir, the bill is only intended to cover non-U.S. citizens in terms of establishing the gateway city or the State's eligibility for funds.

It may well be that others that fall outside the perimeter will benefit from these programs but for the purpose of distributing the moneys, the non-U.S. citizen only would be counted under the current language of the bill.

You are correct.

Mr. Hunkin. I would like to cite, then, the last three paragraphs of the statement. I think that will give conclusively the essence of the chief's statement as a whole.

> On arriving here, the Samoan finds much to his dismay that reality is often very harsh and inconsistent with expectation. He finds himself in an utterly alien way of life to which he is socially defenseless.
>
> To cite a few instances of cultural disparity: lacking here is the extended family system of Samoa, while in its place the immediate family system; lacking here are his values of reciprocity and redistribution, and instead the values of bargain and contract; whereas he has been broaght up in a surrounding where group activity is the way of life, he will find here a different orientation toward individuality and competitive self-interests. Without delving too deeply into an area which is properly left to the social scientist, suffice it is for me to say that those of us who have joined the migratory movements from the Islands have invariably found Western life styles to be confusing and bewildering.
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>
> Thank you very much.

In closing I would like to also say on behalf of Delegate Fuimaono—may I first express my sincere appreciation to Congresswoman Patsy Mink for her continued sensitivity to problems affecting the Samoan people wherever they reside and for the valued assistance she and her colleagues have given in the provisions of H.R. 9895 which she now proposes before Congress. This is indicative of her understanding of their unique plight with the United States. So I would like to thank you.

Mrs. Mink. Thank you very much. I do appreciate your participation here, and I certainly welcome the Chief's support of this legislation. I know it means a great deal to him and certainly to the 15,000 American Samoans who reside in Hawaii, it is a bill of enormous significance.

Thank you very much.

Ms. Tuei Doong of the Inter-Group Council.

Ms. TUEI DOONG. My name is Tuei Doong, and I represent the Inter-Group Council (IGC) of Washington, D.C. On behalf of the IGC, I wish to thank you and the subcommittee for this opportunity to express our views on H.R. 9895.

As you know, IGC is a coalition of three Asian-American youth organizations involved in improving educational, social, and cultural exchange among Asians in the Washington, D.C., area. These groups are: the Chinese Students Association (University of Maryland), the Chinese Youth Association of Washington, D.C., and the Asian-American Workshop.

We have included in our discussion on H.R. 9895 comments and/or formal statements from the following groups:

1. Chinese Community Church, Washington, D.C.
2. Involved Together Asians, Los Angeles, Calif.
3. Midwest Asians for Unity, Skokie, Ill.
4. Asian Forum, Chicago, Ill.

We see various community problems which this bill may help to alleviate. However, this bill, as presently written, could be modified for clarification and greater utility. We would like to give this bill our qualified support.

We are categorizing some suggestions into four general areas: (1) Demographic data base bases; (2) employment; (3) education; and (4) the need for State and Federal accountability.

Because of the time factor, I will just read the salient points of our recommendations.

Mrs. MINK. Your entire statement will be inserted in the record.

[The statement referred to follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MS. TUEI DOONG, INTER-GROUP COUNCIL AND ASIAN AMERICAN WORKSHOP; WASHINGTON, D.C.

Good morning, Representative Mink and other distinguished members of the Subcommittee. My name is Tuei Doong and I am representing the Inter-Group Council (IGC) of Washington, D.C. On behalf of the IGC, I wish to thank you and the Subcommittee for this opportunity to express our views on H.R. 9895.

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We see various community problems which this bill may help to alleviate. However, this bill, as presently written, could be modified for clarification and greater utility. We would like to give this bill our qualified support.

We are categorizing some suggestions into four general areas: (1) demographic data base(s); (2) employment; (3) education; and (4) the need for state and federal accountability.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BASES

H.R. 9895, as now written, would authorize federal assistance to states and cities determined by computations using data based on the most recent decennial census, which is now the 1970 U.S. Census.

There is substantial evidence that the 1970 U.S. Census has significantly underenumerated the populations of Chinese-, Japanese-, Korean- and Filipino-Americans. ". . . the Census Bureau admits to errors in the 1970 Census. The Bureau estimates that the nonwhite population in the United States has been underenumerated by 6.9% while the white population has been underenumerated by 1.9%.[1] Factors such as diversity of language and non-English speaking fluency has contributed to this error. "The Census Bureau has not taken into consideration the diverse languages spoken by Asian Americans in the limited efforts to translate the 1970 Census forms into languages spoken by ethnic minorities in the United States."

"One source of under-enumeration arises out of the fact that where the Asian populations are concerned, ethnicity has been identified on the basis of race and not according to origin (whereas the Spanish Speaking population in the United States in 1970 was enumerated on the basis of the latter . . . An Asian person's origin was enumerated separately and was based upon a person's birthplace or the birthplace of his parents . . . Except for the Spanish populations, persons living in the U.S. for more than two years were not identified by their country of origin. The limitation is invalid for Asians who identify ethnically with their country of origin although they have been in the U.S. for several generations."[2]

Another source of bias can be traced to the enumeration procedure in the case where a person's parents were of differing ethnic origins; in such cases, the origin of the father was assigned. For Asian Americans, a re-classification allowing the children to be enumerated as Asians in households where the *mother* is of Asian origin, a substantial increase would be expected, "particularly in the Japanese and Korean populations where at least one-third of all the Asian women have married non-Asian husbands."[3]

In addition, the data on Asian Americans is limited by the fact that it has been four years since the last decennial census was conducted and thereby does not reflect the considerable upsurge in the numbers of immigrants of Chinese, Korean and Philipino extraction. Since 1970, the Chinese population has increased by 14 percent, the Philipino population by 26 percent and the Korean population by 80 percent.[4] These newest immigrants have a definite impact on each group's population as well as implications in the realm of increasing service needs of the immigrant communities.

The impact of this upsurge is highly evident in the increase of local D.C. school populations (see Education). The D.C. area also typifies another related problem: the fact that state and city agencies in social services do not maintain local demographic statistics (i.e., employment status, income, age, language/dialect, housing situation, educational attainment, etc.) which are sufficiently reliable (if existent at all) for purposes outlined in this bill. To cite one example, the D.C. Government maintains no records regarding the collective unemployment situation of Asian immigrants, thus preventing the required computations under Section 4(3). (See Employment). Nor is there reliable information on the number eligible for public assistance or those actually receiving benefits under such programs, precluding computations under Section 4(4).

In other words, precise information about the socio-economic status of immigrants in the Washington, D.C. area is essentially inaccessible and this in effect, institutionally masks the presence of qualified immigrants, thereby precluding implementation of programs under this bill.

Since this proposed legislation is primarily aimed at providing employment, educational opportunities for the newly-arrived Americans, a more accurate estimation of the new-arrived immigrant population is necessary in order to meet the bill's stated objectives. We suggest an alternate mechanism for establishing a more conclusive percentage of newcomers: a tabulation of immigration by year, yielding an accurate picture for any given year or any number of years. This alternative is feasible and more appropriate for calculating yearly state (or city) entitlement grants and should be used in lieu of the official decennial census of the United States.

We strongly urge that, if this bill is to achieve its objectives, this bill be modified to provide funds for the establishment and/or upgrading of local systems to collect immigrant data, with careful provisions to safeguard individual privacy and rights.

II. EMPLOYMENT

Many of the recent Asian immigrants to the Washington, D.C. area are refugees searching for political and economic stability. They arrive with the preconception of easily obtaining employment. However, there are small numbers of employment positions which do not require English as a means of communication. The non-English speaking immigrants are therefore limited in their scope of possible income sources. The non-English speaking Chinese immigrants, in particular, are restricted to menial jobs in the few existing Chinese owned and operated restaurants, laundries and grocery stores. Many work 10–14 hours a day, 6–7 days a week, often in more than one job. There is no free time to learn English language and advance to better-paying employment opportunities. These immigrants, then, are caught in a viscious cycle of menial labor at long hours for low wages with no immediate end in sight.

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[1] Urban Associates, Inc. "A Study of Selected Socio-economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census." Vol. II: Asian Americans.

[2] Ibid., p. 4.

[3] Ibid., p. 5.

[4] Ibid., p. 5.

The manifested problem is one of underemployment rather than unemployment, i.e. even though the unemployment rate in Washington, D.C. might be low there is the problem of subemployment and a large number of persons at or below the poverty level. This chiefly due to to the willingness to accept any type of employment rather than remain unemployed and admit one's inadequacy.

It is worthy to note that jobs taken by the poor Chinese immigrants are excluded from coverage by federal minimum wage statutes. Among the exceptions listed in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 are laundry workers and "any employee of a retail or service establishment who is employed primarily in connection with the preparation or offering of food or beverages for human consumption." Wichout this wage protection many Chinese remain below the poverty level. Additionally, they rarely receive the employer-paid benefits such as life and health insurance, severance pay and pensions plans. In a 1973 study conducted by the District of Columbia's Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) the immigrant population of D.C. Chinatown was estimated at 52 percent. The surveyors contacted 1,018 persons of which only 50 percent (109 persons) responded to inquiries concerning income source and employment. Of the total responses 366 earned a yearly salary below $2,000. Another 32 persons were at the poverty level: $3,000–$3,999; 21 persons ranged between $2,000–$2,999 and 58 other persons ranged between $4,000–$4,999. What is highly significant is the other half of the population who refused to answer the questions, due to suspicion of interviewers, fear of the use to which the answers might be directed and the reluctance to admit the lack of self-esteem to strangers. Applying this situation to the larger Asian American population the difficulty in obtaining accurate unemployment and underemployment rates and income levels is inherently inevitable.

Along the same vein many Asian Americans are not cognizant (because of the language handicap) of other means of income maintenance, such as Public Assistance, Social Security benefits, Old Age Assistance and Workmen's Compensation. We therefore propose that this legislation would include the requirement of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to step-up the dissemination of bilingual information explaining, and instructions for applying for, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Medicare and Medicaid benefits. There also should be a closer coordination between HEW and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in matters relating to determining eligibility for such assistance programs.

Even if immigrants are aware of such aid they do not seek it, because, again, of the dual factors of false self-pride and the inability to communicate in the English language. The soltuion, then, would be to provide job training to the unskilled so that they will be able to break the cycle of long working hours at menial tasks at low pay scales. The job training programs, however, must be one of bilingual manpower training in order for it to be relevant.

III. EDUCATION

The educational system is part of the total society and is influenced by the total society's traditions, weaknesses, tensions, power structure and pattern of change. Since the American society derives much of its traditions from European sources, it is not surprising therefore that the education of the non-English-speaking Asian American child is in content, style and values inadequate for remedying the child's deficiency, let along helping him to build a positive self-image, allowing him to take his place as an equal in society. Unless properly instructed, the child suffers from a disadvantage, and becomes the disadvantaged adult whose economic and social contribution to his society is less than society can afford and his personality can tolerate.

Inadequate language skill is a permanently damaging disadvantage. Low level language skills is sufficiently precise and flexible for most simple purposes of communications, but is inadequate and unsuitable for increasingly elaborate, abstract, and subtle needs of communication in higher education and in skills of professional occupations. The equipment for learning in a modern society is largely linguistic, and if the equipment is deficient, then the content of that which is learned and the ability to learn, will be correspondingly deficient.

In other words, existing programs, like children's television do not have any real educational or cultural relevance to Asian Americans and no relevance at all to those Asian Americans who do not speak English. Nor do they contribute significantly to the understanding of Asians by non-Asians.

What is the impact of all of this? Urban Associates, Inc. (1970), a consultant firm under contract with the U.S. Dept. of HEW on an ethnic minorities study, has estimated that more than 63,000 Asian American pupils are in need of bilingual/bicultural education programs, with the greatest needs among the Chinese, Philipino, and Korean populations. And the number of Asian American students is growing at a phenomenal rate. Ever since the immigration quotas based on national origins were abolished in 1965, which raised the Asian immigration limit to 20,000 immigrants per year per country—the same as for European countries—the level of Asian immigration increased from 45,000 in 1965 to 95,000 in 1970 and is estimated to be well over 100,000 for 1974.

In the Greater Washington, D.C. area, for example—a region which is not usually associated with the presence of large numbers of Asian Americans—has faced a mushrooming problem. "In Arlington, Va. and Prince George's County (Md.) the number of foreign-born students has doubled in the past three years. In Fairfax County (Va.) the number of foreign-born students is expected to increase by 40 percent this year alone." Koreans have increased by 64 percent in one year. Philipinos have increased 103 percent during the same period. It is estimated that Koreans comprise 15 percent of the total pupil population in this area.[5]

Such an influx cannot be traced solely to diplomats; it is rather attributed to immigrants who are leaving their countries for America because of the deteriorating economic situation in other areas of the world, according to David L. Drummond, Director of the Washington District Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Federal Government has already recognized the need for bilingual classroom instruction in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by establishing the Bilingual Education Program (Title VII).

Bilingual education is defined as the use of two languages—one of which is English—as complimentary mediums for educating children who have limited English speaking ability and who are raised in environments where the dominant language is one other than English. It recognizes that the use of the children's mother tongue in school can have a beneficial effect upon their education by preventing retardation in school performance until sufficient command of English is attained. Provisions are made to include the study culture associated with the mother tongue and thereby maintains self-esteem and legitimate pride in both cultures.

We strongly urge that new provisions be made in H.R. 9895 to coordinate and supplement the Bilingual Education Act. Coordination includes the identification of new concentrations of immigrant pupils as requirements for establishing additional programs. Supplemental action includes the development of adult bilingual classes for vocational manpower and training programs.

We also suggest the adoption of such provisions because there is a desperate need for properly trained personnel and especially to develop bilingual/bicultural curricula materials for Asian Americans. Correspondingly, we insist that the Bilingual Education Office of HEW take immediate and appropriate steps to bolster its staff to include more qualified Asian Americans and increase its awareness/sensitivities to problems of Asian American children.

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY

The entire crux of the programs supported by this legislation would be jeopardized unless centralized coordination between varying local, state and federal agencies is clearly mandated. Success is dependent upon, on the one hand, sound, efficient administrative management on all levels, and on the other hand, clear lines of accountability which would insure proper allocations of funds for deserving programs, and maintain feedback from target populations as one form of program evaluation and control.

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[5] Brown, Doug (1974). Increase in Foreign Students Brings Change to Schools, Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1974, p. B1.

As many states and municipalities will require assistance to either establish or upgrade data collection systems, they would benefit from one identifiable source of expertise. As the Department of HEW maintains the Office of Asian American Affairs, OS–OSC, we feel that the structure already exists to institute this concept of coordination and accountability. It is strongly recommended that this office be provided the necessary staff and authority for these important tasks.

To insure that the program is continually directed towards the most deserving target groups, it is suggested that a citizens advisory panel be constituted at both the state and federal levels to provide community input.

Concluding Remarks

We would like to extend our gratitude for this opportunity to voice our views and proposals and your time and consideration of the same. It is hoped that the suggestions that have been presented will enable this legislation to facilitate the accomplishments of its goals.

INVOLVE TOGETHER ASIANS, INC.,
Los Angeles, Calif., November 11, 1974.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES MEMBERS: Re H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act bill referred to the Committee on Education and Labor August 3, 1973.

The state of California has in the recent past taken on the responsibility of providing services to needy citizens and foreign born immigrants. But due to heavy cut backs in the government budgets, the outpost station run out of the community center owned by ITA has been curtailed.

Yet the need for such services remain in our community. Young people are finding that they must leave school to seek employment in an effort to sustain the family security. The elderly citizens find that they are unable to speak English to communicate the requests for social services provided to this segment of our society.

In essence, the burden of self-support is within reach, but yet so far. In frustration the immigrant is forced to seek out whatever route possible to support him/herself and possibly a family. With passage of the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act, the path would be easier to assimilate into society and for the state to maintain and provide vehicles to insure the welfare of its citizentry.

One of the finest undertakings that a government can make is to seek to enable its people to broaden their outlook, to stretch their vision of themselves and of others. This has been the policy of our government, but sometimes the responsibility and ability to carry out that policy isn't feasible.

Early passage of H.R. 9895 would facilitate this possibility. I urge your active support. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

DENNIS TACHIKI,
President, Board of Directors.

NOTE.—Statistical materials available upon request.

ASIAN FORUM,
Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1974.

MR. GEORGE LIAO,
Rockville, Md.

DEAR MR. LIAO: The Asian Forum, a non-profit organization serving the needs and interests of Asians in Chicago, would like to express its solid support for

House Bill 9895 that seeks to provide Federal funds for education and employment assistance in places where there is a heavy concentration of foreign persons.

We hope the bill will prosper and will eventually be approved.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD KANG, *President.*

ASIAN FORUM

What it is

A coming together of Asians, Bangladeshes, Burmese, Cambodians, Chinese, Egyptians, Filipinos, Indians, Indonesians, Iraqis, Iranians, Israelis, Japanese, Koreans, Laotians, Malaysians, Pakistanis, Singaporeans, Thais, Vietnamese and Americans interested in promoting peace and understanding with one another and binding themselves as one in the name of love and fellowship regardless of race, religion or creed.

Its program of activities

Since its founding last year in 1973, the Asian Forum has conducted penetrating discussions on issues that face Asia today: economic, political, social and religious. Examples: a cine-forum on the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima; Holiday cultural presentation in songs and dances; a festival of Asian crafts and arts and an International dinner. Coming up will be more area discussions, music festivals and cultural programs.

Our platform

We are one in purpose and commitment.

Membership

Membership in the Asian Forum is open to all individuals, associations and institutions sharing the organization's objectives.

Organization

The Asian Forum is governed by a Board of Directors and administered by its officers, and committees.

How to become a member

Contact Mr. Howard Kang, 608 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, 60607, Phone: 666-0248. Mr. Kang will be glad to send you more information and put you on the mailing list to receive, without cost, the Asian Light, a quarterly newsletter, and also announcements about the Asian Forum programs. Please fill in your name and address on the bottom of this flyer, clip and mail.

Membership information

Yes, I want to become a member of the Asian Forum (Please indicate type of membership).

( ) Sponsor ($25.00 and up)
( ) Regular Member ($10.00)
( ) Student and Senior Citizens ($5.00)
( ) Association Affiliation (Send for details)

Check for $ ______ is enclosed.

(Make check payable to Asian Forum, 608 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill., 60607.)

Name: ____

Telephone: ____

Address: ____

OFFICERS

President: Howard Kang; 1st Vice-President: Pepe Festin; 2nd Vice-President: Z. A. Quaraishi; 3rd Vice-President: Marian Webb Shaw; Secretary: Joseph Thomas; Auditor: Henry Hong.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rev. Leo Tipay, Jr., Chairman; Dr. Daniel Shaw, Secretary; Dr. Riaz-ul Hague; Dr. George Schreiner; Dr. Rachel Thangavelu; Mr. Lester Stein; Rev. Dean Overholser; Rev. Dick Solis; Prof. Rose Samoy.

The Asian Forum
608 South Ashland Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois 60607
Phone: 666-0248

Dear Sir: Please include me in your mailing list for the Asian Light and announcements. I understand that there is no obligation to me.

Name: ______________________________
Telephone: ______________________________
Address: ______________________________
____
____

ASIAN SERVICE CENTER

3405 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60657, Phone: 477-7411

Asian Service Center

The Asian Forum Service Center is a voluntary, non-political membership organization which maintains an office but no paid staff, except for our secretary. All activities are financed through contributions from organizations, business firms, and interested individuals. The Center is incorporated as an Illinois not-for-profit organization and contributions and membership dues are tax deductable.

A need recognized

The need of social services for all Asians in the Metropolitan Chicago area has been acknowledged over the years as a serious problem, which needs to be solved. Few Asian people, in spite of their deep desire to take their place in the community were ever really assimilated into the mainstream of American life.

Co-operation of civil leaders

Since most Asians are affected by this omission to become responsible community members, it was decided to invite leaders of various civic, educational, health and business groups to assist the newly formed Asian Forum Service Center in sponsoring social services to all Asians. The Asian Forum is here to help all fellow Asians. The Center is located at 3405 N. Clark St. Chicago, Ill. 60657. Feel free to call the center at 477-7411, Monday thru Friday 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

OUR SERVICES

Asian American Immigration problems (Housing, family, cultural shock, language barrier and health etc.)
Asian American Counseling.
Asian American Welfare (Child, Youth and Adults.)
Asian American Employment Service.
Asian American Information and Referral Service.
Legal Aid.
Language Classes.
Health Counseling Service.
Typing Classes and Secretarial Service. (Call 477-7411 for details)

Mrs. Augusta L. Stein, Director—Service Center. Francis Kung, Assistant Director.

We can render our services only if you let us know your problem.

We have a Hall for rent (call for details).

MIDWEST ASIANS FOR UNITY,
Skokie, Ill., November 10, 1974.

THE CHAIRMAN,
Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is written as testimonial of our strong support for the passage of House Resolution No. 9895, titled The New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act, which has been introduced by Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink.

It is our understanding that passage into law of this Resolution will greatly alleviate the pitiful plight of thousands of immigrants and their families by enabling states and city governments to provide programs, heretofore lacking or inadequate, in education, health, housing, orientation and employment.

A great proportion of these new wave of immigrants are of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry. Many of them have found their way into the urban centers of the Midwest such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and other cities. Their inability to quickly blend into the American society is compounded by non-recognition of even their existence by misleading Census statistics. Consequently, states and city governments often have not included their large numbers and unique problems in their provision of health and social services or in their legislative and economic planning.

If these immigrants have been lucky to possess educational and professional qualifications, preferential treatment and discrimination by vested groups are oftentimes allowed to work against their ability to pursue of valid employment. A case in point is the campaign of the American Nurses Association to limit the influx of trained Asian and Pacific Island nurses by making it difficult for them to obtain licensure.

One very sad case of a breakdown of an individual immigrant is that of Porfirio Bautista, who in his despondency over his inability to secure a job that will give him back his self-respect, committed suicide by drowning himself in Lake Michigan together with his two young daughters.

It is both an advantage and a disadvantage of the Asian culture to expect the individual to help himself and to consider it a loss of his self-respect to seek public assistance. Ever cognizant of this paradox, we of the Midwest Asians for Unity, supported by the national group to which we are affiliated, known more as the Pacific/Asian Coalition, have mobilized our ethnic human and economic resources to help our immigrant brothers and sisters. We have attempted to document the needs and concerns by calling together more than 160 individuals, who singly or as representatives of groups of different ethnic backgrounds, from different generations, both grass-roots and professionals to not only identify the needs but also to develop strategies for implementation of recommended solutions.

With this mandate, the First Midwest Regional Conference On Asian Health, Education and Welfare was held in Chicago in May 31 through June 2, 1974. The enclosed copy of the *Proceedings* of that Conference should be useful to the Subcommittee members as incontrovertible evidence of the magnitude of the problems of the Asian immigrants in particular and the silent minority of Asian Americans.

The Midwest Asians for Unity is the permanent structure that have evolved out of that conference to provide continuity in the development and implementation of strategies to meet the needs. However, because of compounded neglect and apathy over the years, we face the reality that self-help alone would not even make a noticeable dent on the surface. We, therefore, urge the American people to help us, through their elected representatives in the Congress of the United States, to pass into law this very needed piece of enabling legislation, House Resolution No. 9895. By so doing should benefit not only the new immigrants but also the American society and provide further testimony that the great American dream can still be a reality.

Most respectfully,

Ms. Fe C. Nievera, *Chairperson.*

Enclosures.

ASIAN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

For many years now, the predominant perception of the Asian American community has been one of stability along with the lack of social problems such as juvenile delinquency, mental illness, or the need for social services. This perception, which is held by institutional service agencies as well as the general public, has been reinforced by official statistics which show low rates of crime or mental illness, for example, in the Asian American community.

Nonetheless, many Asian Americans have felt that the actual social service needs of their community are at variance with those indicated by the statistics, the difference being attributed to cultural factors. It has been hypothesized that language barriers, the stigma of public assistance, and apprehensions concerning institutional agencies have prevented some Asian Americans from utilizing existing facilities. Others have thought that the family and the community, informal organizations which have traditionally handled social problems, are not capable of providing the professional services available to the public.

Thus, in an effort to articulate the *true* needs of the Asian American community, the first Midwest Conference on Asian Health, Education, and Welfare was held in Chicago. It is hoped that the actions taken by the delegates will begin to sensitize the many social service agencies which must serve all segments of the public at large.

Background

On the last weekend in May, 1974, over 170 Asian Americans gathered in Chicago for the first Midwest Regional Conference on Asian Health, Education and Welfare. Sponsored in part through a grant by the National Institute of Mental Health, this conference was one of several held around the country in an effort to begin to develop a national organization which would speak to the needs of Asian Americans on the national, regional and local levels. The following report traces the background of the conference, the conference itself, a summary of recommendations from the delegates, and post-conference efforts.

The Midwest Regional Conference on Asian Health, Education and Welfare had its roots in April of 1972 in San Francisco. At that time the first National Conference on Asia American Mental Health was the initial effort by Asian Americans on a national level to attempt to articulate the social service needs of this group. Eighty-one official delegates and more than 600 other interested participants representing all Asian ethnic groups across the country, including different generations, grass-roots constituencies, professional agencies, schools, and other organizations met in a weekend marked by tremendous activity, and ending with a positive outlook for the future.

From the official delegates a National Interim Committee was selected with representation from all regions of the country to begin to carry out the mandates of the conferees. The first tasks of the Committee was to develop a proposal to obtain funding which would allow each region to hold its own conference. It was clearly the feeling of the delegates that different regions have differing needs and thus each area would have to create unique programs. At the same time, however, a national organization would provide support and communication to the regions as well as provide a national structure to assist in local and regional governmental funding efforts.

The proposal developed by the Interim Committee was funded in 1973 by NIMH for approximately $138,000.00, which was divided according to the total population of Asians in each region. The Midwest's share was $7,090.00. These funds were designated for regional conferences with the following objectives:

(1) Identification of local and regional needs and concerns of the Asian American population in terms of health, education, and welfare.

(2) Development of preliminary strategies to meet the above needs and concerns.

(3) Development of a permanent structure or organization in the Midwest to provide continuity in the development and implementation of these strategies.

(4) Selection of regional representatives to the national federation to gain wider support for local and regional concerns and to provide input and support for future national programs.

With the resources available to hold a conference, the Midwest began to organize towards this objective in October, 1973. The regional representative on the National Interim Committee, along with the Executive Director of the new national organization convened a meeting in Chicago with representatives from the different Asian communities to discuss the possibility of their working with fledgling organization. The prospect of this was encouraging enough to warrant a second meeting, which led to the development of a local steering committee to plan the conference.

Although the conference was to represent the entire Midwest region, realities of time and money were such that most of the initial planning was done by the local steering committee in Chicago. One of the first actions of the committee, however, was to establish communication in other areas of the Midwest in the hope of ensuring their input and participation in the conference. In April, 1974 representatives from these other areas met in Chicago with the local committee to form an interim regional steering committee whose tenure would last until the conferees could select a permanent one.

CONFERENCE MOOD

On May 31, June 1 and 2, 1974, the first Midwest Regional Conference on Asian Health, Education and Welfare was held at the Jose Rizal Memorial Center in Chicago, Illinois. Over one hundred and fifty Asian Americans participated in the conference which began on Friday evening, May 31. A sense of excitement and cordiality was present during registration and social hour. For many participants, this was the first opportunity where Asians from many walks of life would be meeting together regarding their concerns in health, education and welfare. Groups came from various Midwestern colleges, universities and states such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio.

The General Assembly was held that night. Ford Kuramoto of NIMH and Lem Ignacio of the Pacific/Asian Coalition spoke to the participants. At this point suspicion was verbalized regarding NIMH's involvement; would its bureaucratic structure hamper the development of grass-roots concerns? How much support would NIMH give to conference recommendations? After the General Assembly, the students got together as opposed to the "others" or non-students.

On Saturday the following workshop sessions were held: Senior Citizens and the Handicapped; Asian Children, Youth and Families; Immigration, Job Opportunities and Economic Development; Asian American Studies; The Media; Research as Tools for Community Organization and Change; Education.

Participants attended the sessions of their choice. Each session was headed by a moderator and recorder. Groups reflected varying degrees of intensity, in-depth discussion, conflicting views on issues, and ability to work together. In general, many participants felt the urge to move on to "action" in terms of viable programs rather than merry-go-round type discussions on a topic.

In the evening, an ethnic banquet was followed by enjoyable entertainment consisting of dancers from various Asian ethnic groups. The movie, The Chinese American, was shown as a concluding event for the night. Informal rap groups formed to discuss the movie as the majority of participants left for the day.

On Sunday morning, the workshop reports were given by the recorders. Once again, a sense of excitement and pride was felt as the recommendations were heard by those in attendance.

Frustration developed during the unstructured business meeting in which seventeen representatives were elected to the Regional Steering Committee.

The first Midwest Regional Conference demonstrated the crucial needs for Asian involvement in the areas of health, education and welfare and for Asians to work together as a cohesive group on the problems. The workshops were exciting as well as frustrating. The report and recommendations reflect all of these aspects and document the concerns and ideals of Asian Americans in the Midwest.

Accomplishment and optimism were the prevailing sentiments of the conferees at the close of the three-day meeting. Some found it remarkable that the conferees were able to overcome the traditional separation of the different Asian ethnic groups and attract support from all the communities around the common needs of Asians. Others were enthusiastic about the idea of an Asian advisory group which would articulate Asian concerns to politicians, agencies, and the public at large.

Most of the conferees, however, realized that one meeting and "good feelings" would not sustain a regional organization. The needs of an urban area with a large Asian population such as Chicago would obviously be different from the small town with one Asian family, a not uncommon situation in the Midwest. Just the logistics of bringing together a regional steering committee will cause problems. And, finally, it is still unclear to many community-oriented workers what exactly are the advantages of establishing a regional structure.

The first year should be critical in answering this question.

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS

Senior citizens and the handicapped

The members of the workshop expressed deep concern for the elderly and the handicapped Asian Americans as a valid segment of our community; it was felt these people and their needs and concerns should be a top priority within the communities. Thus, the following recommendations resulted:

1. American Society would have their elderly and handicapped feel a sense of guilt; instead we as Asian Americans must banish this guilt and continue as a

people to develop our communities as a strong base to care for our people and maintain our strength.

2. Each community should define its needs and objectives; to meet the needs of the community, neither resources from the community itself nor from outside funding agencies should be negated; but the energies must be generated from the community itself.

3. It is necessary to educate existing institutions to the particular needs of Asian American elderly and handicapped; particular needs of the Asian Americans stem from the nature and beauty of our proud culture. But, because of the existing insensitivity and inflexibility of present agencies and institutions, alternatives must be developed.

4. Asian Americans are a people of rich, full and struggle-laden history; it is a history of a people that needs to be preserved for generations to come. This history is an important source of pride and a reason for our maintaining ourselves as a people. Therefore, it is imperative to record our history in biographies and stories through the eyes of our elderly who lived our history.

Asian children, youth and families

Children of Asian immigrants have difficulties in being accepted by their peers and parents need skills to help their children confront and deal with their problems as Asian Americans. Furthermore, there is a need to develop some forms of extra-familiar institutions to support the viability of the Asian American family. With these thoughts in mind, the workshop participants recommended the following:

1. Formation of task forces to explore ways of promoting interpersonal communications between members of the families and among families. Brochures, pamphlets and other guide materials along lines similar to "parent effectiveness training" and other techniques and methods for interpersonal communications should be disseminated. These materials should be presented in formats that will take into consideration the language barriers and cultural differences so that they will be relevant to Asians.

2. Communication outlets for seeking help—
   (*a*) Outlets similar to "hot lines" where Asians may feel free to "unburden".
   (*b*) Asian social agencies to provide trained "ombudsmen" to whom individuals or families may relate when they have problems.
   (*c*) Existence of Asian ministers, social workers, psychologists, etc., whom they can trust, should be made known to Asian communities so that they can contact them.

3. Identify the negative institutions that especially affect Asians and can be traced as sources responsible for their problems. Disseminate research information to Asian communities that affect their daily life, i.e., how much weight does the Asian vote have in influencing social welfare legislation?

4. Encourage the Asians to broaden their social orbits beyond the extended family to strengthen their identity. Asians should know members of their own particular group as well as those of other ethnic groups.

5. Undertake, in many population centers, long-term projects such as Asian centers where Asian groups may develop various programs for interpersonal communications and appreciation of cultural heritage. Utilize effective media such as T.V. and printed publications.

6. Encourage individual Asian ethnic groups to sponsor programs for the various arts, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, novels, plays, etc. with the objective of raising their own ethnic consciousness. Through thorough knowledge of one's own heritage, pride is engendered and self-concept is enhanced.

Immigration, job opportunities and economic development

Limited employment and economic development opportunities exist for Asian Americans and Asian Immigrants because of government restrictions and rulings. Consequently, there is a lack of local and federal government efforts and direction in recognizing and formulating resolutions on job and economic opportunities concerning the Asian minorities. The following recommendations were made:

1. Direct group rebuttal efforts toward government agencies that could reverse rulings or legislate new rulings on behalf of aliens in general, and Asians in particular.

2. Initiate programs within the communities to help prepare Asians for better employment.

3. Create the necessary centralized agencies and required mechanics to aid in the problems related to immigration, job opportunities, economic development.

4. Start a program to organize and mobilize the Asian community from the grass-roots level to make known their needs.

5. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Human Resources and other community involved government agencies need to make the Asian community continually aware of all local and federal laws and programs directly affecting Asian opportunities.

6. Involve the inclusion of the Asians, as a distinct minority group, in government budgeting and fund allocation.

7. Establish an Asian Bank that will not only be a source of financial assistance but will also provide the necessary planning and management help for Asian enterpreneurs to help them evaluate the effectiveness of their projected investments.

Asian American studies

Asian Studies deals with Asians in Asia and Asian American Studies deals with Asians in America. Asian American Studies must deal with the identity of Yellow peoples in American society, address itself to discovering why Asian Americans are "others" in American Society, and then, work out how to create a Society free of "others" where we can relate to each other as full human beings. Asian American Studies can no longer accommodate white values. It should create the foundation for our own liberation. Recommendations included:

1. Development of programs dealing with educational, economic, political, and social problems of the members of the Asian community.

2. Support and assistance to the professionals seeking equal opportunity and training in their specific fields.

3. Support and assistance of foreign students in their attempts to oppose discriminatory legislation affecting their economic status in the country.

4. Inclusion of Asian American Studies in colleges and universities.

Research as tools for community organization and change

The need for a nationally coordinated research center at some level was brought out by participants from various locales and concerns. Research information and expertise gained is necessary, but badly lacking in terms of orzanization and availability at the present. Research must above all, directly benefit the community by having the community involved at all levels including the most satisfying one of having the community initiate, conduct, and analyze on its own all research. Hopefully, through example, there will be a movement towards community action, organization and change with tools like community-initiated research.

Definite recommendations made by the workshop for regional and/or national consideration were as follows:

1. A Manual for Asian Community Research should be compiled and made available.

2. A newsletter should be formulated which could also solicit and carry information and data about on-going or desired research projects by the Asian American communities or other parties.

3. A center for the exchange of information should be considered at some or all levels to collect data and results and be a consortium for such research material.

4. Above all, efforts should be made to identify and encourage the training of community people to develop and initiate research of and for the community's needs.

The media

The representation or non-representation of Asians in all forms of mass media (e.g. cinema, television, educational materials) is ripe with inaccuracies if not outright racism. The long term effects of this type of representation has been the creation and perpetuation of stereotypes which defame, denigrate or otherwise deny the humanity of Asian peoples. The following recommendations were made:

1. Decrease/eliminate negative programming of Asians.

2. Increase positive programming of Asians.

3. Utilization of Asian resources, personnel, and input by media. This includes programs by and for Asians in this country.

4. Increased casting of Asian actors and actresses, especially in roles calling for Asians.

5. Inclusion of Asian Americans and their concerns on public broadcasting stations.

Education

Education was recognized as a major influence in determining attitudes and values of children and adults. Specific recommendations were made in areas where education should be meeting the needs of Asian Americans, such as:

1. Establish bilingual-bicultural programs, especially in urban areas where the immigration rate is high.
2. Inclusion of Asian American studies programs at all levels of education: elementary, high school, colleges and universities.
3. Development of curriculum materials which recognizes the contributions of Asians to the history of the United States.
4. Establishment of a job bank for Asian American educators to help facilitate the hiring of qualified personnel by school districts.

WORKSHOP REPORTS

Senior citizens and the handicapped

The workshop began with descriptions of the programs for the Asian elderly being implemented in Chicago through the Japanese American Service Committe and other organizations. The afternoon began with a description of a group of parents of handicapped children. The ensuing discussion encompassed the realms of funding, whether or not it is a priority; of community and community organizing and ideas and procedures of organizing; of developing an understanding of the problems and issues facing the elderly and handicapped; the function of established institutions, their availability, and flexibility to meet the needs of Asian American elderly and handicapped, as well as the function and necessity of alternatives: of the guilt elderly and handicapped persons are made to feel; and of the necessity to document the history or biographies of our elderly in their struggles in the United States.

The members of the workshop expressed deep concern for the elderly and handicapped Asian Americans as a valid segment of our community; it was felt these people and their needs and concerns should be a top priority within the communities. Thus, the following recommendations resulted:

1. American Society would have their elderly and handicapped feel a sense of guilt; instead we as Asian Americans must vanish this guilt and continue as a people to develop our communities as a strong base to care for our people and maintain our strength.
2. Each community should define its needs and objectives; to meet the needs of the community; neither resources from the community itself nor from outside funding agencies should be negated; but the energies must be generated from the community itself.
3. It is necessary to educate existing institutions to the particular needs of Asian American elderly and handicapped; particular needs of the Asian Americans stem from the nature and beauty of our proud culture. But, because of the existing insensitivity and inflexibility of present agencies and institutions, alternatives must be developed.
4. Asian Americans are a people of a rich, full and struggle laden history; it is a history of a people that needs to be preserved for generations to come, this history is an important source of pride and a reason for our maintaining ourselves as a people. Therefore, it is imperative to record our history in biographies and stories through the eyes of our elderly who lived our history.

Asian children, youth and families

General Description of the Members and the Proceedings.—Guest speakers were invited to speak on their own personal experiences and contacts with other Asians in the course of their professional involvements. A group of high school students from Senn High School in Chicago were invited to participate as a panel and were interrogated by the workshop members. The workshop members represented a good sampling of the different ethnic groups and come from the major urban centers of the Midwest. From the introductions made during the first morning of the workshop, it was observed that the age groupings of the workshop members were heterogenous, i.e., college students, middle age parents and professional in many areas of the social and humanistic sciences.

The workshop was chaired by Mr. Edwin Be, currently Assistant Director of the Lawrence Hall for Boys in Chicago. Dr. Prakash Desai, Administrator of

Illinois Department of Mental Health, Region 2, and Sister Chou of Saint Theresa's Mission in Chinatown, Chicago, were invited to speak to set the basis of discussions.

Mrs. Fe C. Nievera, currently Director of Volunteer Services at Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital Center, also in Chicago, served as Recorder. The verbal report to the General Session of the workshop proceedings was jointly rendered by Mrs. Nievera and Mr. Be.

The recommendations were written down and were posted on the walls for the conference members' convenience since reporting time was limited.

The Speakers

Dr. Prakash Desai delineated some of the theoretical and psychological bases for understanding and appreciating the importance of basic culture bound differences between the Eastern (Asian) and Western (American) individuals and families. These differences in capsulized summary are:

1. As contrasted with the Westerners, who observed stricter generation boundaries, Asians foster continuity between generations. Reverence of the Asians for the past promotes tendency to revere age as synonymous with experience and wisdom. Rigid role definitions for the young and the old are fostered.

2. To Asians, future orientation is less important; to Westerners, everything is oriented towards the future giving rise to rapid change not only in technology but in human relationships too, including child rearing practices.

3. This rapid change in human relationships encourages the early dissolution of attachments or dependence of children from parents. Among Asians, however, dependence and attachment to the "extended family" (grandparents, parents, siblings and other relatives) are built-in their child rearing practices.

4. Because the existence of the "extended" family assures protection, Asians do not feel the need so much for special institutions outside the family to take care of the members of society who are unable to be productive. In Western culture special institutions are necessary to care for these members of society.

5. In the West there is an emphasis on the nuclear family and thus the husband-wife dyad is important.

There is also a heavy dependence on secondary relationships to support the primary relationships of family such as clubs, professional associations, PTA'S and the like.

Asians, on the other hand, rely on primary ties of parent-child and less inclined to forming secondary group ties. Loss of the comfortable familiarity and security of the extended family among Asians is often manifested in somatic symptoms such as migraines, allergies, etc.

Acquisition of language skills is usually pivotal in buttressing an individual from acculturation shock and hastening his assimilation into the new cultural environment. However, the degree and speed of the process of acculturation is dependent on the particular individual's adaptive style and inter-personal strengths. Also, children assimilate easier than their parents.

Sister Chou of Saint Theresa's Mission in Chinatown, Chicago, related concrete cases of the manifestations of acculturation shock mentioned by Dr. Desai among the Chinese immigrants and growing number of Chinese-Americans with whom she has contact in her work. Family breakdowns and conflicts arising from differences in the value systems between generations engender frustrations on the members of the family. The lack of communiaction skills of the new immigrant and the older generation give rise to economic difficulties.

To get some input on the actual experiences of current high school-age Asian Americans, four students from Senn High School in Chicago were interviewed by the workshop members. From their responses, as contrasted with the personal revelations of some of the college-age workshop members, there is apparent indication that severe feelings of lack of self-identity is not experienced by Asian-Americans at this level although they are aware of the difference in how they relate with their families and how their American peers relate with theirs.

There were more bitter feelings of interpersonal conflicts and societal discrimination expressed among college-age workshop members. In their expressions can be found reminiscences of childhood sufferings, especially among those whose families are isolated from other Asians.

Problem areas

Problem areas that were discussed by the workshop members are the following:

1. Children of Asian immigrants have difficulties in being accepted by their American peers. Children need help with their Asian identity beyond what their

parents can provide in terms of modeling; children do not develop strong ego defense.

2. Parents need skills to help their children confront and deal with their problems as Asian Americans.

3. There is a need to develop some forms of extra-familial institutions to support the viability of the Asian-American family.

4. What constitutes the definition of the notion of "happy family"? Do we remain strictly Asian or do we assimilate everything in the new environment? Or should we strive for amalgamation of the best of the two cultures?

5. We need to identify the negative societal institutions (political, economic, social) that affect Asians.

6. While it is imperative for Asians to mobilize their resources to gain recognition and acceptance as an integral segment of the American society, the workshop members cautioned against racist strategies.

7. The notion that is always security in being with one's own ethnic group is sometimes a myth.

8. Following the worldwide movement of the growing consciousness of women, the impact on their changing self-concept is felt more strongly by Asian women.

Solutions and/or plan of action

1. Formation of task forces to explore ways of promoting interpersonal communications between members of the families and among families. Brochures, pamphlets and other guide materials along lines similar to "parent effectiveness training" and other techniques and methods for interpersonal communications should be disseminated. These materials should be presented in formats that will take into consideration the language barriers and cultural differences so that they will be relevant to Asians.

2. Communications outlets for seeking help—A. Outlets similar to "hot lines" where Asians may be free to "unburden". B. Asian social agencies to provide trained "ombudsmen" to whom individuals or families may relate when they have problems. C. Existence of Asian minister, social workers, psychologists, whom they can trust should be made known to Asian communities so that they can contact them. D. Various Asian civic groups should be mobilized to provide needs unmet by American social agencies. Example: Koreans needed medical attention when newly resettled. The Korean medical organization provided medical consultations to them.

3. Identify the negative institutions that especially affect Asians and can be traced as the source responsible for their problems. Disseminate research information to Asian communities that affect their daily life, i.e., how much weight does the Asian vote have in influencing social welfare legislation?

4. Encourage the Asians to broaden their social orbits beyond the extended family to strengthen their self identity. Know members of your own ethnic group as well as many as you possibly can of the other ethnic groups.

5. Undertake in many population centers, long-term projects such as Asian centers where Asian groups may develop various programs for interpersonal communications and appreciation of cultural heritage. Utilize effective media such as T.V. and printed publications.

6. Individual ethnic groups should be encouraged to sponsor programs for the various arts, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, novels, plays, etc. with the objective of raising their own ethnic consciousness. Groups should provide their own leadership and seek sources of funding within their own membership or outside sources and not rely for initiation of such programs by the Americans. Through thorough knowledge of one's own heritage, pride is engendered and self-concept is enhanced.

IMMIGRATION, JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

The workshop has accomplished, within the time and resource constraints, the following: A. Defined problem areas. B. Discussed the significance of these problem areas. C. Formulated resolutions to resolve, and in many cases start to resolve, these problem areas.

This report will therefore be limited to a presentation of the significant problems defined and the basic resolutions formulated. Also to be presented later on in this report, are very relevant observations and discussions that, because of the constraints already mentioned, were never really resolved. It is felt that they should at least be part of the over-all documented coverage that hopefully will provide substance and direction to the post-conference efforts of the Asian H.E.W.

It is understood that the resolutions presented in this report are the workshop's resolutions. As such, they are subject to further analysis by the post-conference committee; and the priorities we have established subject to re-prioretizing synthesis with the resolutions from the other workshop groups.

2. Problem Areas

A. Limited employment and economic development opportunities because of government restrictions and rulings.

Examples: (1) Specific licensing restrictions covering alien professionals (with or without immigrant visas). (2) Stricter requirements for alien student summer employment. (3) Government and government-supported policies that have, or could, result in discriminatory hiring practices against Asians. Among this are citizenship requirements, weight and height regulations, qualification requirements favoring majority groups, etc. . . .

B. Government and private business pressures from other citizen groups which in one way or another result in an attack on alien work opportunities.

Examples: (1) American Nurses Association resolution currently being reviewed by the Immigration Bureau to eliminate preferential treatment to alien nurses. This will eventually result in alien nurses being categorized as laborers and not as professionals. (2) General attitude of majority groups directed against alien minorities during times of economic recession.

C. Lack of local and federal government efforts and direction in recognizing and formulating resolutions on job and economic opportunities concerning the *Asian* minorities.

Examples: (1) The Asian minority group is not addressed as a distinct entity in government studies on employment discriminatory practices and therefore does not play a significant role in the government programs to resolve these problems. This is also apparent in legislations governing federal and local aids to minority private enterprises which almost always specifically addresses only Blacks and Latinos in the Midwest region. (2) The Asian minority is not given the necessary significance in the budgeting and allocation of government funds. (3) Government agencies do not seek or require Asian representation in their hearings and deliberations affecting minorities in general, and even Asian minorities in particular.

D. Lack of communication and organization among Asian ethnic groups to specifically study Asian problems and make the necessary resolutions.

Examples: (1) Lack of statistics comparing job positions, salary levels, etc., with the majority group and other minority groups. (2) Lack of concentrated efforts to research and publish to the Asian community employment and economic opportunities already open to Asians. (3) Lack of organized programs to seek, open up, and demand job training and demand job training and job opportunities for Asians. (4) Lack of organized programs to help newly arrived immigrants overcome job opportunity problems because of language barriers and social disorientation. (5) Lack of centralized Asian agencies that should provide job referrals, legal assistance for test cases involving alleged discriminatory hiring and preferential practices, medical assistance programs that will help Asians not be forced to accept employment below their qualification and economic level.

3. Resolutions

A. What the Asian H.E.W. must do within its own Asian Community. (1) Support on-going professional and non-professional group rebuttal efforts directed toward government agencies that could reverse rulings or legislate new rulings in behalf of aliens in general, and Asians in particular. (2) Initiate programs within the community to help prepare Asians for better employment. (3) Create the necessary centralized agencies and required mechanics of solving the problems enumerated in this report. (4) Start a program to organize and mobilize the Asian community from the grass-roots level. (5) Provide an effective communication link between different Asian ethnic groups in the Midwest region. We can start by disseminating information on legislations already passed in behalf of Asian professionals such as lifting alien restrictions on taking state board examinations for licensing and practice of the profession. (6) The Asian organization must involve and apply itself to Asian community self-help programs and start tapping Asian professionals for advisory assistance or any other volunteer work that may be required.

B. What the Asian H.E.W. must do to elicit local and federal government recognition and support of its needs and programs. (1) The organization must seek, find, and demand what rightfully belongs to the Asian community in terms of employment and economic opportunities. (2) The organization must take an affirmative stand, and demand open hearings with proper Asian community representation, on all issues that may affect the status and opportunities of the Asian minority. (3) The organization should ask, and demand if necessary, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Human Resources and other community involved government agencies to make the Asian community continually aware of all local and federal laws and programs directly affecting Asian opportunities. (4) The organization should develop and present evidence of specific Asian community needs to the proper government agencies and demand recognition and action on these needs. This will involve the inclusion of the Asians in government budgeting and fund allocation as a distinct minority group.

4. General Observations and Discussions

There was a brief but significant discussion on planning and financial assistance to Asians interested in starting, or have already started, their own private businesses. Although the workshop did not have highly qualified resource persons in this area, an attempt was made to at least recognize this particular need of Asian private enterprise. If the Asian H.E.W. really wishes to become a significant force in the Asian community, it must address itself to all facets of Asian needs, and when necessary invite the assistance of qualified persons in those areas where expertise in the current membership is definitely lacking. This of course applies in general. It was also observed that this Asian private business ventures will hopefully open up additional job opportunities for Asians.

One ambitious but significant suggestion along this line is the establishment of an Asian Bank that will not only be a source of financial assistance but will also provide the necessary planning and management help for Asian entrepreneurs to help them evaluate the effectiveness of their projected investments.

Another topic discussed was the tapping of large Asian corporations that have opened branches and factories in the United States to utilize Asian manpower and resources in their operation.

Caution was however placed on the possible adverse impact of this approach on general community reaction. Another area of concern discussed is the necessity of a close watch on efforts to seek government funds so that the Asian organization may not fall into political manipulation and other profit motivated irregularities.

Finally, the organization must be aware in its future deliberations of possible charges of reverse discrimination. Moderator: Hyun Chung Shin. Recorder: Ernesto Mutuc.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Due to the dispersed nature of Asian communities in the Midwest and the absence of Asian American Studies, we felt it necessary to define what exactly is Asian American Studies. We immediately came upon a conceptual problem differentiating Asian Studies from Asian American Studies. Some of the panelists used "Asian Studies" and "Asian American Studies" interchangeably. Objections were raised to such loose usage of the term "Asian American Studies". It was pointed out that Asian Studies deals with Asians in Asia and Asian American Studies deals with Asians in America. This is a simple point but frequently subject to misunderstanding. It should be emphasized that the Asian American experience is distinct and particular to the racism of American society.

Asian American Studies necessarily must deal with the identity of Yellow people in American society. We need to develop a collective pride in our ethnic heritage. We have suffered too long the disgrace of whites or white-thinking people writing our people's history. Therefore, for our own self-determination, we need Asian Americans writing and teaching Asian American Studies.

The participants exchanged their diverse experiences in organizing for Asian American Studies. We learned of the efforts at Stewart Center in developing bilingual and bicultural education. We also gained a sense of some of the many problems encountered in pushing for Asian American programs on campuses. These problems range from lack of student interest to insentitive white administrators.

It was brought up that there was a "generation gap" within the workshop itself. It was mentioned that Asian Americans enjoy significantly better conditions than most foreign-born Asians. Interracial dating was given as an example of how conditions have become much more liberal. However, it was strongly felt by some of the participants that these incremental improvements within the educational system affected short-term change only.

Asian Americans are still considered "others" in this society. Stereotypes, whether they be positive or negative, are still stereotypes. Because we have all suffered the effects of this discrimination, we realized that what makes us *Asian* American, rather than Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, or Korean American, is that we are all "others", based on the color of our skins. It is this realization that gives us a basis for unity as struggling Asians in America.

Although we never reached any total group unity, it was strongly felt that self-determination cannot be achieved simply by incremental change. These small "successes" can fool us into believing that we are making it in American Society.

Asian American Studies must address itself to discovering why Asian Americans are others" in American Society, and then working out how to create a Society free of "others" where we can relate to each other as full human beings. Asian American Studies can no longer accommodate white values. It must create the foundation for our own liberation.

II. WORKSHOP RESOLUTION PRIORITIES

1. Community: The Midwest Asian Coalition should assist and initiate programs dealing with educational, economic, political and social problems of the members of the Asian community.

2. Professional related problems: The Asian coalition should provide all means of support and assistance to professionals seeking equal opportunity and training in their specific fields.

3. Students: The Asian coalition should do whatever possible to support and assist foreign students in their attempts to oppose discriminatory legislation affecting their economic status in the country. Moderator: Jack Tchen. Recorder: Beth Takekawa.

The media

It is the sense of the Media workshop that the representation or non-representation of Asians in all forms of mass media (e.g. cinema, television, educational materials) is rife with inaccuracies if not outright racism. The long term effects of this type of representation has been the creation and perpetuation of stereotypes which defame, denigrate or otherwise deny the humanity of Asian people.

We are also aware that the so-called "selective" presentation of Asians is counter-productive to the creation of realistic and accurate images of historical and social contributions of Asian people to American society. Because such an atmosphere exists, American society and especially we Asians, develop negative and/or inaccurate self-images of ourselves and our people.

A status quo based on the witting or unwitting denial of a peoples' humanity must be criticized and restructured. We therefore resolve that a comprehensive program of identification, criticism and replacement be undertaken. We must begin to develop our own alternative media with which to counter and eliminate the effects of what presently exists. Accordingly, our workshop presents the following action program which we hope all Asians will assist in implementing to bring about progressive change. In light of the needs to: (1) Educate/sensitize media and the general public. (2) Develop our own Asian American resources for positive media programming.

We will set up a communications network in the Midwest. Contact people will be located in the cities and universities. These persons will be responsible for disseminating media information to the Asians living in those immediate areas. Tom Hibino of Chicago will be the "head contact". Contact people will disseminate the following:

(1) Concerns regarding racial defamation in media i.e. sharing of complaints so that protest will be from more than one person.

(2) Master list of contact people working in media/related to media. Tom Hibino will compile this list and send it out so that local areas know who to work with/on in bringing about change.

(3) Master list of Asian American media in terms of: (a) Who they are? (b) Where they are? (c) What they have? (d) What they are developing?

Johann Lee of Oberlin College, Ohio, will develop this list.

In addition, a "cause" person, Sid Hiremath of Chicago will keep a list of media causes and a list of media causes and a list of people who have fought for causes. These lists will aid local communities in their work with media.

The over-all effects of working with media are: (1) Decrease/eliminate negative programming of Asians. (2) Increase positive programming of Asians. (3) Make media deal with our concerns—then, media will need to utilize our services in order to implement the previous two points. Moderator: Tom Hibino. Recorder: Gloria Kumagai.

RESEARCH AS TOOLS FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND CHANGE

The morning session of this workshop began with the introduction of two perspectives on the notion of research for the community. One was presented by Florence Field, a planner and advisor in Comprehensive Health Planning at the University of Chicago, in which the idea of research for organizing communities was taken up. This consideration was based not on any particular bent or concern with comparative methodologies that are service oriented, but instead upon action oriented approaches for the community to develop on its own, recognizing its own resources and potentials, desires and needs, with the help from but not reliance upon experts, professional social workers and the like. It was noted that this was due to the fact that in service oriented research conducted by established personnel, the people in a community may become dependent upon the professional, and subsequently not develop on its own, in addition to not focusing upon action oriented research which can result in tangible and more readily needed changes.

This aspect was given examples from other participants in the workshop. Arthur Park, a professor at Wayne State University in Detroit and a member of the Asian Presbyterian Caucus in Michigan, spoke of an internship position set up and funded by the caucus' efforts to gather preliminary research on the facets and characteristics of the Asian communities in the areas of Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky in order to give regional organizations a better idea on the aspects of the region, which can in turn be forwarded back to the communities with recommendations, and offers of aid and advice. It was also mentioned that in Los Angeles, a bilingual hot-line for the Korean community was set up 24 hours a day and manned by volunteers, to help in solving problems and answering questions as best it could, still another example of action-oriented programs that research can recommend for communities to undertake by themselves.

The other perspective on research and the community was presented by Dr. Tong Whan Park, a Professor in political science at Northwestern University. He rendered a comparative analysis of the focus of certain formal research methodologies. One approach was labeled as a Prescriptive Policy Analysis, which basically was, Dr. Park explained, a reformist orientation looking at the trends and nature of the problems of the community and arriving at proposals and solutions based upon past research and analysis. Another was labeled the Institutional Design Approach, which arises from the criticism of the Prescriptive Policy Analysis because of the latter's acceptance and background in the status quo, and instead, demands new outlooks and changes in the institutional forms and structures of the various components and relationships with the community, such as basic economic, political, and social factors of the community.

From these informative and sometimes deeply intellectual presentations, the workshop proceeded with discussion and questioning brought about by these perspectives. These entailed general points such as: What is considered the Community? What are the goals of research both from the community within and from without? It was noted later in the workshop that different research institutions conducting research programs will have different desires and priorities, regardless of the recognized aim that research should always benefit the community directly. Research coming from the universities, governmental or foundation sources will by nature be more removed from giving this goal more priority than if the community were to independently hire its own outside professional information gatherers, or better yet, as later concluded by the workshop, as the best approach the community should initiate and carry out its own desired research plans by itself utilizing its own community organizations or volunteers.

Further discussion in the morning session elaborated on the definition of the forms and goals of research, and aspects of research such as financial resources. Examples of forms of research were brought out such as referral centers, as one program being considered by a Filipino group entitled "Informacion". Education was cited as an example of the goals of research such as when factual data are gathered to correct or dispel stereotypes which have developed about the Asian American and Asians in this society.

The workshop reconvened in the afternoon with the discussion of concrete cases from the experiences and present interests of the participants. This began with a request from Mr. Yau Yeong-Dih, presently studying at Roosevelt University and involved with the development of Chinatown North, the area around Argyle Street and Broadway on the north side of Chicago being formed by the Hip Sing Association of Chicago. This Chinese businessmen's association, headed by Mr. Jimmy Wong, restaurateur, has already purchased 70% of the real estate of the area through funds and financial support, and wanted to begin considering the planning of the social as well as economic development of the area in terms of the community which would come to the area and settle there.

Mr. Yau asked for suggestions as to how research could be conducted or could benefit this planning. Discussion followed with a reiteration of the points or aims of research and the community, and the dilemma of whether social research is conducted for the benefit of the economic planners or only for the benefit of certain segments of the community which happen to represent varied interests but desire more exposure or more popularity and support. Concrete details such as costs of professional research, morality of social workers' participation in limited indirect forms of community betterment, and the ambiguity of the present desires of the group developing the new Chinatown were discussed, as well as suggestions given on how to begin to reform and better design the aims and purposes of the new Chinatown development. It was noted that herein lay a new step in the experience of the Asian-American community in recent history, for where the natural expansion of previously economically and socially dictated living areas within the urban areas, now came the moment when Asians were to create new areas by their own design and not those forced upon them by necessity. This gave a lot of potential as well as a great deal of possible disappointment for the area of Asian American self-development and determination.

The workshop then heard Mrs. Kim, moderator, give a breakdown on proposals for a nationally coordinated research center, and discussion continued with questioning of the merits or value of such center and efforts. Criticism arose over the fact that such a center with its structure and elaborate academic concepts was indicative of the systems analytical thinking of professionals, thus getting further removed from the grass roots level of the community—from the individual who ultimately is the subject, object and most important aspect of it all. It was decreed that such government or foundation funded strunctures served only to profit those professionals involved in the operation of it and could not demonstrate the need, or practicality of such center. It was further said by some participants that often times such efforts in the past had proceeded to fail in practical terms, or began to directly influence the community without necessarily benefiting it, and thus manipulating the people as well as diverting money that could best be lobbied for and allocated directly to community groups themselves.

However, the need for such a center at some level was brought out by participants from various locales and concerns, stating that the information and expertise gained was necessary and badly lacking in terms of organization and availability at the present. Discussion then finally once more reaffirmed the notion of the meeting that research must above all, directly benefit the community by having the community involved at all levels up to the most satisfying one of having the community initiate, conduct, and analyze on its own all research, and hopefully proceeding from there to generate through example, a movement toward community action, organization and change with tools like community-initiated research.

Definite proposals made by the workshop for regional and/or national consideration were as follows:

1. A manual for Asian community research should be compiled and made available.

2. A newsletter should be formulated which could also solicit and carry information and data about on-going or desired research projects by the Asian American communities or other parties.

3. A center for the exchange of information should be considered at some or all levels to collect data and results and be a consortium for such research material.

4. Above all, efforts should be made to identify and encourage the training of community people to develop and initiate research of and for the community's needs. Moderator: Bok-Lim C. Kim. Recorder: Shu Yan Chan.

EDUCATION

A. Concerns

Among the concerns expressed and discussed were:

1. With an increasing number of non-English speaking Asians in a school district in Chicago, a proposal for a bilingual-bi-cultural program has met with some opposition from the white American group who fear the loss of their positions. The feeling was that as long as one is qualified to teach, that person need not be an Asian. With the language and cultural barriers, it was felt that an Asian can bridge the gap faster besides the fact that for the non-English speaking Asian, it is a good feeling to identify with a model who looks like them. Another concern in the same school also was the fact that with an enrollment of more than 200 Asians, there is no Asian counselor.

2. We Asians are too good and too modest—we do not speak up. Let us unite and be heard.

3. Problems between the generations and conflicts between the Asian and American culture. This also deals with the identity problem. Who am I? Which part of me is Asian and which is American? For example, one participant who was born in Hawaii of Japanese origin suddenly became a foreign student in the mainland. Another participant was asked to report in the class about her homeland. Yes, she is of Japanese descent; however, she was born in the U.S. and has never been to Japan; yet she was expected to talk about her homeland which in her case is the United States. This is a common cry of Asian Americans "We are Americans, we speak American and feel American, but because of our physical appearance we are considered immigrants in our own country."

4. While Asian American studies programs are being included in colleges and universities, there is a lack of this in the curriculum on the elementary and high school levels.

5. Lack of curriculum materials which recognizes the contributions of Asians in the history of the United States.

B. What is being done so far?

1. In Chicago: (a) A proposal has been submitted for a Bilingual-Bicultural Education program for the city of Chicago under Title IX. (b) Another application was also submitted for an Ethnic Heritage Center which would hopefully serve as an East Asian American Resource center. (c) At Senn High School, a proposal for an Asian multi-cultural program has been submitted. (d) The Asian American Educators' Association was organized.

2. In Ann Arbor, Michigan: A multi-Ethnic Project funded by Title III for three years has an Asian American consultant for its Asian American component. This person works with a Model School Program staffed by eight teachers. The curriculum covers three areas: a Teachers' Guide, Activities in the Classroom, and the Environment in the Classroom such as Visual Aids. The whole curriculum is meant to deal with the Asian American experience in the United States. Resource people are used as needed and when appropriate. The consultant works heavily with eight schools and service thirty-three schools (parochial and public).

3. In Minnesota: A college student doing work in Asian American Studies at the University of Minnesota has prepared a curriculum for high school students and this includes a booklet for teachers, a Japanese American, Chinese American, and Filipino American sections and a Bibliography.

A group of college students in Asian American studies at the University of Minnesota have also made slide presentations of Asian American stereotypes for teachers' human relations programs, a requirement for recertification by the Minnesota State Board of Education.

C. What can be done—recommendations and proposals

1. The group supports the concept of the proposal for a Bilingual-Bicultural Education Program and the establishment of an Ethnic Heritage Center which would serve as an East Asian American center.

2. The group supports the concept of the Senn High School proposal for an Asian Multi-Cultural program.

3. The group recommends that the Asian American Educators' Association be the coordinating center for education—where information on what is being done in the Midwest is sent and disseminated.

4. The group recommends that a job bank be established for Asian American professional staff. The Asian American Educators' Association has started to collect information along this line; hopefully this can be of help to districts who are looking for qualified personnel.

5. The group wanted to be on record that they support the concept of including in the curriculum of all schools the teaching of significant contributions made by all ethnic groups. Moderator: Sam Ozaki. Recorder Belen Andrada.

FIRST MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

List of Conference Participants

Alfredo P. Acierto, Chicago, Ill.; Maria G. Acierto, Chicago, Ill.; Donald Akamatsu, Madison, Wis.; Abel A. Amago, Wheaton, Ill.; Belen S. Andrada, Minneapolis, Mn., Ben Andrada, Minneapolis, Mn.; Gloria A. Asuncion, Fred E. Baliad, Detroit, Mi.; Margie C. Bandico, Detroit, Mi.; Edwin W. B. Be, Chicago, Ill.; Max Boratsky, Chicago, Ill.; Isidra Calica, Minneapolis, Mn.; Proceso Calica, Minneapolis, Mn.; Alma Castro, Anoka, Mn.; Renato Castro, Anoka, Mn.; Soyong K. Chae, Margie Chan, Chicago, Ill.; Shu Yan Chan, Chicago, Ill.; Jon Chang, Ann Arbor, Mi.; Sister Agnes Chou, Chicago, Ill.; Margie Chen, Madison, Wis.; Vivian Chen, Madison, Wis.; Jeff Cheng, Chicago, Ill.; Anne Yen Yi Chin, Flushing, N.Y.; Ngarchang M. Chin; Raymond Chin, Blue Island, Ill.; Nolan Chock, Evanston, Ill.

Dominga V. Barbero, Minneapolis, Minn.; Gill Y. Choi, Chicago, Ill.; Prakash Desai, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; Hairin Diffloth, Chicago, Ill.; S. Bill Doi, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ima A. DuVal, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Eng, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Lou Eng, Madison, Wis.; Paula Ereneta, Chicago, Ill.; Alice Esaki, Chicago, Ill.; Robyn Esaki, Chicago, Ill.; Madeline Chang, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Jean Espinosa, Buffalo Grove, Ill.; Sandy Eto, Kirkwood, Mo.; Emo Honzaki Evett, Detroit, Mich.; Bongsoo Eun, St. Paul, Minn.; Florence Field, Chicago, Ill.; Steve Fugita, Akron, Ohio; Eiko Fricke, Chicago, Ill.; Thelma T. Fuentes, Chicago, Ill.; Emi K. Fujii, Chicago, Ill.; Barbara Sachiko Furukawa, Rockville, Md.; Keewhan Choi, Atlanta, Ga.; Carol Sue Hasegawa, St. Paul, Minn.; Paul Hashiguchi, Chicago, Ill.; Alvin Hayashi, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Ann Hibino, Chicago, Ill.; Tom Hibino, Chicago, Ill.; Susan Higuchi, Detroit, Mich.; Mavis Hiremath, Downers Grove, Ill.; Sangayya R. Hiremath, Downers Grove, Ill.; Barbara Hirota, Chicago, Ill.; Judy Wong-Hohmann, Minneapolis, Minn.

Roy J. Esaki, Chicago, Ill.; Terence Huang, Deerfield, Ill.; Hideyuki Ichikawa, Detroit, Mich.; Yaeko Imon, Chicago, Ill.; Morris Ineuye, Chicago, Ill.; Donna Ito, Chicago, Ill.; Ken Ito; Carol (Deb) Izumi, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward J. Jung, Chicago, Ill.; R. Jung, Chicago, Ill.; Bruce Wong Jayne, Weston, Maine; Pat Harada, Glenview, Ill.; Howard Kang, Chicago, Ill.; Hiroshi Kanno, Chicago, Ill.; Diane Kayano, Chicago, Ill.; Bok Lim C. Kim, Champaign, Ill.; Chin Kim, Champaign, Ill.; Jay Kim; Peter Heechong Kim, Livonia, Mich.; Tuk Yul Kim, Southfield, Mich.; Lillian Kimura, Chicago, Ill.; Kobukata, Chicago, Ill.; Sylvia Hohri, Evanston, Ill.; Wai-man Koo, Chicago, Ill.; Gloria Kumagai, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frances Kung, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel S. Kung, Evanston, Ill.; Thaddeus Lau, Flint, Mich.; George Lee; Johann Lee, Oberlin, Ohio; Mary Y. Lee, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Lee, Chicago, Ill.; Stephen Lee, Evanston, Ill.

Teresa Joe, Chicago, Ill.; Ted Liu, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Bienvenido M. Llaneta, Chicago, Ill.; Carmelito A. Llapitan, Chicago, Ill.; Yuki Llewellyn, Champaign, Ill.; Virginia Louie, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ernesto P. Luat, Chicago, Ill.; Jill Mark, Chicago, Ill.; Glenn Masuko, Madison, Wis.; Janet Matsumoto, Chicago, Ill.; Rich Taro Meher, Madison, Wis.; Deanis Kong, Madison, Wis.; Albert Moy, Chicago, Ill.; Walter C. Moy (& Mrs.), Chicago, Ill.; Shig Murao, Evanston, Ill.; Ernesto Mutuc, Chicago, Ill.; Larry Nagatomo, Chicago, Ill.; David Namkoong, Cleveland, Ohio; Frances Namkoong, Cleveland, Ohio; Judy Ng, Chicago, Ill.; Fe C. Nievera, Skokie, Ill.; Jeffrey Oishi, Chicago, Ill.; Susan Lee, Chicago, Ill.; David M. Oliver, Chicago, Ill.; Harue Ozaki, Chicago, Ill.; Sam Ozaki, Chicago, Ill.; Yoji Ozaki, Chicago, Ill.; John E. Pamatong, Rockford, Ill.; Arthur R. Park, Detroit, Mich.; Tong-Whan Park, Evanston, Ill.; Joyce Yu-Parliament, Minneapolis, Minn.; Eutiguiano Pico (& Mrs.), Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary Sabusawa, Chicago, Ill.

Clarita Miraflor, Buffalo Grove, Ill.; Gerald Sekimura, Urbana, Ill.; Debbie Shikami, Chicago, Ill.; Hyun Chung Shin, Chicago, Ill.; Lily Shirakawa, Chicago, Ill.; Hea Sook Sohn, Chicago, Ill.; M. M. Solis, Chicago, Ill.; Ellen Somekawa, Minneapolis, Minn.; Augusta Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Lester Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Janet Suzuki, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Okumura, Chicago, Ill.; Beth Takekawa, Minneapolis, Minn.; Donna S. Tamanaha, Madison, Wis.; Sue Taoka, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary Terada, Chicago, Ill.; Luke P. Thottam, Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Tipay, Jr., Maywood, Ill.; Hiroshi Tokubo, Chicago, Ill.; H. Tomita, Chicago, Ill.; Belen S. Torres, Detroit, Mich.; Azucenri Tressler, Chicago, Ill.; Peter N. Santos, Detroit, Mich.; Malli Ueno, Chicago, Ill.; Rumi Ueno, Chicago, Ill.; Paul Michio Uyehara, Westchester, Pa.; Tessie T. Villanueva, Chicago, Ill.; Paul Wang, Oak Park, Ill.; Bill Wei, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dick T. Yamasaki, Chicago, Ill.; S. Michael Yasutake, Evanston, Ill.; Ronald K. Yen, Hanover, Park, Ill.; Yau Yeong-Dih, Chicago, Ill.

Anne Takekawa, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mark S. Young, Worthington, Ohio; Jack Tchen, Madison, Wis.; Lem Ignazio, San Francisco, Calif.; Ford Kuramoto, Rockville, Md.; Frank Tressler, Chicago, Ill.; Chan Yuen-Ying, Chicago, Ill.; Cathy Hironaka, Kettering, Ohio; Kiyo Yoshimura, Chicago, Ill.; Joyce Yukawa, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Nemesio M. Salazar, Chicago, Ill.

1974 REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

Fred E. Baliad, Detroit, Mich.; Yuen-Ying Chan, Chicago, Ill.; Madeline Chang, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vivian Chen, Madison, Wis.; Paul Hashiguchi, Chicago, Ill.; Tom Hibino, Chicago, Ill.; Moriko Higuchi, Detroit, Mich.; Morris Inouye, Chicago, Ill.; Jay Kim, Chicago, Ill.; Gloria Kumagai, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ted Liu, Ann Arbor, Mich.; David Namkoong, Cleveland, Ohio; Fe C. Nievera, Skokie, Ill.; Yoji Ozaki, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur R. Park, Detroit, Mich.; Luke P. Thottam, Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Tipay, Maywood, Ill.

Ms. DOONG. H.R. 9895 as now written, would authorize Federal assistance to States and cities determined by computations using data based on the most recent decennial census, which is now the 1970 U.S. Census.

Then we cite several sources. One of the prime sources is the fact that it has been 4 years since the last decennial census, and thereby this does not reflect a considerable upsurge in the numbers of immigrants of Chinese, Korean, and Filipino extraction. Since 1970 the Chinese population has increased by 14 percent. The Filipino by 26 percent and the Korean population by 80 percent.

These new immigrants have a definite impact on each group's total population as well as implications in the realm of increasing service needs of the immigrant community.

The impact of this upsurge is highly evident in the increase of local D.C. school populations. The D.C. area also typifies another related problem: the fact that State and city agencies in social services do not maintain local demographic statistics (that is, employment status, income, age, language/dialect, housing situation, educational attainment, and so forth) which are sufficiently reliable, if extistent at all, for purposes outlined in this bill.

To cite one example, the D.C. government maintains no records regarding the collective unemployment situation of Asian immigrants, thus preventing the required computations under section 4(3). Nor is there reliable information on the number eligible for public assistance or those actually receiving benefits under such programs, precluding computations under setcion 4(4).

In other words, precise information about the socio-economic status of immigrants in the Washington, D.C., area is essentially inaccessible and this in effect institutionally masks the presence of qualified immigrants, thereby precluding implementation of programs under this bill.

Since this proposed legislation is primarily aimed at providing employment, educational opportunities for the newly arrived Americans, a more accurate estimation of the newly arrived immigrant population is necessary in order to meet the bill's stated objectives. We suggest an alternate mechanism for establishing a more conclusive percentage of newcomers: a tabulation of immigration by year, yielding an accurate picture for any given year or any number of years. This alternative is feasible and more appropriate for calculating yearly State, or city, entitlement grants and should be used in lieu of the official decennial census of the United States.

We strongly urge that, if this bill is to achieve its objectives, this bill be modified to provide funds for the establishment and/or upgrading of local systems to collect immigrant data, with careful provisions to safeguard individual privacy and rights.

In the employment section, many of the recent Asian immigrants to the Washington, D.C., area are refugees searching for political and economic stability. They arrive with the preconception of easily obtaining employment. However, there are small numbers of employment positions which do not require English as a means of communication. The non-English-speaking immigrants are therefore limited in their scope of possible income sources.

I will go on to one very salient point that is that the jobs taken by the poor Chinese immigrants are excluded from coverage by Federal minimum wage statutes.

Among the exceptions listed in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 are laundry workers and "any employee of a retail or service establishment who is employed primarily in connection with the preparation or offering of food or beverages for human consumption."

Without this wage protection many Chinese remain below the poverty level.

Additionally, they rarely receive the employer-paid benefits such as life and health insurance, severance pay, and pensions plans.

In a 1973 study conducted by the District of Columbia's Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) the immigrant population of the District of Columbia Chinatown was estimated at 52 percent. The surveyors contacted 1,018 persons of which only 50 percent (109 persons) responded to inquiries concerning income source and employment.

Of the total responses 366 earned a yearly salary below $2,000. Another 32 persons were at the poverty level: $3,000–$3,999; 21 persons ranged between $2,000–$2,999; and 58 other persons ranged between $4,000–$4,999.

What is highly significant is the other half of the population who refused to answer the questions, due to suspicion of interviewers, fear of the use to which the answers might be directed and the reluctance to admit the lack of self-esteem to strangers.

Applying this situation to the larger Asian American population the difficulty in obtaining accurate unemployment and underemployment rates and income levels is inherently inevitable.

Along the same vein many Asian Americans are not cognizant (because of the language handicap) of other means of income maintenance, such as public assistance, social security benefits, old age assistance, and workmen's compensation.

We, therefore, propose that this legislation would include the requirement for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to step up the dissemination of bilingual information and explaining, and instructions for applying for, social security, workmen's compensation, medicare and medicaid benefits.

There also should be a closer coordination between HEW and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in matters relating to determining eligibility for such assistance programs.

Even if immigrants are aware of such aid they do not seek it, because, again, of the dual factors of false self-pride and the inability to communicate in the English language.

The solution, then, would be to provide job training to the unskilled so that they will be able to break the cycle of long working hours at menial tasks at low-pay scales. The job training programs, however, must be one of bilingual manpower training in order for it to be relevant.

Education.

The educational system is part of the total society and is influenced by the total society's traditions, weaknesses, tensions, power structure and pattern of change. Since the American society derives much of its traditions from European sources, it is not surprising therefore that education of the non-English-speaking Asian American child is in content, style and values inadequate for remedying the child's deficiency, let alone helping him to build a positive self-image, allowing him to take his place as an equal in society.

Unless properly instructed, the child suffers from a disadvantage, and becomes the disadvantaged adult whose economic and social contribution to his society is less than society can afford and his personality can tolerate.

Inadequate language skill is a permanently damaging disadvantage. Low-level language skills is sufficiently precise and flexible for most simple purposes of communications, but is inadequate and unsuitable for increasingly elaborate, abstract, and subtle needs of communication in higher education and in skills of professional occupations.

The equipment for learning in a modern society is largely linguistic, and if the equipment in a modern society is largely linguistic, and if the equipment is deficient, then the content of that which is learned and the ability to learn, will be correspondingly deficient.

In other words, existing programs, like children's television do not have any real educational or cultural relevance to Asian Americans and no relevance at all to those Asian Americans who do not speak English. Nor do they contribute significantly to the understanding of Asians by non-Asians.

What is the impact of all this? Urban Associates, Inc. (1970), a consultant firm under contract with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on an ethnic minorities study, has estimated that more than 63,000 Asian American pupils are in need of bilingual/bicultural education programs, with the greatest needs among the Chinese, Philippino, and Korean populations.

And the number of Asian American students is growing at a phenomenal rate. Ever since the immigration quotas based on national origin were abolished in 1965, immigrants per year per country—the same as for European countries—the level of Asian immigration increased from 45,000 in 1965 to 95,000 in 1970 and is estimated to be well over 100,000 for 1974.

In the Greater Washington, D.C., area, for example—a region which is not usually associated with the presence of large numbers of Asian Americans—has faced a mushrooming problem.

"In Arlington, Va., and Prince George's County, Md., the number of foreign born students has doubled in the past 3 years. In Fairfax County, Va., the number of foreign born students is expected to increase by 40 percent this year alone."

Koreans have increased by 64 percent in 1 year. Philippinos have increased 103 percent during the same period. It is estimated that the Koreans comprise 15 percent of the total pupil population in this area.

Such an influx cannot be traced solely to diplomats; it is rather attributed to immigrants who are leaving their countries for America because of the deteriorating economic situation in other areas of the world, according to David L. Drummond, Director of the Washington District Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Federal Government has already recognized the need for bilingual classroom instruction in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by establishing the bilingual education program (title VII).

Bilingual education is defined as the use of two languages, one of which is English—as complimentary mediums for educating children who have limited English speaking ability and who are raised in environments where the dominant language is one other than English.

It recognizes that the use of the children's mother tongue in school can have a beneficial effect upon their education by preventing retardation in school performance until sufficient command of English is attained. Provisions are made to include the study culture associated with the mother tongue and thereby maintains self-esteem and legitimate pride in both cultures.

We strongly urge that new provisions be made in H.R. 9895 to coordinate and supplement the Bilingual Education Act. Coordination includes the identification of new concentrations of immigrant pupils as requirements for establishing additional programs. Supplemental action includes manpower and training programs.

We also suggest the adoption of such provisions because there is a desperate need for properly trained personnel and especially to develop bilingual/bicultural curricula materials for Asian Americans.

Correspondingly, we insist that the Bilingual Education Office of HEW take immediate and appropriate steps to bolster its staff to include more qualified Asian Americans and increase its awareness/sensitivities to problems of Asian American children.

Accountability:

The entire crux of the programs supported by this legislation would be jeopardized unless centralized coordination between varying local, State and Federal agencies is clearly mandated. Success is dependent upon, on the one hand, sound, efficient administrative management on all levels, and on the other hand, clear lines of accountability which would insure proper allocations of funds for deserving programs, and maintain feedback from target populations as one form of program evaluation and contol.

As many States and municipalities will require assistance to either establish or upgrade data collection systems, they would benefit from one identifiable source of expertise.

As the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare maintains the Office of Asian American Affairs, OS-OSC, we feel that the structure already exists to institute this concept of coordination and accountability. It is strongly recommended that this office be provided the necessary staff and authority for these important tasks.

To insure that the program is continually directed toward the most deserving target groups, it is suggested that a citizens advisory panel be constituted at both the State and Federal levels to provide community input.

We would like to extend our gratitude for this opportunity to voice our views and proposals and your time and consideration of the same.

It is hoped that the suggestions that have been presented will enable this legislation to facilitate the accomplishments of its goals.

Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. I thank you very much for your statement and your instructive criticisms which will certainly be taken into consideration in preparing the bill for reintroduction at the next 94th Congress.

I call Gail Nishioka now as the representative of the JACL in Washington. Your prepared statement will be entered in the record at this point.

[The statement referred to follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GAIL NISHIOKA, ACTING WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is privileged to support HR 9895, the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act." As the only national organization for Japanese Americans, the Japanese American Citizens League agrees with Congresswoman Patsy Mink that the federal government which sets the laws and policies regarding immigration in this country must share with states and local communities the burdens of assisting newly arrived persons, who are unable to make the transition into a new and strange environment without assistance.

The United States is a country of immigrants, it always has been. Without immigrants, this country might not have come to be. Legislation whereby the federal government acknowledges its responsibilities to the newly arrived individual in terms of monetary assistance is long overdue. Asians in America have survived, adapted, and even flourished, but the prejudices and discrimination which faced the early Asian immigrants continue to plague Asian immigrants today.

The first Asians arrived in this country more than a century ago. They came as laborers, as farmers, as craftsmen, as professionals, but all came with the vision of America as the land of opportunity, the "Golden Land." They came seeking a better life for themselves and for their families, as did all immigrants to this country.

While the experiences facing Asian immigrants may be similar to those of other immigrants (language, culture, customs), Asian immigrants are unique—they are visibly different and have been regarded from the very beginning as unassimilable. Asian immigrants have for this reason experienced probably more travail than most European immigrants because of their Asian origin and visible identification.

The Chinese came in the mid 1800's, at first to work in the gold mines of California. They helped build the railroads spanning the land, worked in the orchards and farms of the West Coast, and then in shops and small businesses. The Japanese came in the late 1890's to work as laborers in the sugar refineries in Hawaii. In the 1900's they came to the mainland United States to work on the farms, in the mines, in the canneries, and to help build the railroads—replacing the Chinese who had been formally excluded from this country by federal law in 1882. The Filipinos came in growing numbers after 1924. They too have worked in the same areas as the Chinese and Japanese before them. Even though Asian immigrants were and are a substantial force in the growth and development of this country, as a group they have been ignored, particularly insofar as their economic, educational, social, and political needs are concerned.

Asian immigrants were treated with outright disdain until the Immigration amendments of 1965. Their early history in this country was marked by a succession of various kinds of exclusion laws and eventual prohibition of Asian immigrants to the United States: Chinese Exclusion Acts; Gentlemen's Agreement (between U.S. and Japan limiting Japanese immigration); Asiatic Barred Zone; Asiatic Pacific Triangle Quota (charging all Asians, wherever they were born, to quotas of the countries of racial origin); 1952 Walter-McCarren Act (limiting Chinese immigration to 105 each year, regardless of where they were born or what citizenship they held); 1935 Tydings-McDuffie Act (granted deferred independence to the Philippines but imposed rigid quota of 50 immigrants to U.S. each year); the Alien Land Act; the Alien Exclusion Act; and Miscegenation Laws.

The very minuteness of the Asian American population has prevented the segregation of official and other data to demonstrate their present plight and problems as has been done for most other ethnic and racial minorities in the United States. Because so little is known about Asians, there is a belief that deep seated prejudices have "magically" disappeared and a presumption on the part of the general public that Asians do not suffer the economic, educational, and social inequities which other publicized minorities suffer. The view of Asians today is that of the "model minority."

As it is, due to their cultural background and their desire to be accepted into the mainstream of life in this country, in spite of the prejudices and discriminations that have been directed against them since their arrival, the immigrant Asian and their children have deliberately refrained from complaining of their troubles and from militantly demanding all of the benefits and grants provided by their government, from local, state, and federal levels. With the ever increasing numbers of immigrants the boundaries of Asian communities are swelling with a predominance of low income working-class families. Their presence has changed the nature of our communities by posing a severe challenge to the institutions within. City, state, and national officials charged with the responsibility for aiding the disadvantaged, the denied, and the disillusioned among our minority groups tend to overlook the tragedies that are overtaking the Asian population in this country.

Newly arrived immigrants from Asian countries quickly come to the realization that English is the only way out for them from the cycle of low-paying, menial jobs within the community. For the adults who spend over 40 hours a week at their jobs who must attend adult education courses in evenings and study later, the difficulty in mastering English is an unrealistic task. For teenagers the humiliation of sitting in classrooms with children half their age is equally unrealistic as well as unbearable. The outlets sought by the young are drugs, robbery, and other crimes becoming common in ghetto communities. More and more of our young people are dropping out of school and taking to the streets.

On another level, basic community life has been disrupted. The limitation of employment opportunities for non-English-speaking immigrants, forces in most families both parents to take low-paying, long-hour jobs requiring them to be absent from their homes for most of the day. This situation has led to disintegration of family structure within the community. Juvenile delinquency, thought to be non-existent in Asian communities, has increased since the sixties. The problems among San Francisco's Chinatown young have received extensive press coverage recently.

> Housing in the core area of Chinatown (San Francisco) . . . has the second highest population density rate in the country, seventy-seven percent of the housing in this area is substandard by city codes . . . In the area of health care, as well, a crisis situation had developed by the late sixties . . . In 1969, despite the fact that Chinatown had the highest suicide rate in the nation, there were only two Chinese-speaking psychiatrists in the city of San Francisco . . . (*Longtime Californ'* by Victor and Brett De Bary Nee).

The myth surrounding Asians which tends to foster the notion that our communities have no problems is fostered because even though the history of our people in this country has been marked with racism, economic deprivation, and violence, Asians responded by withdrawing, accepting, uncomplaining. This quiesence has worked against Asians since it perpetuated attitudes that 'no problems" existed in our communities. Because of the stereotyping of Asian Americans as the "model minority" an attitude prevails among the general public to the extent that Asians concerns and needs are considered secondary to those of other minority groups. This lack of serious recognition has led to the growth and perpetuation of our community's problems—health, education, employment, housing.

Within the Asian community groups have formed to service immigrants by attempting to provide resources from the public and private sectors. Given the limited resources which are available within the community themselves, many groups face frustrations in not being able to do enough. With the change in immigration laws in relation to quotas, the burden has increased on those communities where many immigrants naturally settle.

NO. 138 IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1960-71

Country	1960	1965	1970	1971
China (including Taiwan)	3,681	4,057	14,093	14,417
Hong Kong	475	712	3,863	4,457
Japan	5,471	3,180	4,485	4,457
Korea	1,507	2,165	9,314	14,297
Philippines	2,954	3,130	31,203	28,417

Source: "1972 Statistical Abstract," U.S. Department of Commerce, pg. 93.

Note: While immigration from some countries will level, immigration officials expect that the immigration from Asia will continue to increase.

Because of the insensitivity on the part of many agencies within communities, an added burden is placed upon community groups to sensitize public and private agencies regarding the needs and situation of Asian immigrants. Many times, community groups servicing newly arrived individuals are rebuffed from funding by agencies due to various programmatic rules and regulations even though these groups attempt to provide direct services which will enable newcomers to obtain the needed tools and skills for survival and contribution to a new environment.

People have always immigrated to this country not with their hands out, but with a willingness and commitment to make a new start for themselves and their families. They come with the hope that conditions of work, educational opportunity and living will be better for themselves and particularly for their children in this land. If the doors continue to remain shut to our immigrants and opportunities have prerequisites which even the best prepared newcomer cannot accommodate, this country will continue its trend of neglect.

HR 9895 is a step in the direction of allaying the urgent needs for short-range and long-range planning needed to cope with survival problems which have historically plagued new immigrants—language, housing, education, racism, unemployment and underemployment, income, health care and vocational training.

Year after-year new problems are arising for which traditional solutions are not applicable or sufficient. HR 9895 speaks to the need for the federal government to come to grips with its responsibilities in the area of immigrants to this country.

The JACL urges this committee to favorably report this bill to the floor of the House Chamber.

Ms. NISHIOKA. Mrs. Mink, my name is Gail Nishioka, and I am the acting Washington representative for the Japanese American Citizens League.

Given the fact that our formally written statement will be put in the minutes and given the information that has been provided to you this morning by the other groups my remarks will be very brief.

The Japanese American Citizens League is not here as an organization which offers immigrants, but in support of the many other Asian groups which do.

As the oldest national organization of any Asian American group and currently as the only national organization of Japanese Americans we would like to join with others in stressing the need for the Federal Government to begin affirmatively supporting local organizations who are servicing immigrants.

Immigrant groups which come to America have done so for a variety of reasons: internal turmoil within their native countries, famine, extreme poverty, et cetera. They all come seeking the "golden land"—as the United States has always been described—believing that in the United States they will find a better life for themselves and for their families.

Asians who come to America bring with them unique cultures, rich in language, values, and habits which have sustained their people for hundreds of years. Their culture patterns are their means of social interaction and communication.

On arrival to America, the immigrants seek out communities of their people with whom they share cultural backgrounds and often because relatives reside there.

Their economic status upon arrival restricts immigrant groups to housing within inner-city ghettos. Years have passed for many Asians and they and their families continue to reside in the inner-city or, in the case of some Asians, in ghettos located in rural farming areas.

The language of Asian people often restricts them to seeking employment only within their communities where employers speak their language. Many do not travel beyond the confines of their communities for the simple reason that they are unfamiliar with reading English and cannot decipher street signs or markings on buses.

The language of Asian immigrants being non-English prevents them from being provided with educational, health, legal, employment and other vital social services, but it alone is not the sole reason for their not receiving vital aids.

Local, State, and Federal agencies have historically made minimal strides toward delivering services which are not provided for within their communities or by their own people.

Year after year new problems are arising for which traditional solutions aren't applicable. Low-cost housing for densely populated areas, services for ever-increasing numbers of aged, health facilities, legal services, minimum wages and work standards for employees, bilingual education are but a few of the problems which need to be solved.

We hope that the Congress will recognize through the testimony offered here today the pressing needs which do exist.

Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much.

We will insert the entire statement which you have very thoughtfully prepared into the record and I appreciate your indulgence in waiting all this morning to present your statement.

I assure you that when the hearings will be fully printed and compiled that each of you will receive copies for your respective organizations.

Hopefully the subcommittee will consider calling further hearings on this legislation next year and that we will have an opportunity to take this bill to the major cities where the problems as outlined this morning exist.

For the purposes of having a complete record of the hearings and statements of individuals who could not be here today, I ask unanimous consent, and without objection it is so ordered, that all of the statements which have been submitted to me or the subcommittee will be inserted at the appropriate point in the hearing record for today.

Thank you very much for your participation today and the meeting of the subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

CALIFORNIA

ASIAN-AMERICAN MINISTRIES,
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH,
Oakland, Calif., October 23, 1974.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Enclosed you will find a copy of the resolution adopted by the Third Biennial Convocation of the Asian-American Caucus, The Western Jurisdiction, The United Methodist Church, in its session at Oakland, California on October 10–12, 1974.

The resolution expresses the Caucus's support of HR 9895, known as the "Gateway Cities Bill."

Peace and Grace.

Sincerely,

JONAH CHANG,
Director of Asian-American Ministries.

Enclosure:

WHEREAS certain States and cities in the United States have heavy concentrations of foreign immigrants, Samoan and other nationals, and

WHEREAS a great proportion of these newcomers intend to become permanent residents, and

WHEREAS many of the newcomers experience difficulty in such areas as food, housing, education, employment and health upon their arrival in the United States, in addition to the expected difficulties of language and assimilation into the community, and

WHEREAS these problems and special needs place a heavy strain upon the resources of these States and cities, which, in many instances already face financial crises in welfare and other human service programs for their own residents, and

WHEREAS the policies under which these newcomers move to the United States are powerless to regulate, and

WHEREAS the Federal Government has a responsibility to assist those States and cities in meeting the needs of said foreign immigrants, Samoan and other national populations,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Asian-American Caucus of the Western Jurisdiction, The United Methodist Church at its session in Oakland, California this 10th day of October, 1974, to declare its support of the passage of House Resolution 9895 of the 93rd Congress, which bill would provide Federal programs of educational, employment and other assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of immigrants.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Congressional delegations from the States of California, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, to the Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church, to the Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins, Chiarman of the Subcommitee on Equal Opportunities, House Committee on Education and Labor, and to the Honorable Patsy T. Mink, Representative from Hawaii and chief author of HR 9895.

THE ASIAN-AMERICAN CONVOCATION,
THE WESTERN JURISDICTION,
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

PALO ALTO, *Calif., November 25, 1974.*

Re: House Bill 9895.
Hon. J. BRADEMAS,
Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor,
Federal Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRADEMAS: The Human Relations Commission of Palo Alto, California, supports legislation, (H.R. 9895) efforts, and activities that would assist all Americans (including foreign-born) in securing sufficient educational—the education that is necessary to function adequately in a technology society, to secure adequate housing, food and health needs.

The Human Relations Commission strongly urges you to vote for HR 9895, the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" which would assist those states and cities which have a concentration of foreign-born population in meeting the special needs thrust upon such communities.

Sincerely,

MARY COTTRELL,
Chairperson, Human Relations Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT,
March 12, 1974.

Congresswoman PATSY T. MINK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: The enclosed letter addressed to Congressman Perkins in support of your HR 9895 is self-explanatory. It came to my attention through our local Asian community and on the basis of the information received we are most supportive.

I am writing Congressman Burton indicating our interest. Should there be anything else that I might do, please let we know.

LOUIS F. BATMALE,
Chancellor/Superintendent.

Enclosure.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT,
March 12, 1974.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PERKINS: The contents of HR 9895 entitled "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" has come to my attention.

Our San Francisco Community College District has a responsibility of delivering educational services to all adults in San Francisco which certainly is one of the great gateway cities of our country. In discharging this responsibility we serve thousands of recent immigrants—Chinese, Latinos, Chicanos, Filipinos, Koreans and others. Our responsibilities include teaching English as a Second Language, preparation for citizenship, and adjustment to the community, and finally career training in various occupational programs.

Obviously we are very interested and most supportive of this Bill and urge its successful passage. I would appreciate receiving a copy of its content so that I might amplify this brief letter of support with greater testimony. Should it be advisable, I would be prepared to testify in its support.

Sincerely,

LOUIS F. BATMALE,
Chancellor/Superintendent.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, Calif., November 13, 1973.

Representative PATSY T. MINK,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: The Human Rights Commission of San Francisco unanimously endorsed H.R. 9895, the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act", at its regular meeting of November 8, 1973.

We are notifying our San Francisco Representatives and California Senators of this action, urging their support of this legislation introduced by you on August 3, 1973. We are asking the Mayor of San Francisco and our Board of Supervisors to join us in support of this important measure.

Your office provided the HRC's Social Programs Committee with information about H.R. 9895, for which we are grateful. Will you please write me any further information you have about the progress of the bill, which on August 29th you said was pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Sincerely,

JACK CASFORD,
Human Relations Representative.

Enclosure:

RIGHTS COMMISSION ENDORSES FEDERAL BILL H.R. 9895 TO FUND IMMIGRANT AID PROGRAMS IN GATEWAY CITIES

The Human Rights Commission today (November 8th) voted unanimous endorsement of H.R. 9895, a bill which would provide American "gateway cities"—such as San Francisco—with funds for educational, employment, and other assistance programs to benefit immigrant and foreign-born populations.

The bill, introduced in the last Session of the Congress by Representative Patsy T. Mink, a Democrat of Hawaii, is pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Grants would be made by the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance and other activities for the benefit of immigrants.

In addition, the Mink bill authorizes Public Health Service treatment for immigrants, Food Stamps, travel grants of up to $250 per immigrant to travel from a gateway city to another State for employment purposes, job referral, etc.

The HRC, said, Director William Becker, has been working quietly for some time to get the Federal government to recognize the need for this kind of funding for gateway cities, based on its record of having spent some $800 million since 1961 for Cuban immigrants to Florida, where they have in a decade achieved substantial economic and even political power.

THE CHINATOWN-NORTH BEACH DISTRICT COUNCIL,
San Francisco, Calif., December 19, 1973.

Representative PATSY MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: It is my great honor and pleasure to be writing to you in support of your effort to assist immigrants in HR 9895, now pending in Congress.

I am in total agreement with you that, since the Federal Government sets laws and policies on immigration, it should share the burdens of local governments to assist the new Americans, who are usually linguistically illiterate and culturally disabled. Moreover, this is a nation of, by, and for immigrants. Without them, our country, the oldest republic in the world today, might not have existed. Therefore, it is our duty, as simple citizens, and as elected officials to help those, who have been, and will continue to be, for the years to come, the very sinews that keep this nation youthful and vital. After all, the only difference between us is that we came yesterday and they come today.

The immigrants in San Francisco are mostly of Asian descent. They suffer the well-known disease of linguistic and cultural isolation, which usually leads to other problems, such as over-crowded housing (particularly in Chinatown), inability to cope with the educational system, and, of course, difficulty in procuring jobs.

They need help; specifically, immediate relief for their welfare, as the Cuban refugees did in the 1960's. HR 9895 is definitely a step towards such a long-waited-for and highly necessary direction.

As a community organization, concerned with the welfare of the Chinese community for the past 16 years, we commend and support you in your righteous endeavor.

Thank you for your attention. And Happy Holidays!

Yours truly,

CHRISTINA CHEN, *Chairwoman.*

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, Calif., November 15, 1974.

MS. PATSY T. MINK,
Member of Congress,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MS. MINK: Because of illness on the staff the International Institute of San Francisco will not be able to send a representative to the H.R. 9895 hearing on Tuesday, November 19 but instead will be represented by Mr. Wells C. Klein, director of the American Council for Nationalities Service, our parent organization.

We wholeheartedly support the New Americans Education and Employment Opportunity Act of 1974 as we see in the San Francisco Bay Area an enormous need for assistance of this kind for immigrants. We cannot but feel that such assistance is ultimately going to benefit the economy as a whole and therefore is economically sound as well as necessary from a humanitarian point of view.

Our caseload at the Institute has doubled since 1972, and, after assistance with immigration problems, employment is the area in which the immigrant most often asks for help.

We hope the hearing will result in Congress acting affirmatively on this bill.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) AUDREY K. DOUGHTY,
Program Director.

DON AND NADINE HATA,
Gardena, Calif., November 16, 1974.

To: The Honorable Patsy T. Mink, House of Representatives, Member, House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Washington, D.C.
From: Nadine Ishitani Hata.
Subject: Statement for the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities public hearing on H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act (on 19 November 1974, in Washington, D.C.).

I am pleased to have the opportunity to insert into the record the following statement in support of the general objectives of H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act. Although my remarks do not represent the interests of any one group or organization, I have been very much concerned with the problems of immigrants in my capacity as vice-chairperson of the California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. In addition, I am an Assistant Professor of History at El Camino College (Torrance, California) and have research interests and publications in the history of Asian and Pacific Americans.

The Urgency and Timeliness of the Problem.—It is gratifying to note that the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities is soliciting testimony from the Asian and Pacific American communities on this issue. Statistics alone illustrate the urgent need for federal interest and action on the problems of recent immigrants from Asian and Pacific areas. For example, in the one-year period ending in June 1973, nearly one-third (124,160) of the total immigrants (400,063) to this nation were Asians. This is a dramatic increase from a decade ago when, for example, Asian arrivals comprised only seven percent of the total in 1965.

The increasingly desperate need for federal consideration and assistance to both the immigrants and government agencies (local as well as federal) who aid these new arrivals has been documented in the transcripts of the Asian and Pacific American public hearings conducted by the California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (San Francisco 22–23 June 1973; and Los Angeles, 30 November–1 December 1973). I refer you and your staff to the official transcripts and reports of those hearings for additional details beyond those which I shall outline briefly here.

The Need for Bilingual/Bicultural Personnel in Government Agencies Charged with the Responsibility for Dealing with New Arrivals.—To often the Immigration and Naturalization Service as well as local public assistance agencies have no built-in personnel with bilingual/bicultural capabilities other than Spanish. Moreover, even in the case of Spanish-speaking personnel, there is no specific statement re bilingual/bicultural capabilities written into job specifications. This means that bilingual/bicultural staff are not regularly assigned to positions in which they are in direct contact with non-English speaking cliental. In most cases, staff members holding job classifications such as steno-typists and filing clerks are supposedly "made available when the need arises" for translation tasks. But such "contingency measures" are entirely inadequate when viewed in the context of everyday activities. Even when such staff are available and called away from their regular assignments, there is no provision for financial compensation or merit performance statements in their personnel files (to be used for promotion, etc.).

Many new arrivals from Asian and Pacific areas are not even aware of governmental agencies that are supposedly in existence to aid them, for brochures and public notices are available only in English, or Spanish at best. And even when Asian and Pacific immigrants do contact such agencies, the lack of bilingual/bicultural staff members in full-time public-contact positions reduces potential assistance to a meaningless and frustrating charade.

Laws Re Foreign-Educated Professionals.—Foreign born and well-educated immigrants are no less handicapped, for the language problem is often compounded by irrational laws which need to be carefully evaluated for revision or rejection. For example, in the state of California, we have found that state laws forbid the licensing of foreign-educated pharmacists by the California Board of Pharmacy. State laws also forbid foreign-educated pharmacists from even taking the state licensing examination; thus they are not even given the opportunity to fail, let alone succeed in the realities of the public marketplace. Moreover, there have been no efforts to work with either the overseas U.S. embassies or the Immigration and Naturalization Service to establish evaluation and accreditation criteria for professional schools in foreign countries.

Our immigration policies are based on the premise that we want the "cream of the crop" from those overseas, but we have done little if anything to provide encouragement and assistance to aid those with valuable training and skills to achieve self-sufficiency and enable them to make a valuable contribution to society.

Questions Regarding the Effective Implementation of H.R. 9895.—Today, due in part to the dramatic decline in the national birth rate, one out of every five new additions to the population of America is a newly-arrived immigrant (one-third of those are from Asia and the Pacific). The range of bicultural/bilingual diversity is enormous, with Koreans adding a new dimension to Chinese and Japanese from East Asia, numerous Asians with unique cultural and linguistic differences from South (Indians and Pakistanis, etc.) and Southeast Asia (Vietnamese, Thais, Indonesians, Filipinos, etc.). Moreover, what about those who arrive from the Pacific area—especially groups such as Samoans, who represent a very real example of colonial policy in their designation as "nationals"—neither aliens nor citizens who are taxed and have been drafted but cannot vote in national elections?

Questions regarding the effective implementation of H.R. 9895 include the following:

1. Does the bill include *all* foreign born residents in the United States who have not attained citizenship (including those in the process)?

2. What input and role, if any, will concerned and qualified Asian and Pacific community groups (such as the Chinese Newcomers Service Center in San Francisco) have in determining the use of funding and programs to aid immigrants?

The Need for Public Hearings in Pacific Coast Ports-of-Entry Cities.—Unless public hearings are conducted in the areas receiving the majority of Asian and Pacific immigrants, it is impossible for the full range of problems and detailed supporting information to be made known. The simple problem of financing a trip to Washington, D.C. is the major inhibiting factor. I strongly recommend, therefore, that you give strong consideration to holding hearings on the West Coast. The staff of the Western Regional Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights would be but one of the many agencies in the local areas that could provide assistance in preparing for such hearings.

Yours truly,

NADINE ISHITANI HATA.

CHINATOWN FAMILY OUTREACH CENTER,
Oakland, Calif., November 15, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK: The Chinatown Family Outreach Center in Oakland, California, has been serving the social service and mental health needs of Chinese Immigrants for the past year and a half. As such we are acutely aware of the increasing adjustment problems which these people face daily.

While the Immigration Act of 1965 has permitted the long-delayed reunion of many Chinese families, corresponding funds for supportive services to ease transitional difficulties have been sadly lacking. Thus, our community is faced with increasing problems in the adeas of employment, education, housing, health and general welfare.

We are in strong support of this bill, H.R. 9895, and encourage the Legislators to give our concerns positive consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) LORETTA HUAHN, A.C.S.W.

JADE MAGAZINE.
October 15, 1974.

Hon. PATSY MINK,
Congresswoman, Second District, Hawaii, Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: I am appreciative of you asking our publication to appear in behalf of your pending bill H.R. 9895, but because of our publishing schedule we are not able to attend.

We wish your bill the greatest success, we do feel there is a definite need for such an allotment to help our new arrivals to become more competitive. Please keep us in touch with its progress.

If at anytime we can be of service to you, please impose on us.

With regrets,

GERALD JANN, *Editor/Publisher.*

ASIAN PRESBYTERIAN CAUCUS,
Rolling Hills Estates, Calif., November 4, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: Our caucus would like to be on record as supporting H.R. 9895, the New American Education and Employment Assistance Act. We applaud your leadership and efforts to responsibly meet this mounting need. Clearly monies are involved, but monies will also be involved if the more recent immigrants go on welfare, hospital, and jail rolls.

Our caucus is made up of Filipino, Formosan, Korean, Japanese and Chinese Presbyterians. (As we view it, products of the overeas mission efforts of the United Presbyterian Church, USA.) Efforts to get the Presbyterian denomination to respond are very difficult, to say the least. We hope the Federal Government will have more resources and more motivation to respond to all the New Americans.

All success for the hearings on November 19th.

Yours truly,

LESTER E. KIM, *Chairman.*

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 14, 1974.

Congresswoman PATSY MINK,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: I have just been informed that you have introduced a bill in Congress which will provide assistance programs to foreign born persons. (New American Education and Employment Assistance Act.) I would like to request a copy of your bill.

I strongly support your efforts to obtain assistance for foreign born persons. As a member of the State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil

Rights, I have been aware of the many and serious problems faced by the foreign born. A bill such as this would surely go a long way towards alleviating these problems.

Sincerely yours,

CORA SANTA ANA,
Member, State Advisory Committee.

CHINESE NEWCOMERS SERVICE CENTER,
San Francisco, Calif., December 31, 1974.

Re New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: We write in support of your efforts to enact legislation which will directly benefit newcomers in urban areas such as San Francisco. As you know, it has only been in the past few years that citizenship as a criteria for some public service eligibility and some public employment has been dropped. However, even with recent progress, we are daily reminded that there remain barriers to employment and educational opportunities, and gaps in services which even the most industrious and well educated newcomer cannot overcome.

During the last Congressional session, the introduction of HR 9895 came as an encouragement to many of us who work with newcomers in our own community. There is no doubt in our minds that such legislation is timely and urgently needed; legislation which has national impact, and which will involve all levels of government and local communities. We urge your re-introduction of this bill during the new session and look forward to current drafts, comments and other news which will enable us to work with you in seeing that such legislation is enacted.

We have enclosed a pamphlet about our agency for your information. We hope that you will not hesitate, should there be a way in which we can be of assistance to you.

Yours truly,

PO S. WONG, *Director.*

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, Calif., May 8, 1974.

Representative PATSY MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: On April 22, 1974, I sent you a petition in support of the New Americans Education and Employment Act, H.R. 9895. Forgive me for not including a translation of the statement. Briefly, the petition says:

Please support Congresswoman Mink's immigrant assistance bill.

Hawaii Representative Patsy Mink has introduced a bill which would provide Federal programs to states with large concentrations of immigrants. This measure would authorize that $1,000 per immigrant per year in Federal aid be granted to the states. In addition grants would be authorized to "gateway cities" where more than 5 percent of the population are immigrants. Funds would be used for programs in such fields as education, health, housing, employment, and food stamps. Also, grants of up to $250 per immigrant will be provided for travel from a gateway city to another state for employment purposes. At the same time, the Federal government should set up job training programs to facilitate job-seeking endeavors by immigrants so that the new arrivals can comfortably fit into the American environment.

Please sign this petition to show your support so that the Bill can quickly pass in Congress.

As you know, the Chinese community in San Francisco considers H.R. 9895 to be vitally important to the welfare of its population and will continue to encourage our congressmen nad other organizations to support it.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY YEE,
Community Liaison.

UNION OF PAN ASIAN COMMUNITIES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
San Diego, Calif., November 15, 1974.

Congresswoman PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MS. MINK: The Union of Pan Asian Communities of San Diego has been actively involved in the creation and delivery of social services to Pacific/Asian people.

We are acutely aware of the special needs of new immigrants to our community and see the tremendous potential to provide critically needed services to help new arrivals to become acculturated, self-sufficient citizens.

Because we do not have the resources to testify personally before your committee hearing on H.R. 9895—The New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act, we are sending this communication to inform you of our unqualified support.

Best of luck and please keep us informed as to the progress of your bill.

Sincerely,

VERNON T. YOSHIOKA,
Chairman, UPAC.

SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES,
San Francisco, Calif., October 21, 1974.

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As an organization interested in Asian American affairs and as citizens of a "gateway city," we believe that H.R. 9895, introduced by Representative Patsy T. Mink would be to the national interest in making useful and grateful citizens of our recent immigrants.

There appears to be a clear federal responsibility in assuming some of the tremendous expenses now being borne by certain States and cities, thru which these immigrants enter.

Sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD I. UYEDA, M.D.

DALE MINAMI, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASIAN LAW CAUCUS, INC.,
Oakland, Calif., November 19, 1974.

Statement in support of H.R. 9895.

Prepared by Dale Minami, Attorney-at-Law: lecturer, Asian-American Studies, University of California at Berkeley, and Tani Takagi, volunteer, International Institute of the East Bay.

H.R. Bill 9895 on assistance to immigrants addresses itself to the neglected needs of a large portion of America's people—her immigrants. The Bill recognizes that many foreign-born persons lack sufficient skills and education, experience difficulty in areas of housing, food and health, and create onerous burdens on the communities in which they reside. Since the policies under which immigrants are permitted entry into this country are established by the Federal Government, it is the government's responsibility to alleviate the trauma of transition into America through programs of assistance to the foreign-born.

Throughout United States history, there has been a continual flow of immigrants landing on American shores but in recent years, the number of newcomers has increased dramatically. The total number of immigrants in fiscal year 1973 is 60% higher than the average annual inflow in the 1950's and is a result, in large part, of the rapid expansion of Asians emigrating to the United States. Latest official figures of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Report of 1973 reveal that of the 400,063 immigrants who were admitted to the U.S. in the year ending June 30, 1973, almost one-third, or 124,160, were from countries characterized as "Asian". This represents a 500% increase from 1965 when Asians accounted for but 7% of the total number entering the United States.

During the first five decades of this century, Asians comprised only 3% of the total number of immigrants due to quotas and exclusionary laws which effectively restricted the flow of Asian immigration. With the abolition of the old quota system by Congress in 1965, the long-established favoritism of Northern European immigration gave way to fairer, more liberal hemispheric quotas resulting in the phenomenal influx of Asians. Table 1 illustrates the changing pattern of immigration into the country.

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRANTS BORN IN SPECIFIED AREAS: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1973 AND 1965

Area of birth	Number 1973	Number 1965	Percent change
Total immigration	400,063	296,697	+34.8
Total Northern and Western Europe	24,548	73,318	−66.5
Total Southern and Eastern Europe	68,322	40,106	+70.4
Total Asia	124,160	20,683	+500.3
Total North America	152,788	126,729	+20.6
Total South America	20,335	30,962	−34.3
Total Africa	6,655	3,383	+96.7

Source: 1973 Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The following table breaks down Asians in the United States by ethnic group and records their population and percentage increases since 1970. Particularly among the Filipinos and Koreans, are increases noticeable.

TABLE 2.—ASIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

	1970	1974	Growth since 1970 (percent)
Japanese	591,290	632,600	+7.0
Chinese	435,062	537,900	+23.6
Filipino	343,060	488,400	+45.6
Korean	65,510	154,000	+135.1
Total	1,434,922	1,823,900	+27.1

The San Francisco Bay Area is a major port of entry for Asian immigrants as well as the permanent residence of a large number of Asian-Americans. Table 3 details the population of particular Asian ethnic groups, their respective percentages of the total population and their growth between 1970 and 1973 in the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA.

TABLE 3.—ASIANS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA, 1973

	Number	Percent of total SMSA population	Growth, 1970 1973 (percent)
Chinese	94,900	3.0	+8
Filipino	57,200	1.8	+30
Japanese	33,520	1.1	+3
Korean	31,100	1.0	+12
Total	216,700	6.9	+13

From the factual information presented, it is obvious that Asians and Asian-Americans are increasing rapidly in this country, primarily as a result of the rise of immigration. Among minorities in California for example, Filipinos and Koreans are the fastest growing minority groups and represent growth rates unsurpassed by any other minorities.

These Asian immigrants come for various reasons: some to reunite with their families who already reside in the United States, some because they marry American citizens overseas, and many who seek the "Gold Mountain" of employment opportunities. The new arrivals have every intention of becoming participants in the American system; they are not the "sojourners" of the past who sought fortunes to take back to Asia with no allegiance to America. Instead, like United States citizens, they pay taxes, are subject to United States laws, enter the labor force and are afforded protections under the Constitution. Statistics attest to the desire of Asian immigrants who seek permanent residency here as reflected in high percentage of Asians who received adjustment to permanent residency status.

TABLE 4.—*Aliens Who Were Adjusted to Permanent Resident Status in the United States by Region of Birth, Year Ended June 30, 1973*

Region of birth:	*Total number adjusted*
Total, all countries	90, 764
Europe	26, 055
Asia	37, 691
Africa	2, 744
North America	22, 689
South America	262

Among those who received adjustment to permanent resident status, 41% were immigrants from Asia.

The Asians who respond to the invitation to "your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free" often discover closed doors instead of open arms on their arrival. Crowded housing, language and cultural barriers, employment discrimination and inadequate education impede the smooth transition into American life. Asians and Asian Americans have lower median incomes than white counterparts, higher poverty rates, more unemployment and underemployment and suffer systematic exclusion from certain occupations and higher-paid positions. For those who do not speak English and are unfamiliar with American culture, the problems are gravely exacerbated.

Despite these problems, there has been no systematic governmental effort to alleviate the plight of Asian immigrants. In the San Francisco Bay Area, where estimates of the percentage of Asian immigrants in relation to the total Asian American population vary from 25% to 50%, there exists virtually no governmental programs of support for Asians. Most organizations dedicated to serving the foreign-born receive funding from private foundations, individual donations and must utilize substantial volunteer assistance to survive. Table 5 (next page) illustrates the type of organizations who provide services to immigrants and the sources of their funding.

TABLE 5

Organization	Services provided	Budget/ 1 yr	Funding sources
International Institute of the East Bay	Counseling on immigration problems, casework, referals in housing, jobs, etc	$91, 000	United Bay Area Crusade.
Asian Law Caucus	Free and low-cost legal services	45, 000	Private foundations, donations, fees
Japanese Community Services	Information referrals and counseling for immigrants	20, 000	United Bay Area Crusade.
Sandigan	do	48, 000	San Francisco Foundation.
Chinatown Newcomers Service Center	do	63, 500	United Bay Area Crusade.
Filipino Immigrant Services Project	Information and referral for immigrants.		
Oakland Chinese Community Council	Information and referral	60, 000	United Bay Area Crusade.
Chinatown Family Coutreach Center	Mental health facilities and counseling for immigrants.	35, 000	State department of health, San Francisco Foundation.
Asian Community Mental Health Services.	Mental health facilities for Asian immigrants.	128, 000	County Short Doyle Funds.

Table 5 is not inclusive of all programs serving Asian immigrants in the San Francisco Bay Area. There exist several manpower training programs and other mental health, health and welfare organizations who assist Asian immigrants as part of a larger program. Nevertheless as a representative sample, the organizations listed confront similar problems, most notably overwork and lack of adequate funds. But because they formed through the initiative of community members interested in the problems of Asian immigrants rather than through legislative fiat, these organizations have developed a unique sensitivity and unparalleled experience in handling problems of Asian immigrants and despite their shortcomings, offer the only meaningful resolution to the difficulties faced by Asian immigrants.

CONCLUSION

The dramatic rise in immigration from Asian countries signals a new development in the pattern of immigration to this country. Asians are arriving in this country in unprecedented numbers, applying for permanent resident status, taking jobs, building families and becoming a part of America. They arrive, however, with certain linguistic and cultural disabilities in this country which add to the economic disadvantages, discrimination and hostility to foreigners making the dream of equal opportunities merely words on paper. HR 9895 is a step in the alleviation of the often traumatic transition process of acceptance into American society. While it cannot rectify the basic causes of immigrants' problems it does offer remedial solutions to immediate difficulties.

While it is important to create these programs for the benefit of immigrants, the administration must be controlled by those who have the type of unique experience working with immigrants not currently obtainable in governmental programs. A new bureaucracy will not do, hence the significance of insuring that programs such as those listed become the focus and basis for a comprehensive and magnanimous program of support for the immigrants who have always played a central role in the development of this country.

Respectfully submitted,

DALE MINAKI,
TANI TAKAGI.

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, INC.,
Palo Alto, Calif., July 17, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS HAWKINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HAWKINS: Recently, two bills currently pending in Congress, HR 6930 and HR 9895, were brought to our group's attention. Because the passage of both these bills is extremely important for all Americans and HR 6930 is especially significant for Asian Americans, we urge your strongest and most active support for their passage.

Asians are too often stereotyped in a deplorable fashion and we Americans of Asian descent are frequently misidentified as native Asians. The creation of an Asian Studies Institute, as described in HR 6930, would promote a greater sense of respect for, and understanding and acceptance of the various Asian cultures and the background of the Asian Americans. Thus, racism would be reduced by helping to dispel stereotyped notions of Asian peoples. To quote Congresswoman Pasty Mink, "In a nuclear age when one finger on a button can destroy millions, we simply cannot afford to proceed along the old pathway of ignorance and insularism. All the world's people have become mutually interpedendent on respect and accord. Through the enactment of HR 6930, Americans will be able to create a new sense of identity with Asians, and perbaps future Vietnams or worse catastrophes can thus be avoided."

The passage of HR 9895 is crucial in extending aid to new immigrants in gateway cities. These immigrants would be helped in a variety of ways to adjust to their new life in the United States and establish themselves in employment. As Americans, we all gain by easing the transition from one culture to another.

Our organization fully supports both these bills and would appreciate anything you could do to advocate for the passage of HR 6930 and HR 9895.

Sincerely yours,

ALLAN SEID, M.D.,
AACI Chairperson.

CHINESE NEWCOMERS SERVICE CENTER,
San Francisco, Calif., February 12, 1974.

Re: H.R. 9895.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity,
House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: We write in support of H.R. 9895, the New Americans Educaiton and Employment Act, which is preesntly before your committee.

Chinese Newcomers Service Center began four years ago. It is a community's response to an on-going need to provide assistance to newcomers; a need to martial and coordinate resources in the public and private sector.

Within Asian communities throughout the U.S., there has always been a need for services to immigrants. Historically, this need has always existed, but was controlled by arbitrary immigration quotas. The change in imigration laws in 1965 marked an effort by the U.S. government to provide for some parity in controlling flow of immigration to the U.S. from all countries. However, this measure of good will was not pursued. As stated in Congresswoman Mink's bill, a heavy burden on communities where many newcomers have settled has resulted.

Our agency has struggled with the education and sensitization of public and private agencies regarding the needs and situation of Chinese newcomers. In addition we continually expend human resources in a search for public and private funds only to be referred to someone else because we do not fit into an agency's eligibility, criteria or priorities. There has been little support for programs like ours which seeks to provide direct services which will help newcomers obtain needed tools and skills for survival and contribution to a new environment.

Newcomers come to this country, not with their hands out, but with a willingness and commitment to make a new start. They come hoping that conditions of work, educational opportunity and living will be better and available to their children and to them. If doors are shut and opportunities have prerequisites which even the best prepared newcomer cannot accomodate, this country is not giving the newcomer any chance at all. H.R. 9895 speaks to the need for both preventive and remedial action. Preventive because it enables the release of public resources which will allay later potential need for continuing public support. Remedial because this bill arrests and provides for intervention in already existing critical situations.

The leadership and foresight of your committee in favorably passing this bill out of committee is urged. Should you have any questions or need further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

LAMBERT CHOY,
President, Board of Directors.

ARRIBA JUNTOS CENTER,
San Francisco, Calif., November 19, 1974.

Congressman AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: Congresswoman Patsy Mink's H.R. 9895 bill is very important legislation which, in our opinion, should be approved by Congress, the United States Senate and signed by President Ford, San Francisco, a port of entry city for immigrants from Asia and Latin-America, is one of those cities which needs assistance not currently met by existing federal programs. Congresswoman Mink's bill would begin to positively address itself to the language, job training, education and orientation needs of the immigrants who have arrived in large numbers from Southeast Asia, Mexico, Cental and South America, as well as the Caribe.

It would also help to offset the opposition non-English speaking immigrants are getting from American Blacks because DOL/CETA funds are being used for bi-lingual education. American Blacks consider this use of funds as an inequity, and do not look at English as a second language as a need for job training. This opposition could lead to serious racial problems among the non-white minorities. OBECA/ARRIBA JUNTOS, a United Bay Area Crusade Agency, has been in the development of human resources, especially the development, training and job placement of disadvantaged people. A number of the better manpower programs which are now standard throughout the United States, for example, new careers in the private sector, defined job with a designated employer before any training is undertaken, etc., were pioneered by OBECA/ARRIBA JUNTOS.

We would recommend the following consideration to add to Congresswoman Mink's bill, or for possible development later, is the establishment of English-learning, skills survey and development center in foreign countries, so that the immigrants coming to the United States in the future would be better prepared to compete in the United States. Such preventive preparation would be of great assistance to the already overburdened American taxpayers without depriving the immigrant from living in this country.

Para servirle,

LEANDRO P. SOTO,
Executive Director.

HAWAII

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII,
LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
November 14, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS S. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building, Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: As chairman of the Community Relations Committee of the faculty senate at Leeward Community College, I would like to give my hearty support to H.R. 9895 "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" submitted in August by our Representative, Patsy Mink.

Our school has one of the higher proportions of immigrant students in the State, recent arrivals from the Philippines, Samoan, Korea, and Hongkong in particular. As teachers were are aware of their needs especially during the first few years after arrival, and would like to improve our curriculum and facilities to help them if we had the resources.

At this point the State is not able financially to expand programs in this area, but we feel that federal support would enable us to give these new immigrants a better start here in America.

Yours sincerely,

FAY C. ALA'ILIMA.

FILIPINO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 13, 1974.

The CHAIRMAN,
Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Equal Education Opportunity, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I proceed with my brief testimony defining the Chamber's stand on H.R. 9895, may I, on behalf of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, express our sincere appreciation and Aloha to our esteemed Congresswoman, Patsy Mink, for her unending concern for the betterment of her constituents, the State of Hawaii and of the nation.

H.R. 9895, the new Americans Education & Employment Assistance Act seeks to provide funds in the area of education, employment to areas with a large concentration of foreign born persons.

The Filipino Chamber of Commerce supports the passage and sufficient funding of H.R. 9895 for the following reasons:

1. To help immigrants improve their communication skills and acquire adequate knowledge through education so as to make them more productive and useful citizens of our country;
2. To help alleviate the difficulties they are facing in the fields of finding adequate employment, housing and health;
3. To assist immigrants so they can assimilate faster with the American way of life and to acclimatize them in their new environment;
4. To help "gateway" states and cities to meet the financial needs of immigrants.

America is what it is today because of the valuable contributions of immigrants who came from all over the world. We want America to continue forging ahead and the new immigrants can, to a large extent, contribute toward this end.

In view of this and the reasons enumerated above, we earnestly request the passage and sufficient funding of H.R. 9895.

Respectfully,

GENE A. ALBANO, *President.*

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 21, 1974.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Social Services Division of the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii would like to inform you of its support of the intent of HR 9895, the "New American's Education and Employment Assistance Act."

The many Social Services needs of immigrants in Hawaii places a tremendous demand on our Social Service resources and our tax dollar. Honolulu, a gateway city, has been receiving between 6,000 to 7,000 new arrivals annually from foreign countries since 1971, and if you add the other alien population already living here, it makes up a rather large target population. We believe that the need for Social and Cultural adjustment programs and services for this target group should have more Federal financial support. This is particularly true where there is a high concentration of foreign arrivals.

The Social Services Division asks that the intent of HR 9895 be given very serious consideration and we hope that your committee will find it desirable and necessary to support legislation that will provide assistance to "Gateway Cities" to help them provide the kind of help foreign arrivals need.

Respectfully,

MYRON R. CHEVLIN,
Chairman, Social Services Division.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
COUNTY OF MAUI,
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, November 7, 1974.

THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,
Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We received a copy of H.R. 9895 and were very pleased to learn that consideration is being given to provide assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of foreign-born persons.

Ever since the easing of immigration restrictions by the U.S. Government, an increasing number of immigrants, particularly from the Philippines, has arrived in our country. We became aware of the difficulties faced by these immigrants in adjusting to local community life. Many could not speak English and others were unaware of local laws, customs and mores.

We attempted to pinpoint the areas of need by conducting a survey of recent immigrants in 1973. The survey showed that the majority of the immigrants attended and/or completed only primary and intermediate schools before coming to Maui. The majority of immigrants who enrolled in school indicated that they had problems with the language, subjects, school system, schoolmates and teachers. Of the 891 persons who responded to the survey, 541 were aware of language difficulties.

The survey also showed that the immigrants had problems adjusting to their neighborhood and that a good number of them are living in substandard and/or overcrowded housing. Ninety percent of the respondents in the survey assumed life in Hawaii to be easy and/or offered many employment opportunities. They usually arrived in Hawaii with limited resources and were confident that they would be able to find employment to support their families, as well as relatives left behind. Many reported that they had difficulty in obtaining employment. Many immigrants do not know what services are offered by various government agencies.

The information and facts gathered in the survey and other related data show that there are potentially serious law enforcement problems. Without effective programs juvenile delinquency among immigrant youths will increase and further burden our justice system.

We strongly support H.R. 9895 which would provide assistance to immigrants facing all kinds of adjustment problems.

The geographical makeup of Hawaii is unique, and although the international airport is located in Honolulu, the direct destinations of many immigrants are the Neighbor Islands where relatives reside. Adjustment problems are similar in all islands. We urge that serious consideration be given to providing assistance to immigrants residing in the Neighbor Island counties and not only on Oahu.

We will be happy to provide additional information should you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER F. CRAVALHO,
Mayor, County of Maui.

SAMOAN NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 11, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: We write in support of HR 9895, popularly known as "Gateway Cities Bill". Although Samoans are American Nationals, we also face problems like any foreign born person.

Our neighborhood group compose of 200 members concerned with the welfare of Samoans. Getting together, discussing our problems, and helping each other are among the activities we do.

Assistance is very much needed to help us foreign born be able to compete with labor market, and be totally adjusted in this new country. We want to live here the rest of out lives and be contributing members of society.

We strongly urge the passage of this bill for a stronger and better America.

Sincerely,

SA' FIATOA, *President.*

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII,
November 8, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are writing in support of the concept of HR 9895, the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act."

The American Lung Association of Hawaii is primarily concerned with the prevention and control of lung diseases and has long been aware of the special educational needs of immigrants in the area of health. It is through appropriate health education that we can assure the maintenance and improvement of the health of our newly arrived residents. To emphasize this, may we point out that the prevention and control of tuberculosis is a prominent problem among immigrants to Hawaii. The solution to this problem is firmly based in the education of the susceptible population about the symptoms of the disease and the need for early detection and prevention.

Proposals such as HR 9895 aimed at improving the educational services available in Hawaii can only be of benefit to the health of the entire community.

Sincerely,

DONALD R. FORD, *Executive Director.*

IO LANE NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 12, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: We, the Io Lane Neighborhood Group, would like to endorse the passage of HR 9895 better known as the "Gateway Cities Bill". Our group is composed of 60 immigrants who are all aware of the difficulties one encounters in a foreign country.

The Bill of Representative Patsy Mink is the answer to our problems regarding housing, education, health and above all acculturation in this new country of ours, which we have chosen to be our home.

We strongly support the passage of this bill.

Very respectfully,

VIRGINIA GARCE, *President.*

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII,
LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
November 14, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: The Immigrant Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Community Relations of the Faculty Senate of Leeward Community College, at Pearl City, Hawaii, strongly support H.R. 9895, "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act," which was submitted by Representative Patsy Mink on August 3, 1973.

We believe that passage of the bill will enable Leeward Community College to realize one of its goals—to meet the educational needs of the immigrants in the Leeward area.

According to the 1974 Report on Immigrant Services and Problems of the State of Hawaii Immigrant Service Center of the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, the island of Oahu has 42,600 immigrants. Presumably, roughly 10% of them are in the Leeward area.

At Leeward Community College, the non-American students this fall semester are as follow: Filipinos—120; Hong Kong Chinese—32; American Samoans—29; Japanese—19; Koreans—15; from the Trust Territory—12; and from the Republic of China—8. The total enrollment is 5,678.

Despite the above figures, Leeward Community College only has one on-campus English Language Institute learning package that can accommodate only a small number of students. More immigrants could benefit from additional sections of this learning package, but State funds are not available for this purpose.

Leeward Community College also has a class in Filipino Studies, but no courses that would promote understanding of the Samoan, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Micronesian Cultures.

With sufficient federal assistance, Leeward Community College can expand its present course offerings for immigrants and develop additional programs, courses, and/or services, both on and off campus, from which they may benefit. These programs, courses, and services should include the following:

1. surveys in order to assess the needs of the immigrants in the Leeward area.
2. orientation courses
3. adjustment courses
4. counseling services
5. off-campus language facilities
6. seminars from which the staff of various public and private agencies in the Leeward area may learn about the immigrant groups' respective cultures
7. ethnic studies courses to help promote intercultural understanding in the community
8. a program to train a core of immigrant paraprofessionals who will assist agencies that work with immigrants, such as the Department of Education

It is our firm belief that making the above educational opportunities available to the immigrants and the people who interact with them will enable the immigrants to achieve satisfactory adjustment.

Very truly yours,

ZENAIDA E. GRIFFITH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration Affairs Faculty Senate Committee on Community Relations.

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL OF HAWAII,
November 14, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At its monthly meeting, the Health Services Division of the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii passed a resolution expressing support for the concepts embodied within H.R. 9895, the "New American's Education and Employment Assistance Act."

The Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii (HCSCH) is a planning, coordinating, and research agency, funded primarily by the Aloha United Way, and with a membership of 115 delegate agencies which are engaged in health, social, charitable and/or benevolent activities in the State of Hawaii. The needs of immigrants are well known to us for between six to seven thousand new immigrants enter Hawaii every year. Many of our member agencies are actively engaged in programs to meet these needs. Unfortunately, these needs have surpassed the capacity of the limited resources available to our local agencies. Additional financial resources are necessary for the continued support and expansion of current activities.

The concepts which we support in Congresswoman Mink's bill are:

1. that immigration policies are national policies and therefore the Federal Government has a responsibility to assist those States and cities having concentrations of foreign born populations in meeting the special needs thereby thrust upon such communities; and

2. that the last major national legislation relating to immigration expressed the hope of affording to a larger number of people (especially from Asia) the benefits and opportunities of a better life in the United States and that this expression must be more than a hollow theme and supported by financial resources and a national policy expressive of the hope of a "new" life.

The United States of America has a heritage richly steeped with the hopes and aspirations, the success and failure, and the contributions of immigrants to the growth of our country. We sincerely hope that the Congress of the United States will enact legislation to meet the needs of immigrants and convert hope and dreams to reality.

Sincerely,

JAMES SWENSON,
Chairman, Health Services Division,
JOHN M. HAYAKAWA,
Associate Director, Health and Community Services.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, INC.,
HAWAII CHAPTER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 14, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are writing in support of H.R. 9895, the "New American's Education and Employment Assistance Act." The Hawaii Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, whose members work and provide service to immigrants are well aware of the many problems these new-comers face when they arrive in our State. The traumatic cultural and Social changes they encounter and their adjustments are many and the resources of our State and Private agencies are taxed tremendously to provide the needed assistance and help.

Honolulu, a gateway city, has received between 6,000 to 7,000 new arrivals from foreign land since 1971. This figure does not include new arrivals from American Samoa. At our Chapter's State Conference held in March of this year, Immigrants Service was one of the special sessions held to discuss the needs of new immigrants. One of the recommendations from this group was to actively support H.R. 9895 and also to have NASW provide effective advocacy and leadership to improve delivery of service.

It is the hope of our Chapter that Congress recognize the need of new comers to our country, and in doing so, provide the gateway cities the resources for immigrant service as outlined in H.R. 9895.

The Hawaii Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers endorses H.R. 9895, the "New American's Education and Employment Assistance Act" and encourages its passage.

Respectfully,

RICHARD KATO, *President.*

KOREAN NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 11, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: We write in support of H.R. 9895 which has been submitted by Patsy T. Mink.

Our neighborhood group composed of 60 Korean families residing at Kuhio Park Terrace sharing common problems in adjusting to our new environment.

We came to the United States with a dream of Paradise leaving behind our native country and our loved ones. Although we are experiencing many difficulties in adjusting to our new environment, we want to live here and raise our children as good American citizens. Assistance is very much needed to help us foreign born in Education, Health, Manpower Training, and Housing.

We strongly urge the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

O-MUN KWON, *President.*

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *November 9, 1974.*

Re H.R. 9895.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAWKINS: We write in earnest support of H.R. 9895 which has been submitted by Rep. Patsy T. Mink and is presently before your committee.

A group of Chinese immigrants recently arrived in this country, we are confronted with a strange environment. Such a drastic change in life has not infrequently created considerable inconvenience in such matters as language, employment, housing, medical services and children's education, and resulted in repeated anxiety and frustration. We know that similar experience also happens to many of our counterparts in other ethnic groups. We are sure that with government aids new immigrants like us can be properly taken care of in their struggle to deal with initial difficulties, to be self-dependent and finally to be contributive citizens of this country.

We therefore welcome the timely pass of H.R. 9895 so that new immigrants like us can be helped to reduce their special problems and be useful members of the community.

Respectfully yours,

YIP-WANG LAW.

Signed on behalf of the following group of Chinese immigrants in Hawaii: Chan, Shiu Sim, Chan, Tai Pun, Chang, Chow, Chang, Koon Ying, Chang, Shu Kan, Cheng, Chi Kit, Cheng, Kwok Yee, Chu, Ngai Hang, Fong, Shiu Wan, Fung, Fok Man, Leung, Wing Chun, Lin, Wen Chung, Fung, Lee Man, Fung, Koon Hung, Ho, Yim Ho, Hung, Ming Cheung, Kwok, Shung, Lam, Hung Kee, Lam, Tung, Lam, Wa Shui, Lam, Yat Hung, Lau, Bing She, Ng, Lai Ming, Ng Yui Tung, Lau, Koon Tin, Law, Yip-wang, Lee, Chi Kwan, Lee, Sai Yee, Lee, Yick Kwong, Leung, Kwei Sun, Leung, Ming Chi, Leung, Ming Kin, Leung, To, Leung, Wing Cheung, Wan, Cho Sum, Yuen, Quon.

PARENT AND CHILD CENTER OF KALIHI, INC.,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 13, 1974.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We write in support of H.R. 9895, the "New American's Education and Employment Assistance Act." The Parent and Child Center of Kalihi, Inc., works directly with immigrants and with other organizatioas in the public and private sector who also offer services to immigrants. The needs of these people from foreign lands are very well known to us.

The Parent-Child Center is a program which is funded by the Office of Human Development, under the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Our impact is to help the families who have at least one child who is within the age span of 0 to 3 years. We are funded in order to assist the families in their knowledge of early childhood development and to help the complete family with regards to health, education, job needs, welfare problems, housing, etc. Presently we have 19 families enrolled in our program among whom are Samoans, Filipinos, Koreans, and Chinese.

The concerns we encounter by these immigrants involve a lack of knowledge of their rights concerning health care and a short supply of foreign language speaking health providers. There is an inability to communicate with social workers, teachers, etc., and no one to help with everyday problems of translation. Their inability to get jobs due to a lack of language and job skills is quite in evidence. There is a cultural shock and a change in social status and life style which is enhanced by financial problems that stem from a lack of knowledge of financial planning and budgeting, not to mention their adherence to cultural practices. The lack of housing adequate for large extended families presents problems of family disorganization, marital problems, personal problems and problems with children due to the breakdown of cultural mores and religious beliefs. If the immigrants continue their cultural practices many problems arise because the local people misunderstand them. There is a difficulty in learning how to get to available services and around the city of Honolulu in general. Naturally, there is a problem for them to get their cultural-type foods. Finally, but certainly not all, there is a lack of understanding or a conflict with cultural values concerning family planning, legal rights and welfare practices.

We urge that Congress look favorably upon HR9895 since the city of Honolulu is not only a gateway city, but is a city which has more than 6,000 immigrant arrivals yearly.

Sincerely,

LOLA MARTIN,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

FAMILY SERVICES CENTER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 14, 1974.

Hon. AUGUSTUS HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAWKINS: Family Services Center, Inc. supports the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act (H.R. 9895) that you recently introduced in Congress.

Family Services Center is Title IV-A funded child care center located in Kalihi-Palama area of Honolulu which has a high concentration of newly arrived immigrants. Our work has brought us into contact with Filipino, Korean, Chinese, and Samoan immigrants shortly after their arrival because of their need for child care.

We support this bill because it would provide assistance to immigrants in the area of education and job training. Child care services need to be available so that parents of young and school age children can be free to attend classes or be employed. Current child care centers need to be expanded so that services are available to all who need them. These child care centers must have funds to gear their programs to the special needs of immigrants. Bi-lingual staff, ethnic related curricula, and special parent programs are needed. There are no more Title IV-A funds available to expand child care programs in Hawaii.

Family Services Center has also observed the difficult transition immigrant children and families experience when their children enter the public school system. Parents do not understand the school's expectation and responsibilities. The children, often non-speakers of English, must cope with a new language and new culture. Intervention is needed at this point to ease this difficult situation.

The needs of immigrants do place a heavy financial burden on the State of Hawaii. Hawaii has tried very hard to meet these needs because its uniqueness is built on the multi-racial population that has been established over the years. However, since the Federal Government has determined immigration policy, assistance is needed by our State to meet the needs of immigrants. We, the undersigned, hope that this proposed legislation will accomplish this aim.

Sincerely,

KAREN OSHIRO, *Director.*

KALIHI-PALAMA IMMIGRANT SERVICE CENTER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 3, 1974.

Hon. PATSY MINK,
Federal Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MADAM: As members of the Advisory Board of Kalihi-Palama Immigration Service Center we wish to express our appreciation in your efforts to help immigrants in Hawaii particularly in introducing H.R. Bill 9895 in the 93rd Congress, As a group of community leaders concerned with immigrant problems, we are endorsing our support and recommendation for the passage of H.R. Bill 9895.

We will be behind you in your project and please let us know if we can be of any help.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ACZON, *Chairman.*

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII,
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
May 1, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: Thank you for sending us a copy of the letter of Rep. Augustus Hawkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, regarding your proposed legislation on "gateway cities."

We in Operation Manong fully support your bill for the development of federal programs on education, employment, etc., in areas with large concentrations of immigrants like Hawaii. As you know, our agency (funded by ACTION) is concerned with assisting recent immigrant youth from the Philippines.

Thank you for informing us about your efforts regarding immigration problems. We would like to assure you of our continued support.

Sincerely yours,

AMY CAHILL, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
November 19, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. Congress,
Federal Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

HON. PATSY MINK: We, the Susi Ng Pilipinas Club of Leeward Community College, do hereby endorse and support the concepts, philosophies and notions that are being introduced by Bill H.R. 9895.

This particular club is constantly concerned about the post-secondary educational opportunity for immigrants, particularly those that are of Filipino ancestry.

Our desires and educational aspirations would certainly be facilitated if bills such as this would be enacted.

Sincerely,

DANIEL DAGDAGAN, *President.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 5, 1974.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: The program of Federal assistance for "gateway cities" proposed by your New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act (H.R. 9895) is one which is urgently needed by the City and County of Honolulu. It would provide our new Americans with the assistance they urgently require.

From 1963 to 1972 the State of Hawaii had a rate of increase of immigrants of 283%—higher by 150% than that of any other state in the union (the next highest was Maryland with 133%), and surpassed only by the U.S. Virgin Islands. In proportion to its population, Hawaii has a very high percentage of immigrants; Hawaii ranks 12th in number of immigrants but only 40th in population.

Since we have so many immigrants coming to Hawaii, our ability to meet their health and social needs is very limited. The needs of the immigrants range from health, education, employment and housing to legal and psychological problems. Many agencies here offer assistance to immigrants in these areas, but all share the frustration of not being able to do enough.

I strongly support your New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Dye,
Director, Office of Human Resources.

State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment,
Hawaii, April 8, 1974.

Hon. Patsy T. Mink,
Representative,
Rayburn House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Mink: The Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, which administers the State Immigration Service Center, has had the opportunity to study H.R. 9895 and we wish to express our appreciation for your efforts in developing legislation in this area. We endorse the intent and purpose of H.R. 9895 which would provide federal assistance to areas with heavy concentrations of foreign born persons but make the following suggestions:

1. That the definition of the term "immigrant" in Section 3(2) be clarified and approximate the meaning of the term contained in Section 101 of the U.S. Immigration Nationality Act,

2. That priorities in funding be specified among the program areas (such as education, employment, health, and housing) to ensure that federal assistance will make a significant impact in accomplishing the objectives of the bill, and

3. That the discretion of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare be clarified with regard to grants. It is not clear from the present language of the bill under what conditions grants are to be made to states or to gateway cities. Perhaps an exception should be made for unique situations such as in Hawaii, where all grants should be made to the State government which provides the major human services to the population in general. This would ensure coordination and efficiency in the delivery of services.

We welcome the opportunity of discussing these suggestions and other matters concerning immigration and manpower at your convenience. I expect to be in Washington, D.C. from May 15–17 on Vocational Education concerns for the State Manpower Commission and look forward to seeing you, if possible.

Again, let me express our appreciation for all your efforts to improve the quality of life for all of Hawaii's residents. With best wishes.

Aloha,

William C. Kea, *Acting Chairman.*

Oahu Association of the United Church of Christ,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 12, 1974.

Hon. Patsy T. Mink,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Patsy: I want to offer my expression of support for the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" (HR 9895).

As I am sure you know, the abolishing of the quota system in the Immigration Act of 1965 has had the effect of making Hawaii, and especially Honolulu, the highest immigration impact area per capita in the United States. While the long range effect of this is an enrichment of our culture, the short range problems are great, particularly in the areas of education, employment and acculturation.

It seems only fair, that if Hawaii is going to carry this special responsibility for the whole nation, that there should be a way for the U.S. government to share the load.

H.R. 9895 is a good bill. You are to be congratulated for its introduction.

On Friday, October 18, 1974, the Oahu Association of the United Church of Christ at its semi-annual meeting, voted unanimously to go on record in support of your bill. If there is something further that we can do to facilitate its passage, please let me know.

Congratulations also on your recent, richly deserved reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Loveless,
Program Executive.

United Filipino Council of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 11, 1974.

Hon. Patsy Mink,
Representative, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Mink: The Board of Governors of the United Filipino Council of Hawaii had the opportunity to review the bill entitled "New American Education and Employment Assistance Act"—H.R. 9895, which you have introduced.

With the liberalization of the immigration laws, large numbers of new residents from Asian countries are moving to Hawaii. A majority of these are the immediate members of families of long-time laborers who have not been united with their families for many years. Many of the recent immigrants joining the resident of the State have special needs and problems. Among other difficulties, they are handicapped by language barriers and adjustment to a new culture and environment.

We firmly believe that a bill such as this will undoubtedly help the immigrants in alleviating some of their problems. Also, the introduction and the passage of this bill will be a positive approach in our attempt to solve the problems of our new residents.

You are to be commended for your concern and for introducing this bill. We wholly concur with its intent and endorse it.

We would appreciate your office informing us of the progress of this bill.

Very truly yours,

Henry Manayan, M.D.,
President.

Herita Y. Agmata, M.D., M.P.H.,
Chairman, Health and Welfare Committee.

State of Hawaii,
Department of Health,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 15, 1974.

Hon. Patsy Mink,
Representative, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Mink: I have reviewed H.R. 9895 "New American Education and Employment Act" which you introduced.

With the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965, large numbers of immigrants from the Asian countries are now residing in Hawaii. Many of these newcomers are experiencing frustrations and anxieties in their adjustment to a new environment and a new way of life. Some are bringing residual health problems, such as unrepaired crippling conditions. Many have been exposed to communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and other health conditions common to their countries of origin. For your information, statistics on tuberculosis and leprosy are attached.

The Department of Health furnishes many health services utilized by our new residents. Often we are unable to meet their demand for services because of the cost of providing these additional services.

The statistical data justify the need for the kind of programs that would assist us in the better delivery of services in the State. Education, employment, housing and other problems are all related to health. I believe that a broader approach in alleviating these multiple problems is desirable.

I concur with the purposes of H.R. 9895. I look forward to its successful passage.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D.,
Director of Health.

Attachment.

LEPROSY IN HAWAII

	1973 (total 39)	1974 first 6 mo. (total 18)
Hawaii	6	12
Philippines	25	3
Samoa	7	2
Korea	0	1
Micronesia	1	0

TUBERCULOSIS IN HAWAII—1973

Total	303
Foreign Born	205
Less than 1 yr	113
1 to 2 yr	12
2 to 5 yr	20
Over 5 yr	60
Mainland	20
Hawaii	78

West Oahu Branch,
the Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu,
Wahiawa, Hawaii, *7 November 1974.*

Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink,
Member of Congress, U.S. House of Representatives, Federal Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Mrs. Mink: I would like to submit this letter as testimony in support of your Bill HR 9895, known as the new American Educational and Emergency Assistance Act.

It has been my privilege to be acquainted with the personnel of the U.S. Army Recruiting Stations in Waipahu and Wahiawa, both of which are within your District and have within their vicinity plantation communities for both sugar and pineapple.

As you know many of our new residents, particularly those from the Philippines reside in these plantation camps. Many of them are the wives and children of plantation workers who had come to Hawaii a number of years prior to the elimination of the National quota system which barred them from bringing their families with them. It is particularly the teenage immigrant boys who are experiencing the most difficulty in their integration into our American society because of the cultural gap between the Philippines and the United States (Hawaii).

Although the State of Hawaii does have an educational system of which we can be proud, unfortunately, the system has not been able to satisfactorily cope with the problems of non-English speaking students. This has resulted in the alienation of the immigrant student, causing him to drop out of school totally unprepared for gainful employment other than the most menial of jobs where knowledge of English is not required. However, these young men have higher aspirations and many of them have thought to enlist in the Armed Services. An alarming percentage of these young men fail to score high enough to meet the minimum requirements to qualify for induction. In my conversation with the Army Recruiters who have been responsible for administering these tests, the high failure rate is not due to a lack of intelligence but in practically every case it's the inability of these young men to read English sufficiently to understand the tests. It's one recruiter's opinion that if the test was given in Tagalog the men would have no difficulty whatsoever.

Although I have no data to back up this contention, it is claimed by the Recruiter that these Filipino boys who have high school diplomas come to him with a second or third grade reading level. If such a claim is true and those of us who have worked with the immigrant Filipinos strongly suspect its validity, this then further supports the need for passage of the New American Bill HR 9895. Private, non-profit organizations as well as public agencies can then be mobilized with sufficient financing to institute English language programs for immigrants, particularly school-age children at all grades.

If funds are made available, agencies such as our YMCA are prepared to mobilized a corps of tutors whose mission it would be to not only teach English but also provide group experiences to further acquaint them with our way of life in the United States and integrate them through leisure time recreational activities with other young people in our community with whom there is a present feeling of estrangement and alienation.

Although the major thrust of this letter is focused on the needs of the Filipino immigrant youth, Honolulu, as a gateway city, is experiencing and in-migration of people from other Asian countries who are also experiencing problems of assimilating into our community due to their inability to comprehend the English language. There are numerous and exotic tales of how these people are exploited and victimized to the extent they are often left penniless and are in need of financial assistance and end up being a burden on the State rather than productive and proud members of our community. For this too, adults as well as young people are in need of programs to learn basic English.

Because the immigration laws are a Federal government responsibility and there are those particular States and gateway cities on which there is the greatest impact due to the in-migration of increasing numbers of people from foreign countries; and because the strain on the resources of these States and gateway cities is a burden on the citizens and taxpayers, I urge the Committee's favorable consideration in passage of HR 9895.

Sincerely,

ERNEST UNO, *Branch Executive.*

KALIHI-PALAMA INTERAGENCY COUNCIL
FOR IMMIGRANT SERVICES,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Representative PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: This letter addresses our support of HR 9895, popularly known as the "Gateway Cities Bill."

We represent approximately 41 public and private agencies concerned with the issues and problems of the immigrant and his family.

The past eight years has been an increasing number of immigrants coming to Hawaii. Eighty percent of immigrants coming to Hawaii settle in Kalihi-Palama.

Among the problems facing the immigrant are education and employment. We are, therefore, in support of enhancing their pursuit of achieving a higher standard of education, gainful employment and other supportive services in this State.

We strongly endorse passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

NOBORU YONAMINE, *Chairperson.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COALITION,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 13, 1974.

Re New Americans Education and Assistance Act—H.R. 9895: August 3, 1973.
To: The Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Equal Education Opportunities, of the House of Representatives.

The Legislative Coalition is an organization of 27 low income/welfare groups who have joined together in a common effort to pressure the government institutions which were set up to serve our needs to do precisely that in an equitable/humane and decent manner. Our people are the needy struggling to survive on very low/fixed/marginal incomes.

We recognize that the government is experiencing an economic crisis which is manifesed in high unemployment rates, high and rapidly rising cost of housing, food, clothing and medical care. We are faced with the problem of having to survive with much less in the future as cutbacks in financial assistance are announced by government agencies. At this point a very critical question needs to be asked—is it moral/humane/decent for government institutions not to provide adequate assistance for those who find themselves victims of an economy in crisis?

The question of our government's responsibility toward the needy in an economic crisis reflects a growing recognition among all groups in society of the limits to which the government will go to deny them equal and fair treatment. Out of this awareness has come a social re-awakening expressed in Hawaii through sit-ins at the State Capitol, large crowds at DSSH public hearings, strikes in business industry and more recently laborers protesting pineapple runaway shops to foreign countries and large numbers of people protesting rezoning of agricultural lands for resort development at public hearings.

The immigrants in Hawaii are also a vital part of this growing awakening toward government responsibility as another group in need. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service's report of 1971 indicates that Hawaii's immigrants have increased in the five year span from 1967–71 almost 200% (28,700) from the previous five years of 1962–66 (10,229). For 1971 Hawaii has received more immigrants proportionate to its population (7.9 per 1,000) than any other state in the nation.

Such a large segment of our Island population will certainly need governmental assistance to meet their specific needs and problems. The majority of these immigrants come here to improve their standard of living from their old country. The motivation of these recent immigrants in emigrating here are no different than the motivations of most of Hawaii's ethnic races who emigrated in the turn of the century. Historically, the immigrants have contributed a great deal to the development of the Hawaiian economy and given the opportunities they will continue this participation in the great American dream.

However, the ideal of a great American society in the eyes of an immigrant may be disappointing as they come ill prepared to face the same problems as the rest of our people. The immigrant who comes here with optimistic expectations of receiving immediate comforts and material wealth often finds himself living in poverty, crowded into small living quarters in mostly undesirable sections of the city. This is especially true of the rural immigrant who find urban life completely alien and overwhelming. There are language difficulties which tends to limit their chances in finding employment.

Various surveys, reports and studies on immigrant needs/problems have been submitted to the Governor's office and a quick review of these indicates that the most pressing problems of immigrants are the following:

(a) Difficulties with the English language and lack of education hinders chances of finding employment for most immigrants.

(b) Professional immigrants are underemployed in their fields due to residency, citizenship and American training requirements.

(c) Lack of adequate housing is the most critical problem facing the majority of immigrants. Many depend on relatives/friends for help and due to their value in the extended family system crowded living conditions in heavily concentrated immigrant areas now exist.

(d) Numerous intercultural problems are experienced by new immigrants. The most pressing problem has been manifested in the schools by violence amongst the youth. The recent death of a Filipino immigrant youth in a high school fight has shocked the passive community into finding solutions.

There are at least 13 various agencies now servicing Hawaii's immigrants from Senior Citizen Centers to assistance in increasing English language skills at Operation Manong, out-reach services in health by the Vista Bilingual Health Education aides and also in Head Start programs. The programs serve many but a large majority still need to be reached. Newly arrived immigrants are reluctant to seek government aid for fear of being deported. Consequently despite the services available critical problems persist.

The Legislative Coalition recognizes the critical needs of Hawaii's large immigrant population. If the government chooses to ignore their plight they will slowly pose a threat to the thousands of us who have been here since birth. This threat can and must be stopped. Thus we urge the Federal government to consider passage of HR 9895. Assistance to immigrants is an assurance to the people in Hawaii that they can live in a healthy and decent environment free of intercultural/racial stress.

Since the Federal government has set a liberal immigration policy assumedly in a genuine gesture to allow others to share in the benefits of our society then it is also its responsibility to take care of them not ignore or desert them.

NANAKULI, HAWAII, *November 14, 1974.*

Re: In support of "New Americans Education and Assistance Act" H.R. 9895.
To: Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Equal Education Opportunities, of the House of Representatives.

We, the members of the Samoan Church of Hawaii at Nanakuli support H.R. 9895, a bill which was submitted by Representative Patsy Mink and cited as the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act."

It is a fact that a large number of Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, and Micronesian immigrants are illiterate in the English language; unemployed or hold menial jobs; thus, are separated from the mainstream of American life. The objective and intent of H.R. 9895 will go a long way in bridging that gap.

As a major Samoan organization in Hawaii, it is one of our goals to meet the needs of the Samoan immigrants in Hawaii. We believe that passage of the bill will provide better assistance to realize such goals and give the "New Americans" greater hope to become well-adjusted and productive citizens.

Respectfully yours,

REVEREND S. SU'ESU'E LUTU,
Minister for the membership of the
Samoan Church of Hawaii (Nanakuli).

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF OAHU,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 14, 1974.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Education and Labor,
Subcommittee on Equal Education and Assistance

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS: I write in support of H.R. 9895, "New Americans Education and Assistance Act," a bill introduced on August 3, 1973 by Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii. As President of the Young Women's Christian Association of Oahu, Honolulu, Hawaii, I speak at the unanimous request of the Board of Directors.

Service to immigrants has been a concern of the YWCA in Honolulu since its founding in 1900. For the first 40 years of this century, the YWCA operated the International Institute providing assistance to thousands of immigrants, most of whom came from Asia and the South Pacific. Today, their children and grandchildren are the educators, legislators, civil servants, laborers and business managers in our multi-racial, multi-cultural society.

In 1965, when the United States Congress liberalized the immigration laws to allow for the reunification of family units, Honolulu again became a major gateway city for immigrants. Statistics from the 1973 report of the State Immigrant Service Center of the State of Hawaii Commission on Manpower and Full Employment show that during fiscal year 1966 through 1972, 38,620 immigrants (35.2% were children 18 years old and under) chose Hawaii as their permanent residence. In addition, it states that according to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, there were 63,034 aliens in Hawaii as of March 15, 1973. Added to this number was an estimated 13,000 Samoans, most of whom were American nationals and therefore not subject to immigration restrictions. A 1974 estimate by the same State agency shows an additional influx of approximately 4,000 immigrants in 1973 and 1974, of which 78.2% are residing on the Island of Oahu.

In 1968, with the assistance of the Aloha United Way and several local trusts and foundations, the YWCA of Oahu reinstituted programs and services for immigrants. Currently, we are serving immigrants through outreach programs in various geographical areas on the Island of Oahu. Services include individual case work related to health, employment, housing and legal problems, remedial/tutorial services through the public schools, leadership training through group organization and the provision of enrichment, inter-cultural experiences. The programs are designed to de-isolate immigrants, to bring them out of alienation and into the mainstream of their newly-chosen culture with the ultimate objective of their becoming independent, confident citizens of the United States.

Immigrants and aliens from the Philippines currently compose the major group in Hawaii and the YWCA of Oahu operates the Leeward Immigrant Center serving primarily Filipino family units. In Central Honolulu proper, there is a growing concentration of Korean immigrants for whom the YWCA is now providing program services. On the Windward side of the Island, the YWCA is working in rural areas where many American-Samoans and Pacific Island people have settled. Whatever the country of origin, we find that all new arrivals have multiple problems of adjustment in the process of Americanization and that without special assistance from both public and private agencies, their alienation will continue. Such alienation breeds fear and misunderstanding, finally resulting in serious societal disruption.

It is our experience that a segment of the population in Hawaii, while not overtly hostile, does resent the presence of the immigrants and the basic reason is that the immigrants are "moving in on their turf." Others strongly feel that immigrants are a burden to the State in terms of welfare and other assistance given them. The majority of the population reflects indifference to and ignorance of the new immigrants, despite the fact that most of the residents have immigrant roots. There is also fear of the immigrants, because of the stereotypes that have been attributed to them, e.g., quick-tempered, prone to violence, "knife-happy," etc. Faced with these negative attitudes and stereotypes, the romantic concept of the "Golden People" that some ascribe to Hawaii has, to the immigrant, no meaning, no application, and little relevance. Such a concept is as foreign to them as football and mashed potatoes.

Hawaii's multi-cultural milieu makes this State a potentially great learning laboratory. One can acquire deep awareness of and sensitivity to other peoples and their cultures, their habits, customs, and mores. One can learn to appreciate the similarities that exist among the cultures and those differences which make each unique. Assisting the immigrants to preserve self-esteem while developing the means and tools to function in a pluralistic society, we believe, is mutually beneficial to the community at large.

The Board of Directors of the YWCA of Oahu, representing a membership of 20,000 women and girls, respectfully requests the Subcommittee on Equal Educational Opportunities of the House Committee on Education and Labor to look favorably upon H.R. 9895, New Americans Education and Assistance Act. We support this piece of legislation or another with similar intent because it is vital to cities and states such as Honolulu, Hawaii, where the flow of immigrants continues to be a challenge.

Sincerely yours,

BETTE TAKAHASHI,
President, Board of Directors,
YWCA of Oahu.

SUSANNAH WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, November 14, 1974.

Re: H.R. 9895.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Subcommittee on Equal Education Opportunity,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: The Susannah Wesley Community Center would like to express our support for the adoption of H.R. 9895, entitled the "New Americans Education and Employment Act." Our agency has a long history of services for the immigrant since 1899, and we are intimately aware of the problems the immigrants face in the community and State.

Their social and cultural adjustment problems stem from two major needs. The initial concern of the immigrant is an economic one. Therefore, employment is their first immediate priority, particularly for adults with children. However, because many of them lack the educational background and employment skills, most recently-arrived immigrants are forced to accept low paying jobs, many of which do not provide an adequate income. Particularly for large families, both parents find it necessary to work. Some individuals find it necessary to obtain more than one job.

There are also a number of professionally trained individuals who, because of State professional standards, are not allowed to practice their professions here. Some of them will be allowed to continue their professions only if they meet certain requirements, which entails, for many, obtaining a degree from an American educational institution.

Should the immigrant want to obtain further education, training, or skills to be qualified for higher paying jobs or should he wish to continue in that profession commensurate to his professional or skilled education or training in his country of origin, he or she has neither the time nor the resources to do so. It is difficult earning enough for housing, food, health and medical services, and other necessary expenditures.

The new proposed bill offers the immigrants an opportunity to compete equally for employment by providing them an opportunity to compensate for educational and training deficiencies. It will also free the individual from the burden of supporting himself and his family while pursuing this effort. It will also free the State and local governments to improve the general welfare of all their communities and people.

For these reasons, we repeat our support of the proposal and urge immediate passage of the bill.

Sincerely,

NOBORU YONAMINE,
Executive Director.

SUSANNAH WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, May 10, 1974.

Subject: H.R. 9895 American Education and Employment Assistance Act.

Representative PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: The Board of Directors and staff of Susannah Wesley Community Center commend you on the introduction of this bill and strongly urge its passage.

In over our 70 years of involvement with the people of Kalihi-Palama we have become acutely aware of the impact made on the social service delivery systems of our community by increasing numbers of immigrants. We also are particularly aware of the outstanding contributions made by the immigrants once they are given a fair chance to compete on an equal footing.

HR 9895 will provide the means to assist the immigrant in obtaining the necessary levels of health, education, job training, mobility, etc. to allow the newly arrived to make a significant input to the social and economic life of the community and the society. Few pieces of Federal legislation seem as crucially important.

We strongly support the passage of HR 9895.

Sincerely,

NOBORU YONAMINE,
Executive Director and the Staff of the Center.

THE HAWAII ASSOCIATION OF ASIAN & PACIFIC PEOPLES,
October 10, 1974.

The Hawaii Association of Asian and Pacific Peoples submits a proposal for endorsement by the Pacific-Asian Coalition for nationwide support on behalf of House Resolution 9895, introduced by Congressperson Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. A hearing is tentatively set for this resolution on Tuesday, November 19, 1974, 9:30 a.m., at 2261 Rayburn Building.

This resolution is intended to provide Federal monies to aid immigrants in various states, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and America Samoa, by establishment of programs for the purpose of meeting the special needs of immigrants, particularly in gateway cities, such as Hawaii. It is further intended to improve difficult situations affecting immigrants in the areas of health, education, welfare, food, housing and employment through job training and opportunities. Financial aid is also intended to be made available for those immigrants wishing to move from one state to another for purposes of employment.

Based on the fact that America is founded on the toil of immigrant labor, it would be in keeping with the Pacific-Asian Coalition's philosophy to support efforts designed to assist people's of minority ethnic groups. If approved, this resolution could relieve immigrants and their families to some degree as they struggle to adjust and survive in a new country, as well as lending relief to states considered to be gateway's in providing funds for needed programs.

Appropriations would be based on the number of immigrants in the above named area's, with a basic criteria for funding set forth in H.R. 9895. Such appropriations will be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

If endorsed by the Pacific-Asian Coalition, we request that testimony be offered by all regions of the coalition, and the condition itself through action of the Board of Directors, to be carried through by staff. The office of Congressperson Patsy T. Mink should be advised in advance of testimony being submitted for this purpose, to insure that said testimony will appear on the agenda for said hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

PAIGE KAWELO BARBER,
President, H.A.A.P.P.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE K. IKEDA, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COMMISSION ON MANPOWER AND FULL EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor: The Commission on Manpower and Full Employment of the State of Hawaii which administers the State Immigration Service Center wishes to state its support of the objectives of H.R. 9895 known as the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act".

Since 1970, the State Immigration Service Center has studied the problems of immigrants entering Hawaii and has provided a planning and coordinating function in cooperation with agencies and individuals from both public and private sectors. The primary purposes of assisting immigrants are to ensure the maintenance of a high quality of life for all residents of Hawaii and to assure that immigrants become economically productive and socially adjusted to participate in building a better community.

While the community's response to the needs of immigrants has been commendable, it is apparent that we cannot depend entirely on our own resources in developing the immigrants' potential to become contributing members and full participants in our society. This report summarizes the major problem areas as well as the major activities and services developed by agencies to facilitate adjustment of immigrants into the Hawaiian mainstream.

I. STATEMENT OF NEED FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF HAWAII

A. *Immigrants to Hawaii*

Both in total numbers and in proportion to the State population, the number of immigrants coming to Hawaii have a significant impact. Immigrant aliens who arrive in the U.S. and cite Hawaii as the State of their intended permanent residence constitute substantial proportions of the yearly increases of the State's civilian population in the 1970's:

Year	Civilian population in Hawaii, July 1		Immigrants admitted by fiscal year	
	Number	Increase over preceding year	Number	Percent of population increase
1969	701,754			
1970	721,214	19,460	9,013	46.3
1971	744,900	23,686	6,055	25.6
1972	764,178	19,278	6,765	35.1
1973	783,041	18,863	6,881	36.5
Total		81,287	28,714	35.3

Source: "The State of Hawaii Data Book 1974," Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, November 1974.

The 28,714 immigrants who came to Hawaii in the four years constituted the 12th highest number who came to a State of the U.S., although the State's resident population was 40th and its civilian population was 41st in size on July 1, 1973. These figures do not include American Samoans who would also be eligible for assistance under H.R. 9895.

In the decade from 1961–1970, Hawaii had also received the most immigrants in proportion to its population of any state. Its "preference rate"[1] was 2.89, 29 times as high as Mississippi's, although only 1.07 to 1.55 times those of the three closest states. Even that preference rate underestimates the current disproportionate amount of immigration to Hawaii. Using a civilian population base, the State's preference rate for Fiscal Year 1973, when it received 1.72 percent of immigrants to the nation, is 4.65. The 1973 rate is 1.7 to 2.1 times those of the nearest three states.

STATES RECEIVING MORE THAN THE U.S. AVERAGE IMMIGRATION IN FISCAL YEAR 1973 PER ESTIMATED POPULATION ON JULY 1, 1973

State	Preference rate	Immigrants per 1,000 civilian population
U.S. total	1.00	1.92
Hawaii	4.65	8.87
New York	2.71	5.13
District of Columbia	2.29	4.37
California	2.18	4.19
New Jersey	1.82	3.44
Florida	1.54	2.92
Rhode Island	1.27	2.40
Texas	1.21	2.29
Illinois	1.20	2.28
Arizona	1.15	2.16
Massachusetts	1.15	2.15
Connecticut	1.13	2.15
Nevada	1.00	1.94

Sources: Provisional estimates of July 1, 1973, civilian population in U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections," series P-25, No. 508 (November 1973), and immigration from "Annual Report of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service," 1973 (1974).

Hawaii's alien population increased from 49,642 in 1969 to 63,034 in 1973 (+13,392 or +27.0%). The numerical increase in the four years was the eighth highest state increase; the proportionate increase ranked sixth. In view of the facts that nearly 9,300 aliens were naturalized in Hawaii in the four years and a number of older aliens died, it may be inferred that many of the recent immigrants to Hawaii are remaining in the State. They constitute a substantial proportion of Hawaii's year to year changes in population in this decade.

B. Immigrant Problems Identified

1. *Employment Problems.*—On the basis of its own surveys and studies and findings of other agencies, the following problem areas were identified by the State Immigration Service Center:

During the years since 1970, Hawaii has been characterized by increases in unemployment rates. The average number of unemployed persons in the first six months of 1974 was 27,080, more than double the 12,510 in 1970. The comparable rates for each year increased except for 1973, a boom period in several sectors of the economy.[2] The January to June average unemployment rates were: 1970, 4.1 percent; 1971, 5.7 percent; 1972, 7.2 percent; 1973, 6.3 percent; and 1974, 7.7 percent.

Part of the unemployment problem is attributable to a continuous and large increase in the number of people who were working or seeking work in the State. Additions to the labor force included: larger than average numbers of youth and young adults, veterans returning to civilian employment, more military dependents, specialized construction workers from the Mainland, housewives seeking work, and alien immigrants.[3] The labor force averaged 350,650 in the first six months of 1974, 45,650 more than in comparable months of 1970 (+15.0 percent or +2.8 percent per year). The 31,080 increase in the number of employed persons during the four years fell short of the needed increase in jobs by about 14,000.

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[1] The preference rate consists of the State's percentage of immigrants admitted to the United States divided by its percentage of the U.S. population.

[2] Hawaii's unemployment, labor force and employment are on the "new" basis which was instituted in January 1974.

[3] Although large numbers of civilians from the Mainland migrate to Hawaii each year, data do not clearly show that other than military dependents they have been a major factor in Hawaii's increasing labor force in the four years.

A national study of participation in the labor market by recent immigrants shows that two years after arrival in the country 51.7 percent are in the labor force.[4] On the assumption that immigrants to Hawaii would not seek work less than the national average, the conclusion would be drawn that by Fiscal Year 1975 about 11,815 of the State's immigrants in fiscal years 1970 to 1973 would be in the labor force. The number represents 33 percent of the increase in Hawaii's average labor force in the last four years and is very near to the increase in the number of persons who are unemployed.

To utilize the training and skills of new immigrants and to ensure that they can make the maximum contribution to our society will require that programs to assist, inform and train them be expanded. Barriers to suitable employment in a tight labor market include needs for relevant education and job experience as well as lack of English language skills. Underemployment is common among new immigrants and some never obtain employment at their highest skill level. In addition, the State needs assistance to generate enough jobs to usefully employ the current inflow of immigrants in addition to other newcomers to its labor force.

2. *Health.*—Information on health problems was largely provided by the public health nurses who had contacts with the immigrants and their families. Among the problems reported were the following:[5]

a. Pediculosis. Infestation of lice appeared to be common among the newly arrived children of immigrant families.

b. Underweight children. Many immigrant children were underweight due to undernourishment and/or the presence of intestinal parasites.

c. Tuberculosis. The Lanakila x-ray unit confirmed reports of the high incidence of TB among the foreign born, especially those who have been here less than two years, and among visitors on temporary visas applying for extensions.

d. Dental problem. Tooth decay and other oral diseases were prevalent among children of immigrant families. This was particularly true for immigrant families living in areas where dental services were not readily available.

e. Mental health. Mental health problems occurred frequently among young immigrant brides married to much older men. Maladjustments also occurred among other immigrants who were disillusioned after finding living conditions in Hawaii completely different from what was envisioned in their country of origin.

3. *Education.*—Approximately 2,000 immigrant youngsters 18 years and under have been admitted as permanent residents annually since 1968. According to the Hawaii Compulsory Education Law, most of these youngsters should be in school. The Department of Education was aware of problems among the growing number of immigrant youngsters attending public schools as documented in its 1968 survey.[6] As a result of these findings, the TESOL Program was established in 1968. Despite the TESOL Program, serious problems still exist.

The problem of not being able to cope with school situations has often driven the immigrant youngsters to seek their own kind and thereby has reinforced isolation. The immigrant youngsters need adequate English language skills in meeting the demand of their school work and in sufficient social skills in trying to live in two different cultures. New programs are needed to provide a transitional experience for children whose social values and background are markedly different from the western culture.

4. *Housing.*—Housing was a critical problem for moderate and low income residents of Hawaii. The problem was far worse among the Samoans and recent immigrants because of family size, financial difficulty and cultural factors which many landlords regard as undesirable.

The survey for the Governor's Conference on Immigration in 1969 revealed that of 395 immigrant families, 106 or 26.8 percent had seven or more persons living in one unit.[7] Obviously, overcrowding exists. Housing accommodations for Samoans and immigrants since then have worsened.

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[4] *Immigrants and the American Labor Market,* Manpower Research Monograph No. 31, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974.

[5] *Report on Immigrant Services and Problems 1973,* State Immigration Service Center, Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, p. 10.

[6] Office of Research, Department of Education, "Survey of Non-English Speaking Students Attending the Public Schools", Research Report No. 58, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1968.

[7] *Governor's Conference on Immigration Proceedings,* Volume I, p. 95, Honolulu, Hawaii 1969.

5. *Personal Adjustment.*—The adjustment to a new cultural environment is certainly a difficult and painful process. For every new trait gained, part of one's culture is disowned or an identity lost. Some cultural practices of immigrants are at variance with the life style of the community. Culturally sanctioned attitudes make a number of immigrants feel too timid to ask public agencies for assistance and as a consequence allow complications to develop before problems come to the agencies' attention. It was reported, for example, that many immigrant mothers, overwhelmed with the desire to meet basic material needs, are working without adequate provision for their children's care. However, such experiences can be minimized depending upon the community resources made available.

II. SPECIALIZED SERVICES PROVIDED TO IMMIGRANTS AND SAMOANS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

A. Governor's Conference on Immigration

A conference was convened in December 1969 to study the problems faced by the immigrants and by the State government in providing services to them. It was documented in the conference that immigrants and Samoans (predominantly American nationals) were encountering a variety of serious problems such as inadequate housing, shortage of employment opportunities, differing educational standards, lack of knowledge of community resources, and the need for adjustment to the new cultural environment. The Governor's Conference recommended the establishment of a government agency to organize assistance to immigrants and Samoans in order to minimize the impact of their adjustment problems.

B. Establishment of the Immigration Service Center

The State Legislature through Act 175, Session Laws of Hawaii 1970, appropriated $50,000 for the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment to establish the State Immigration Service Center effective July 1, 1970. The following objectives were adopted for the Center:

1. Assist and coordinate the efforts of public and private agencies in providing services to immigrants and non-English speaking residents;
2. Provide information on the varied services available in Hawaii and refer the immigrants to appropriate agencies;
3. Encourage local and ethnic groups and community organizations to develop programs for immigrants and their families;
4. Compile information concerning immigrants and conduct or contract for studies on problems faced by them;
5. Gather and compile simplified factual information to aid the prospective immigrant and his sponsor in complying with U.S. immigration and related laws, and to develop a suitable orientation program for the immigrant, before departure from his country of origin and upon reaching Hawaii;
6. Serve as liaison on immigration matters of broad community concern, as well as individual problems of immigrants;
7. Make recommendations to the administration, the Legislature and community organizations for improving services to immigrants.

C. Network of Immigrant Services

The State Immigration Service Center since 1970 has facilitated the establishment of various projects through the cooperation of agencies and community groups. Most of these projects are temporary and insufficient to meet the needs because of limited funds.

1. *Neighbor Islands*—a. Hawaii Immigrant Service. Operates under the Mayor's office to provide information and referral services.

b. Maui Immigrant Service. Operates under the Mayor's office to provide information and referral services. Other major undertaking was the study of Filipinos in Maui as a cooperative effort of the Mayor, Maui Office of Economic Opportunity and the University of Hawaii.

c. Kauai Immigrant Service. Operates under the Kauai Health and Welfare Council as a joint project of the public and voluntary agencies of the community. Substantial funding is coming from the United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ and Kauai County through the Mayor's office. Emphasis of the service is towards the youth in the public schools. Information and referral services is also being provided to adult immigrants.

2. *Oahu Services.*—a. Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center. Initially funded by Model Cities and assumed by the State government through Progres-

sive Neighborhood Program. Basically the Center provides information and referral, outreach and counseling services through multilingual staff.

b. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Immigrant Project. A component program of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center to prepare immigrant and Samoan youngsters to cope with problems arising from cultural, social and judicial conflicts. The program is funded by the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency.

c. Leeward Immigrant Service Center. Operates under YWCA and funded by the Aloha United Fund, the Hawaii Conference United Church of Christ and local foundations to provide information and referral services to immigrants in Leeward Oahu.

d. Maryknoll Sister's Filipino Work. Operates under the Maryknoll Sisters to provide information and referral and counseling services to Filipinos in Kalihi.

3. *School-Related Program.*—a. Waialua High Immigrant Counseling Program. Special program funded by Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary School Act to provide counseling and guidance to immigrant students at Waialua Intermediate and High School.

b. Kalihi Education Center. A demonstration project operates under Honolulu Community College and funded by Model Cities and the Adult Act to prepare Samoans to compete in entrance examination for vocational training and apprenticeship program.

c. Leeward Remedial and Tutorial Services. Operates under YWCA and funded by the Emergency School Aid Act to provide remedial and tutorial programs to immigrant children in Leeward school district.

d. Operation Manong. Operates under the University of Hawaii to utilize college students as volunteers to assist immigrant youngsters in the public schools. Similar to the Big Brother program. Initial funding was made by the United Presbyterian Church and local foundations. Funding was assumed by the Federal government through Action.

e. Summer Adult Education for Immigrants. The Department of Education, Adult Education Section, has instituted a summer program for immigrants.

4. *Health-Related Program.*—a. Health Education for Immigrants. The Department of Health created a position of Health Educator for immigrants and Samoans in the State.

b. Vista Bilingual Health Aides. A program sponsored by the Department of Health and funded by Action to assist immigrants to understand Hawaii's medical care system and to utilize existing health services.

5. *Study and Research Program.*—The State Immigration Service Center and interested University of Hawaii faculty members formed a research group called the "Immigration Research and Service Council" to stimulate and facilitate studies on various immigrant groups.

The following are studies completed and about completed by graduate students at the University of Hawaii through this cooperative effort;

a. "A Study of Attitudes of Filipino Immigrants About Hawaii", UH School of Social Work, May 1971.

b. "A Study of Japanese Newcomers in Honolulu", UH Department of Educational Foundations, June 1973.

c. "A Study of the Chinese Immigrants in Honolulu", UH School of Social Work (to be completed December 1974).

III. PROJECTED PLANS

The following projected preliminary plans may be fully developed if federal or other funds were available:

A. Immigrant Absorption Center

The purpose of the Absorption Center is to provide a centralized facility to aid the immigrants in their adjustment to the American way of life. Its program should include:

1. Temporary accommodations for those without housing arrangements.
2. Concentrated orientation program and instruction in English communication.
3. Assistance in seeking employment or job training program.
4. Follow-up supporting services to ensure adequate performance in their job.
5. Introduction to various community activities to facilitate their acculturation into American society.

B. Integration of Various Immigrant Services Into One Operational Umbrella

The purpose of this integration plan is to facilitate implementation of programs of education, health, housing, job training and other assistance and to maximize the resources available for these programs.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we wish to reiterate that we believe that HR 9895 would provide a vehicle to realize the State's objectives in assisting immigrants to become good citizens and we urge support for this bill.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *December 16, 1974.*

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: My name is Bernadette Ledesma and I am coordinator of a program specifically created by the Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Honolulu to involve more of the non-English speaking and immigrant senior citizens into volunteer work. I am writing to express the unqualified support of our program to the objectives of H.R. 9895 entitled "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act." We believe that this piece of legislation is a creative measure that will go a long way in alleviating the plight of immigrants who continue to come to the U.S. in huge numbers and end up displaced in our community. The period of transition and adjustment to an alien culture is especially painful for them and some bold solution should be able to cushion the shock and alienation that anyone transplanted to a forigen soil inevitably feels. The Mink bill intends, among other things, to do just that.

Certain states are especially burdened by this immigration inflow and Hawaii is among them. Although it is a small state in population (40th among the states), it ranks 12th in the number of immigrants who choose Hawaii as their permanent place of settlement. In proportion to its population, Hawaii has had more immigrants settling in its shores than any other state in the Union. Compared to these large numbers, the existing programs designed to meet immigrant needs and problems are minimal and insignificant. In recent times, we have experienced an alarming number of incidents in Hawaii's public schools involving immigrant youths. Immigrants also suffer from discrimination in jobs, employment and housing. Thy are hampered by language problems and other barriers posed by current civil service, licensing, and training regulations. In a sense, we encourage them to come to America especially since 1965 when immigration policies were liberalized but when they get here, they are left on their own.

It is proper, therefore, that the U.S. government express its willingness to take major responsibility for the immigration problem by approving the bill introduced by Mrs. Mink. Contrary to what many detractors say that we are pampering immigrants, the bill's long-range intention is to make immigrants now in our midst productive and contributing members to American society. Eventually they will prove to be a credit to the whole society but we must do our share as a recipient country to make this possible.

Very truly yours,

BERNADETTE LEDESMA,
Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Honolulu.

"OPERATION MANONG"

Operation Manong is a federally-funded program which provides assistance to newly-arrived Filipino immigrant students in Hawaii's public school system. In addition to Filipino immigrants, our program also services a number of Korean and Samoan immigrant children who are now registered in the public schools. We employ about 30 university students as volunteers in our project. They act as tutors to these recently arrived immigrants in various subjects, especially English.

Our program strongly supports the objectives and provisions of H.R. 9895—the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act," introduced by Rep. Patsy T. Mink. The state of Hawaii has been, over the years, the recipient of large numbers of immigrants coming from various countries, particularly Asia and the Pacific. According to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization records, there were 63,034 aliens in Hawaii as of March 1973. In addition to this, there were 13,000 Samoans most of whom are American nationals and therefore not considered immigrants but treated as such. The bulk of these immigrant groups settle in Oahu, particularly in the city of Honolulu and its environs.

As a result of this rapid and large influx of immigrants to Hawaii, problems involving language, personal adjustment, housing, employment, education, social relations and other aspects have invariably cropped up. As the bill rightly points out, the majority of these foreign-born people lack sufficient education which leads to a vicious circle of unemployment, poverty, ill health, and personal maladjustment. Even granted that they have adequate education, they are prevented from landing gainful employment by residency, local experience, citizenship, and American training requirements. Thus, immigrants are caught in a double bind; on the one hand, they have no sufficient education and become burdens to the state; on the other, they are faced with other constraints if they do have sufficient education. The immigration problem in such fields as education present special needs that cannot adequately be resolved by the conventional programs of the state and local governments. It is imperative that the federal government take up the burden by supporting legislations such as the one proposed by H.R. 9895. We believe that this bill presents a bold and imaginative solution to a problem that the U.S. is faced with and though it does seem to incur a considerable expense initially, long-run benefits are anticipated in terms of making these immigrants more productive and useful members of the American community.

Our work in the Operation Manong program has provided us with first-hand experience on the seriousness of the immigration problem and the sparsity of satisfactory solutions. The proposed bill would make it possible to set up a program that is specifically equipped to handle the immigration problem. As of now, existing agencies could only provide piecemeal or sporadic services mainly because of limited resources.

We, therefore, urge the U.S. Congress to pass H.R. 9895 which is a fine and creative piece of legislation vis-a-vis the immigration problem.

AMY CAHILL,
Director.
BELINDA A. AQUIN,
Coordinator.
MELINDA TRIAKEVKOLIET,
Volunteer Leader.
MERLE STETSEI,
Volunteer Leader.
——— ———
Volunteer Leader.
ROSE BALLAIBE,
Volunteer Leader.
LILIA N. ESPIRITU,
Secretary.

ILLINOIS

ASIAN FORUM,
Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1974.

Chairman HAWKINS,
Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity, House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Asian Forum, a non-profit organization serving the needs and interests of Asians in Chicago, would like to express its solid support for House Bill 9895 that seeks to provide Federal funds for education and employment assistance in places where there is a heavy concentration of foreign persons.

We pray that the bill will prosper and will eventually be approved.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD KANG,
President.

The Asian Forum is a not for profit organization of Asian and Non-Asian people. It is especially interested in promoting friendship, goodwill and understanding among Asians in this area of the United States.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Chicago, Ill., November 5, 1974.

Hon. PATSY MINK,
Member of Congress, Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: Today, I received a letter from the Rev. Winston W. Ching, our executive officer of Episcopal Asiamerica Ministry in the Executive Council of our church, with a copy of your bill H.R. 9895.

Reading through your proposed bill, I thought this kind of bill should have been enacted long time ago. I am ashamed of the fact that our Federal funds have never been allocated for the program on newly arrived immigrants to this country. Though it is so late in introducing such bill in this country, I am in full support of it and like to express my sincere appreciation to you for sponsoring it. I pray and trust that this bill will be passed through your Subcommittee and the House of Representative as soon as possible.

As a clergyman and community worker for newly migrated Asians in Chicago area, I am more than glad to help you to pass this bill. Please instruct me what and how I can contribute for it.

By the instruction of Father Ching's letter, I produce some of the evidence and documents in regards to my effort to help the new immigrants with the cooperation of State government. On February 6th, 1973, I wrote a letter to Governor Walker of Illinois stating two particular problems in our Korean community in Chicago. He has instructed to his appropriate directors of his cabinet to help us, and we have followed very closely what they have suggested to us. But the end result was total failure due to the fact that: in case of nurses, none of them wanted to go back to heigh schools to learn English as most of them were college graduates. And in case of day care problems, I have checked all the facilities which they have suggested, but none of them were available, either because there were long lists of waiting families or because new immigrant families were not qualified for free care. I enclose herewith all of the correspondence letters in regard to this matter for your reference.

I strongly support this bill for following reasons:

(a) Almost half a million new immigrants a year to this country are the most neglected people in this country as there are practically no established system to help them.

(b) Until they are naturalized which takes 3 to 5 years or longer, none of them have any voting rights, though they support the government both federal and local by paying equal taxes as citizens. As non-voting residents of the American society, politicians usually do not consider them as their constituencies and accordingly neglect them.

(c) Immigrants moved to the United States by the immigration policies set and determined by the Federal Government and therefore, Federal Government has a responsibility to assist these States and Cities having concentrations of foreign-born populations in meeting the special needs thereby thrust upon such communities, as your bill H.R. 9895, Section 2, (6) & (7) indicates.

(d) In absence of any agency for new immigrants, their sufferings and complaints are not heard to policy makers due to the language barrier and their fear that they may be expelled to their country which they left and their suspicion that it may influence when acquiring their citizenship.

(e) Foreign-born persons in this country have higher rate of under-employment and unemployment than that of U.S.-born persons.

May God bless you and your work for powerless people.

Yours sincerely,

MATTHEW Y. AHN, *Vicar.*

ASIAN AMERICAN EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., November 29, 1974.

HON. PATSY T. MINK,
*Congress of the United States, House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: As President of the Asian American Educators Association, Chicago, Illinois, I write to you in total support of H.R. 9895 or the "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act". We recognize how vital Federal funds would be for use in programs in such fields as education, health, housing, orientation, and employment of immigrants. We support this bill and urge its passage.

Respectfully.

WALTER C. MOY,
President.

NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF ALLEN B. COHEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CHINATOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.

My name is Allen B. Cohen, Executive Director of the Chinatown Planning Council. I am representing Mr. Henry Tang, Chairman of our Board who could not be present today. We congratulate Congresswoman Mink on bill 9895 and urge that you report it favorably and work to secure its passage. A description of the Council's activities and other programs in the area will demonstrate, I hope, a need for the passage of this bill.

HISTORY OF THE CHINATOWN PLANNING COUNCIL

Eleven years ago prior to the changes in the immigration laws when the population of Chinatown was at a static figure of 27,000 a group of mostly Chinese American citizens who were social workers, educators, businessmen and community leaders began to talk informally about the nonexistence of social services within the Chinese American community. Stuart Cattell's report, while focusing on the health problems of the community, prophetically pointed out many of the social problems that had deliberately been hidden from view. The report forewarned that impending changes in the immigration law would further exacerbate at an accelerated rate this already severe problem. In 1964 the members of this informal group decided to stop talking and do something about the problems. The organization was formed and incorporated, funded with a donation of $85.00 from one of the Board members. This sum was the organization's main source for the first year. Operating out of donated space, Board members who were teachers taught; Board members who were social workers counseled; lawyers gave free advice; all on a voluntary basis. In the summer of 1965 the Council wrote a proposal for Head Start that was funded. At the end of the summer the program was transferred to the Presbyterian Church under whose auspices it still functions today. The following fall the Council obtained a $70,000 contract for multi social services from the Council Against Poverty, the New York City administrative arm of O.E.O. These vital walk-in services included: translation, employment referral, supportive counseling, ombudsman, housing assistance and help with a variety of government programs, including welfare, medicaid, medicare, social security, income tax, etc. Initially these programs and the services of the Council were derided as not needed, at best, to "communistic" at worst. However, through years of dedicated service, people in the community came to appreciate the fact that an organization that asked nothing in return was there to help if it could. Out of the constant bombardment of social problems created by the influx already discussed, the Council began to pressure the government for a variety of services to meet unmet needs which were grouped into several broad categories: employment, housing, youth, the aged and cultural activities.

EMPLOYMENT

Almost everyone who is physically or mentally able to work works. With both parents working everyone in Chinatown agreed that there was a tremendous need for child care services. However, previous attempts to start such programs ended in failure due to high costs. In 1968 the Council started plans to build a day care facility, in fact, it pioneered for the City a whole new way of expediting the funding of sites. However its own plans were thwarted by a variety of bureaucratic red tape—inflationary construction costs and land speculation. After six years of continuous work we are constructing the largest comprehensive child day care program in the United States that would provide services to 400 children from seven months to eleven years. While this program was being developed the Council developed the largest single after school day care program in New York City with an enrollment of 700 children, utilizing seven schools. In addition to these centers the Council is developing a 175-child center for Confucius Plaza.

Other day care facilities include a 125-child center sponsored by the Chinatown Service Center and a 75-child kindergarten program supported by tuition and grants from Transfiguration Church. There are also several illegal day care centers in the community sponsored by church groups. The Council now has a waiting list of over 800 persons without having advertised this service.

English-as-a-second-language (*ESL*) is a needed program for recent immigrants who deserve upward mobility. Without English fluency the immigrant is forced to remain within the confines of the Chinatown job market—restaurants and garment factories; with it they are able to breach the outer job market. Tied into the ESL program are counseling services to help the students overcome the many hurdles that stand in the way of continuing with schooling. Learning materials are geared to their environment including conversational dialogue pertaining to their everyday lives, i.e. how to find a job, how to order in the restaurant, mail a package, use the subway, etc. Once the student has learned sufficient English the job counselor attempts to match his skills and English ability with employment opportunities in our job bank. Weaknesses in the job market as a result of the recession have made this task extremely difficult although not impossible. C.P.C.'s language center at its peak was open seven days a week, 12 hours a day to meet the working needs of our population (800 students). In addition to our center, a similar center is being conducted by the Board of Education at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and a small manpower training center operated by the MDTA on Henry Street. Various churches and small community-based groups operate less professional but essential ESL programs. Last year at the peak there were an estimated 1,800 adults enrolled in these programs. Cutbacks in federal and municipal programs in fiscal year 74–75 have put a severe damper and have decreased enrollments yet the demand for such services remains unabated.

DAY CARE

We have established that in over 85% of households with children both parents work. However, apartments are small and frequently grandparents are either working themselves or not in the picture. Therefore, traditional child care services are nonexistent. In addition, the neighborhood and living units are relatively unsafe and it is not desirable to have young children, even school-age children, alone without supervision. Cognizant of this need, the Council set out six years ago to establish comprehensive day care services in Chinatown. At that time Hamilton Madison House, a racially integrated settlement house with a 100-child center was the only one accepting applicants. Today the Council sponsors seven after-school centers with an enrollment of close to 700 youngsters. Under construction are the Chrystie Street center for 400 children from seven months to eleven years and a smaller center for 75 pre-school children in Confucius Plaza. The Chinatown Service Center is constructing a day care center for approximately 120 youngsters on Division Street. A private kindergarten co-sponsored by the Transfiguration Church and St. Christopher's on Henry Street provides services for 70 youngsters. Two church groups sponsor illegal centers on a fee basis. While there are over 800 children on the waiting list we have made a significant start in fulfilling this need. It is important to note that the centers not only perform custodial functions but are basically social, education and cultural centers that involve the children and family in a learning process.

THE AGED

Yesterday's restaurant workers, the male entrepreneur of the hand laundries, the men who came to make their fortunes, remit money and return to China but who became trapped by circumstances are left to linger on diminished savings. Ill-housed, poorly fed, lacking English language skills, they are frequently trapped in alien neighborhoods without a background of experience in constructive leisure activities. They sit isolated and alone, bereft of needed and deserved social services, alone until CPC's Project Open Door began under a pilot grant to provide these services on a no-fee basis. Prior to 1971 Hamilton Madison House alone provided some services, particularly a hot meal program to the elderly. While they had over 1,000 members, only 170 could be fed on a given day. Today, in addition to H.M.H. and C.P.C. there is a Chinatown Senior Citizens Coalition Center serving 110 meals a day and another one serving a multiethnic group which is also a coalition center under construction north of Houston Street. The Council is an active participant of both coalitions.

YOUTH

The Council was the first to recognize the growing disaffiliation and anti-social behavior by a small but significant group of teenagers engaged in gang fights and criminal activities. Of all the problems we face this is perhaps the most difficult due to the tie-in between the gangs and organized adult crimes. Over the years the Council has endeavored to work with some of these youngsters but frequently did not have the trained staff or physical resources to do so. Today the Council sponsors two prevention programs geared to meet the needs of 100 adolescents who might otherwise turn to drugs or gang activities. The Council has also initiated a consortium which will attempt to unify and coordinate anti-gang programs and services amongst the established youth service organizations in the community. For the "straight" children there is inadequate indoor or outdoor play space or organized sports programs. The Council has organized, until recently, the only competitive on-going sports program in Chinatown involving hundreds of youngsters. Unfortunately this program has been diminished by a lack of funding. The YMCA for the past two years has been developing a push toward a recreational program. Money has been appropriated to build a comprehensive cultural and recreational center in Columbus Park.

CULTURAL ARTS

Man lives not by bread alone, therefore, we have developed a modest arts council to provide workshops and free concerts for a variety of age groups to preserve the richness of the traditional arts and to provide jobs and audiences for talented performers.

HOUSING

Basic housing stock in the core area of the lower East Side consists of old law tenement houses of the most vile nature while on the outer rim runs a series of low and moderate income housing projects. The Council has provided for two basic services: 1) tenant-landlord complaints in which Council staff acts as an intermediary, often as an ombudsman to protect tenant rights and interpret ever changing laws. 2) We also seek to handle emergency housing situations and assist persons in acquiring public housing. Our most ambitious plan is a 20-year development plan which could construct from 2,000 to 20,000 units of low and moderate housing along with preservation of the neighborhood's mixed retail and wholesale trade and light industry. We have formed a group called the Sara D. Roosevelt Housing and Economic Development Association that involves Hispanics and other ethnic groups residing in the area. Other CPC activities in the planning stage are: 1) a group home for emotionally disturbed or neglected youngsters and 2) a combined nursing and extended care facility for the aged.

OTHER PROGRAMS IN THE AREA

Other programs geared specifically to meeting the needs of Chinese citizens are:

Children's Diagnostic Center for the treatment of neurotic children and their families sponsored by Hamilton Madison House. A health education and screening program sponsored by the Chinatown Health Clinic. An ambulatory health care clinic co-sponsored by Community Service Society and Beekman Hospital. The Chinatown Family Planning Center. Research and library projects conducted by the Basement Workshop. Improvement in hospital services by Beekman and Gouverneur.

Research: Along the latter line the Council has initiated a citywide research project to determine the need for translation services in the municipal hospital system to meet the city's vastly growing non-English speaking population.

CONCLUSION:

Wherever we go in the metropolitan area we hear the same needs and cries for help from the Jamaican, Japanese, Italian, Greek and Korean communities, all with a growing immigrant population and with minimal social services. Since our first waves of non-English speaking immigrants in the 19th century, we have learned a great deal about needs and the delivery of services through the use of bilingual personnel but our knowledge had fallen into disuse until fairly recently. New York City under former Mayor John Lindsay, using federal funds, set up offices for the Jewish poor, Congress of Italian American Organizations, National Puerto Rican Institute and the Hellenic American Neighborhood Action Committee. These offices then set up the apparatus to bring new services into their respective communities. These funds, amounting to $250,000, are now in jeopardy which is why we support Congresswoman Patsy Mink's bill 9895 to insure that the municipalities welcoming the immigrants have sufficient monies or partial relief to meet their growing demands for services.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR
FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., November 15, 1974.

MR. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. understands that hearings may be scheduled for November 19 on H.R. 9895, a bill to provide federal programs of educational, employment, and other assistance to areas with heavy concentration of foreign-born persons.

This bill is of interest to our agencies, which represent the major religious faiths, nonsectarian and nationality groupings in this country. These agencies with their local communities and constituencies constitute a wide network of churches, synagogues, social service agencies and other organizations working on behalf of immigrants, refugees, escapees, expellees, and displaced persons from all parts of the world.

The voluntary agencies find H.R. 9895 worthy of attention in that it seeks to provide assistance to immigrants in their integration and adjustment into American communities. It is our opinion, however, that the bill will not accomplish its purpose.

In principle we firmly believe that permanent resident aliens and refugees (such as conditional entrants and parolees) should be eligible under state and federal programs for education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance, and related activities within the total ongoing health, welfare and education programs for *all* people in the United States and that if federal funds are needed, they should be provided because of need rather than on the basis of alienage.

Although we question such legislation in principle, it is also our belief that in this bill the definition of "immigrant" lacks clarity. As it now stands, the bill includes any individual who was foreign-born (or an American Samoan) and who resides in the United States (except those representing other governments in a diplomatic or similar capacity). Thus, it would also apply to a U.S. citizen who was foreign-born. On the other hand, if an immigrant is meant to be a person who arrived in the United States with an immigrant visa, refugees who arrived as conditional entrants or parolees would be excluded.

It is also our opinion that the suggested formula for computing ratios for entitlement to federal funds is exceedingly involved and complex, requiring statistics of immigrants who are illiterate, unemployed, and on public assistance. The door appears to be open for treating aliens in this category as special privileged groups. The net result would be one of creating resentment between the non foreign-born and the foreign-born.

We agree that aliens permanently residing in the United States (including refugees who are conditional entrants or parolees) should be eligible for food stamps. Likewise the establishment and maintenance of United States Employment Service programs for job referrals is a valid suggestion to be implemented not only *for* immigrants but for *all Americans.*

In addition, the agencies recommend that in view of the recent Supreme Court decision, Espinoza v. Farah Manufacturing Company, a provision of law be enacted to bar employment discrimination because of alienage.

The Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs of the American Council appreciates this opportunity to register its views on the proposed bill, and is available at any time for consultation with your Committee.

Sincerely,

GAYNOR I. JACOBSON,
Chairman, Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs.

Church World Service,
New York, N.Y., November 12, 1974.

Mr. Augustus F. Hawkins,
Chairman, Subcommitee on Equal Opportunities,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: It is with deep interest and appreciation that we have reviewed H.R. 9895 entitled "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" introduced by Congresswoman Patsy Mink of Hawaii.

Church World Service represents the humanitarian social concerns of thirty constituent Protestant and Orthodox Communions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. coordinating and operating programs on their behalf in relief, assistance to refugees, disaster response, rehabilitation and self-help and development programs in forty countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East and Europe. Church World Service responds to acute human need—to refugees, victims of disaster, the hungry and the homeless—without regard to race, creed or geographic location.

The Immigration and Refugee Program of Church World Service serves on behalf of its constituent denominations as the coordinating and operational agency in Refugee Resettlement in the U.S. Since World War II, CWS has resettled 205,970 refugees and escapees, assisting them to find new and responsible lives in our country.

Church World Service, through its Immigration and Refugee Program, is the focal point for problems related to immigration and to the integration into the American community of immigrants and refugees to the U.S.

Church World Service is aware of the housing, employment, language, health and welfare, etc. situations faced by the newcomers to America and deeply appreciates the attention given to this in H.R. 9895. However, we are as equally concerned lest the identification of the needs of immigrants and refugees and the special provisions of H.R. 9895 would cause this group to receive benefits from local, state or federal government resources which are not available to citizens. The proposed complicated determination of federal subsidies to "gateway" cities and states would draw attention to the "liability" of immigration rather than bringing into focus the advantages and benefits that come to the U.S. through family reunions, professional and highly skilled persons and refugees who become responsible productive members of our economy and society.

In cities and states that have a large concentration of immigrants and refugees it is understandable that federal financial assistance is both needed and appropriate. Such federal support and subsidy to programs of health, welfare, education, housing and employment should be based upon per capita grants for recently arrived immigrants and refugees who are receiving services from the local and state agencies providing such services to the community.

We deeply appreciate the timeliness of the hearings which the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities is holding in regard to H.R. 9895. The initiative of Congresswoman Mink in introducing this legislation which draws attention to the problems faced, not only by the immigrants themselves, but by the "gateway" cities and states has been opportune and most helpful.

It is our hope that as a result of these hearings, enabling legslation will be forthcoming to find an equitable solution to the problems of health, education, housing, welfare and employment for both American citizens, new immigrants and refugees in the total community.

It would be appreciated if this communication from Church World Service could be included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

John W. Schauer.

The United Presbyterian Church
In The United States of America.
New York, N.Y., November 18, 1974.

Mr. Augustus F. Hawkins,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is a statement of support for H.R. 9895 entitled, "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" introduced by Congresswoman, Patsy Mink, of Hawaii.

Having had experiences in assisting the immigrants and refugees (with housing, employment, language, health, and welfare services), as the Associate for Social Welfare Ministries of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. I would like to go on record as fully supportive of the bill that would provide a vital subsidy to the newcomers to the United States.

The majority of new immigrants are handicapped by the lack of language skills, education, and welfare opportunities. The Legislative Bill would facilitate the processes of assisting the communities, particularly the major urban areas, to provide direct benefits to the new immigrants and refugees in this country.

Sincerely,

TY K. SHIN, A.C.S.W.,
Associate for Social Welfare Ministries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
New York, N.Y., November 13, 1974.

Hon. PATSY MINK,
Member of Congress,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: We, the Episcopal Asiamerica Ministry staff and I, regret that we are unable to testify before the Subcommittee on November 19, 1974. However, we strongly support in writing the passage of H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

One of our immediate and pressing concerns in Asiamerica Ministry is the provision of education, health and housing for Asian-Americans and Asian immigrants to this land of ours.

For instance, the grants to "gateway cities" with more than 5 per cent immigration population would most certainly assist local governments in their programs to help Asian-American and Asian immigrants.

Let me cite one example to point up the need for a bill such as yours. The Chinese Newcomers Service Center in San Francisco services one-third of all Chinese families that arrive in that city; the average number of families that arrive number between 1,500 and 2,000 in a year.

In its annual report the Chinese Newcomers Service Center stated:

"Among newcomer families, there was high unemployment and underemployment. The burden of unemployment being sustained by men (45% to 18%). In over 90% of the families where one or both adults were professionals, these families where one or both adults were professionals, these families experienced unemployment or vast underemployment since their arrival in the U.S. This may indicate (a) the need to counsel professionals regarding tests, academic requirements and other training which would enable these persons to practice as a professional, (b) the need to challenge the success of some American professional organizations seeking to control certain employment markets to favor their economic interests, and (c) the lack of demand for specialized skills of some newcomers.

"Further, for women the largest growth in employment . . . was in the operative category. For men, the largest growth was in the service category. Both of these trends seem consistent with currently held beliefs that these low paying, limited skilled jobs provide the bulk of job opportunities open to newcomers. Thus, for these new arrivals, job training and placement programs aimed at increasing job alternatives open to 'language handicapped' persons have had limited impact on newcomers as a whole."

It will suffice to say that the example of the center in San Francisco holds true for all other Asian-Americans and Asian immigrants to the United States. The grants to "gateway cities" will help them adjust to the new land.

More should be said about housing and health services for Asian-Americans and Asian immigrants which are just as valid needs, but time will not admit me to [illegible] them all up.

May the passage of H.R. 9895 find smooth sailing.

With all good wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

WINSTON W. CHING,
Executive Officer, Episcopal Asiamerica Ministry.

INSTITUTE ON PLURALISM AND GROUP IDENTITY,
New York, N.Y., November 18, 1974.

Congresswoman PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: Thank you for your invitation to testify on H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act. Unfortunately, no one from our project will be able to attend the hearings in person, but I did want to share our thoughts with you on the progressive and farsighted approach your Bill takes. It would indeed be a major piece of legislation in the field of immigration and human services, and would go far to rectify the imbalance between the current needs of immigrants and the capacity of many States to meet those needs.

Too many people are unaware of the extent to which immigration remains an important element in American population growth. The change in composition of the immigrants has not diminished their numbers, and they do indeed bring classic difficulties to their new homes as they endeavor to adjust and persevere in their new lives. Immigrant service and resettlement agencies do admirable work in helping the new arrivals, but their budgets are small in relationship to the overall needs of the new immigrants.

The problem of multilingualism in the delivery of social and educational services is one which could make use of a large chunk of your proposed funding. Our Project has heard repeated testimony from ethnic communities as to the inadequacy of language services at public institutions such as hospitals and mental health clinics. A recently arrived immigrant, struck by a physical or emotional crisis, turns to the public facility and is met with a language he cannot understand. In turn, he cannot make his problem understood to the institution, and the two actors—the one in need of help and the other potentially able to give it—pass by one another without a connection being made. If, under the Secretary's grantmaking authority in your Bill, funds could go to community groups and/or local institutions to provide multilingual service aides, this would mitigate depressing and useless frustration for many individuals. Problems could at least be properly identified and help could begin.

There are, in cities throughout the country, an increasing number of ethnic communities organized to deliver services to immigrants, among others. They should be seen as resources under your Bill, as possible recipients of funds to carry out their programs, and as links between the new arrivals and the community at large. In many cases, services provided through such "natural" channels will be more effective in reaching people than those offered by large scale bureaucracies which are often perceived by new immigrants as threatening or at least unresponsive. Existing informal community network systems should be utilized rather than circumvented.

Once again, let me express my appreciation for your invitation to submit testimony on the Bill, and my congratulations on your creative approach to the problem.

Sincerely,

JUDITH HERMAN,
Director of Planning and Research.

KOREANS IN LOS ANGELES: EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The need for such a presentation on the Koreans in Los Angeles stems from a basic lack of reliable government data. Statistics upon which program funding is based generally falls back to two sources, the Bureau of the Census and Immigration and Naturalization Services. Both sources offer only marginal assistance in helping to draw vague generalizations with regards to the Korean community. This dictates the necessity of turning to community sources, a composite of which would hopefully be more representative. The section "Inadequacy of Government Data re Koreans in the United States" attempts to show the need for community based data collection as an alternative.

The "Description of the Korean Neighborhood in Los Angeles" is an attempt to present the environment in statistical and verbal terms so that one not familiar with Los Angeles would be able to conceptualize the physical conditions in which the Koreans of Los Angeles live.

"Age Structure" and "Immigration" relate some well-accepted facts that provide a context in which the two major issues can be discussed.

"Employment" is at the crux of a number of problems which result in the economic oppression of the newly immigrant community. Short-run problems of finding a job and the long-run issue of underemployment are discussed.

"Youth and Education" issues are especially significant because the poor management of these problems and potential problems will have effects of an unknown dimension for a duration measurable in generations. Confronting problems of children always has the added dimension that they are not involved in deciding on a resolution although they are the ones most affected.

"Conclusions and Recommendations" are written on two levels. First, the findings of this research lend themselves to certain types of policy and program recommendations to the government. Second, the nature of this type of advocacy research has certain implicit recommendations for all research.

INADEQUACY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT DATA RE KOREANS IN U.S.

In trying to draw a profile of a community, it is a basic precept that certain population estimates should be put forth. When trying to profile the Koreans in the United States and Los Angeles, however, there are immediate problems of the substantiation of data. Various levels of government bureaucracy still cling to the 1970 U.S. Census figure of 8,811 Koreans in the whole of Los Angeles County. Any attempts to apply the figure to the 1973 population is unquestionably a gross misrepresentation.

Recent immigration of Koreans to the United States has increased by geometric proportions. From 1965 through 1968, the average yearly immigration was 4,000. In 1969, the figure rose to 6,000; by 1973, it was 22,930.

Immigration of Koreans to the United States 1965-1972[1]

Year:	*Immigrants*
1965-1968	4,000
1969	6,000
1970	9,300
1971	14,000
1972	18,000
1973	22,930

[1] Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965-68, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

The largest number of these immigrants indicated Los Angeles as their destination. This being the case, it is obvious that the 1970 Census datum must be severely modified if it is to be used for analysis purposes. Immigration Naturalization Service (INS) statistics used in conjunction with census is a dubious resolution. The INS relies on original destination information of incoming immigrants. This information may simply be a "sponsor-relative", a friend, or a mailing address. Even if it does reflect an actual destination, it can be expected that a person's stated destination prior to entering the country is likely to change after being in the United States for a period of time. The updating system used by the INS is the annual Alien Registration in January. The statistics, however, are in the words of an INS staff member, "questionable at best". An INS official estimated 30-50% of the aliens do not register although there is the threat of deportation for not doing so.

Another distortion in the counting of Koreans in this country is that many immigrants enter via another country. As related in the *Reporter's Transcripts of the San Francisco Asian-American Hearings of the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in June, 1973*, many Koreans enter the U.S. by immigrating first to Canada, Germany, or South America. Although no tangible statistics are available, ". . . according to the Immigration authorities and some reliable sources, they say that last year, 1972 and 1973, the Koreans exceeded any (sic) other nationality" (p. 397).

With such variation possible in all counting methods, it becomes clear that no data source can be relied upon to accurately represent the dynamics of the

Korean population in the United States or Los Angeles. There are, however, certain conclusions that can be drawn from the shortfalls in U.S. Government statistics. In the case of Koreans, the minimum population estimates must be substantially greater than either INS or Census figures.

This undercounting on the part of the federal government can be crucial inasmuch as many government services are doled out on the basis of recognition of an ethnic minority's existence. Logically, then, any undercounting is tantamount to non-recognition and thus a smaller slice of the budget pie.

Parallel application or simple inflation of the 1970 census data in attempting to represent the Korean community is also at issue. Most simply, the 1970 U.S. Census showed that 62% of the Los Angeles SMSA Koreans were "foreign born". The large scale immigration that has occurred since 1970 would obviously invalidate that one statistic. More significantly, though, it is inappropriate to assume that a new immigrant population would mirror the demographic characteristics of an existing community albeit 62% "foreign born". The discrepancies are great and the implication is that the U.S. Census figures are generally an inaccurate measure both quantitatively and qualitatively of the Korean community in the United States today.

DESCRIPTION OF THE KOREAN NEIGHBORHOOD IN LOS ANGELES

The area generally recognized as the area of Korean concentration fans out about four blocks on either side of Olympic Blvd. between Hoover and Crenshaw Blvd. Although it is recognized that the largest concentration lives within this five square mile area, the area is not categorically a Korean enclave. Unlike the Chinatown of San Francisco or New York City, the Koreans in the Olympic area are only one of many minorities within the community. There are large Latin (Cuban, Central and South America) populations as well as Chicano, Blacks and Whites. The area also has a rapidly growing number of Thais and Filipinos and a more stable population of Chinese and Japanese.

Housing in the area described is predominantly multiple family units of poor to fair quality. The structures are woodframe and stucco ranging from about four to twenty units per building. Virtually all the Koreans are renters.

Olympic Blvd. is a primary east-west surface street, four blocks south of Wilshire Blvd. and its new high-rise office structures. The Korean community itself, is about 15 minutes west of downtown Los Angeles by automobile. As such, it can be projected that the area will fall under development pressures, unless community roots are firmly established today. This projected development pattern is consistent with the *Long Range Citywide Plan* of the City of Los Angeles which calls for nodal development along the Wilshire corridor.

Along Olympic Blvd., signs of growth of a Korean community are continually being manifest. Hardly a week goes by without the "grand opening" of a new storefront with hangul (Korean alphabet) signs proclaiming grocery stores, restaurants, barbers, hamburger stand, gas stations, or other small business. The vast predominance of these small businesses are low capital investment and leasehold establishments. These community businesses will be in jeopardy when development pressures are exerted on the land owner. This same concern is to be raised when the land tenure of the residents (most of whom are renters) is reviewed. Rental payments are currently on monthly contracts and range from $80-$150. As residential pressure develops for apartments in the Wilshire area, these low rental payments can be expected to climb. Some signs of longer tenure and permanence are evident, however. There are a number of real estate agents showing properties within the Olympic area to prospective Korean buyers. There are also several commercial lots on Olympic Blvd. in the hands of Korean real estate agents. These agents are currently trying to locate Korean buyers. As these commercial properties are developed and as residential properties are purchased, the land tenure in the Olympic area becomes more stable and the Korean community will then have a firm foothold and base for prolonged community development.

Within the area of heaviest Korean concentration, the 1970 Census shows that 21.70% of the total families were living below 125% of the poverty level. This can be contrasted to 11.1% for the Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as a whole. The median annual income in the neighborhood is about $5,000 per family as compared to $8,500 for the SMSA.

	Percent families below 125 percent poverty level	Median family income	Mean family income
Korean neighborhood	21.76	$5,000	$6,190
Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	11.40	8,500	1,030

Source: 1970 census.

"Near-poor," "poor," and "poor-poor" are three levels of low income groups as defined by the Bureau of Census. They represent 125%, 100% and 75% of the poverty level respectively. The income level defining poverty varies with the size of the family so that a family of two earning a gross monthly income of $230 to $302 is considered "near-poor." A family of five earning $449 to $521 per month is likewise not "poor," but "near-poor."

In terms of trying to describe the ethnic mix in the neighborhood the use of U.S. Census data is an unfortunate inevitability. The use of this data to estimate the absolute size of the Korean and/or other ethnic minorities has two serious shortfalls. First, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has a notoriety for undercounting existing minoriteis. The Chicanos in the Southwest United States recently won such a suit in the federal courts. Second, the census counts reflect an attempt at enumerating the 1970 population, the profile of which has changed radically in the last four years because of the increased immigration from Asia and Latin America.

The data may be an under-representation of the ethnic minorities in terms of numbers, but even taking the figures as they stand, they reflect an ethnically varied neighborhood.

The Blacks in the neighborhood represent 28% of the total population and persons enumerated as Spanish-surnamed represent 26%. The Asian population of which the Koreans are included compose 15%. Other than these ethnic groups is a remainder of 32% of the population which includes non-Spanish-surnamed Whites, Native Americans et al. It is evident that the neighborhood is ethnically varied and as such affords the potential for a culturally rich community environment.

ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE OLYMPIC BLVD. ENVIRON[1]

	Number	Percent
Total population	83,855	
Total Asian	12,151	14.5
Korean	(1,706)	(2.03)
Black	23,674	28.2
Spanish surname	21,681	25.9
Other	26,349	31.4

[1] U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970.

AGE STRUCTURE

The Korean community in Los Angeles is today, a community of recent immigrants; the vast majority of whom have come to Los Angeles after 1970.

The Korean community in Los Angeles is composed of young families. The parents are typically 30 years old with one or two children. Most of the children are pre-school age, many of whom were born in the United States shortly after their parents' arrival. The next largest class of children are elementary school aged and attend local public schools.

A group that is presently missing from the age pyramid is the senior citizens, those over 60 years of age. This is understandable where the population majority is newly arrived immigrants. The older population would less typically be apt to move to a new country. There is, however, a growing number of grandparents being brought over for the purpose of caring for the pre-school children. These grandparents are given a preferential status for immigration by the U.S. government.

IMMIGRATION

An obvious reason for the high growth of immigration lies in the liberalization of immigration regulations in 1965, when discriminatory quotas were re-adjusted.

Instead of basing admittance to the United States on a proportion of the ethnic population composition in the United States in 1920, the 1965 law gave equal quotas to all countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. The result of this change for the Korean immigration has been the immigration of up to 20,000 persons per year under the quota and additional persons and their families who qualify for entry preference independent of the new quotas.

With such a large portion of the population as immigrants, it can be safely assumed that Korean is the primary language in the Korean community. Also, because of the high level of educational attainment, one would suspect that there would be a significant level of bilingual Koreans. However the latter is not the case. Degree of fluency is a difficult statistic to gather accurately, but there have been informed community estimates. At the November 30, 1973 Civil Rights Hearings in Los Angeles, testimony was made to the effect that language is the largest handicap for Koreans seeking employment. Among those over 23 years of age:

> about 40 percent can speak no English, 25 percent can speak some English, 10 percent communicate with some difficulty, 15 percent can communicate with little difficulty and the remaining 10 percent speak English well. (transcripts of California State Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Public Hearing, November 30, 1973)

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the Korean community brings to mind two issues, the short-run issue of unemployment, and the long-run issue of underemployment.

In a report prepared for Thomas Bradley, Mayor of Los Angeles, the statement was made that "unemployment in the Korean work force runs at a high rate of 18 per cent . . . The unemployment period is also longer than for other groups . . . . Once they get laid off or lose their jobs, it is difficult for them to get another job." (David Lee and Cooke Sunoo, "Employment and the Korean Community," November 1973).

It is the long run problem of chronic underemployment, however, that deserves particular attention. Although the majority of the adult population have college degrees, they are not generally hired at commensurate jobs. "Approximately 90 per cent of the Korean working women work as sewing machine operators or hand pressers" (Civil Rights Hearings, Los Angeles, November 30, 1973). This is appalling considering the high level of their education. A large number of the new immigrants are admitted under the non-quota preference reserved for professionals. But upon arrival, are handicapped with a language difficulty and legal/technical barriers.

In a brief submitted by the City/Federal funded Oriental Service Center to the Office of Mayor Bradley, the following statement was made:

> . . . the average Korean immigrant regardless of his educational background and experience, must accept menial type jobs such as Janitor, Laborer, Warehouseman, Nurse's Aide or Orderly, Service Station attendant or Helper-Trainee to name a few . . . (December, 1973)

The case of pharmacists is especially acute. A pharmacist is trained in Korea using United States textbooks or texts based on United States books. The technical education is parallel to that in American universities, but it is given concurrently with a student's undergraduate work. In the United States, the same course material is covered, but at a graduate level. Although the training is virtually the same, the Korean pharmacist is denied access to even taking the California State qualifying examination.

The pharmacist was given preferential admittance to the United States because of an extensive shortage of pharmacists. But upon arrival, he discovers that although the federal government actively encouraged immigration, the state government is more protectionist and prohibits full participation in the pharmacy profession. For the unlicensed professional pharmacist, there is little he can do to earn a living.

Other professionals for whom the placement is difficult include professors, medical doctors, dentists, architects, etc. It is considered "fortunate" to be hired as paraprofessionals. Thus, for the sake of economic survival, they remain teacher's aides, orderlies, laboratory technicians, draftspersons, etc.

It is improbably that the population is satisfied with its current low level of employment. But, admitting societal limitations and economic realities, they have been willing to work much below their capabilities. In the meantime, however, there is an expressed need for English as a Second Language (ESL) courses. The demand for such classes is sufficient to maintain a full schedule of adult courses tailored to the specific learning problems of the Korean adults. Criticism is frequently voiced, however, indicating an unavailability of appropriate ESL courses. This includes inconvenient meeting times and places, high tuition and inappropriate instruction. The last point is repeatedly heard with reference to ESL courses which are geared to Spanish-speaking students. The point is that Koreans are expressing the need for ESL classes geared to those with Korean as their primary language.

Many Koreans who immigrate have significant problems in trying to locate employment. As mentioned earlier, this most definitely applies to finding work in their area of expertise, but it also applies to locating any sort of employment. The college graduate with a major in Korean literature or Political Science or the dentist without a California License has no marketable skill here in the United States. These many men and women are vying for a mere handful of manpower training positions set aside for Asian-Americans. In all of Los Angeles, there are only 12 MDTA-ESL slots set aside for Koreans. The Manpower Department in the Office of the Mayor has made the statement that overall manpower programs in Los Angeles only have enough funds to service a few per cent of those in need. Within that limitation, the office publicly stated that Asian-Americans, along with Native-Americans and women, are the most under-represented minorities in the current programs (Office of the Mayor, Report to Department of Labor, February 1974 ca). A program which was funded last month will soon be announcing the opening of applications for a manpower program designed to service the above three groups; in the entire program there are only 11 training positions for Asian-Americans. These people will be trained in the field of social service. The idea is definitely a step towards fuller utilization of the individuals' potential, but the impact on the overall un/underemployment profile of the community is minimal.

Meanwhile, the great number of Koreans who do not get into such programs must find any sort of work in order to survive. Those who find marginal labor jobs begin looking for ways of improving their economic earning capabilities. To these people, the most obvious step is to try to enroll in some type of vocational education class. The result of such a step, though, is to provide them with training for a better job, but still something beneath their actual skills level. If these Koreans enroll in such programs as key punch training, auto mechanics, or crafts trades, it is tantamount to perpetuating and institutionalizing underemployment.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

The conditions of youth and students deserves much attention if the long-run dynamics of the community are to be evaluated. The fostering of ideas, attitudes and behavior of school aged children will have society-wide effects as those youth grow up. Tensions and biases that exist today will be perpetuated by the youth.

The population distribution discussed earlier indicate that the majority of the Koreans in the neighborhood are members of young families. Setting aside for the moment the problems of economic and cultural adjustment for the adults, it is evident that the children must also be considered as a distinct category of Koreans in need of public services.

It cannot be thought that if employment and English language problems are solved for the parents that the community will be in harmony. The children are young immigrants who have the distinctive environment of school to which they must adjust.

These young immigrants are dominant minorities in a number of local elementary schools and in substantial number in secondary schools. They are cast into this milieu with no orientation. Usually children are enrolled in school a few weeks after their arrival from Seoul. When the parent takes the child to school, there is usually no one there who can provide necessary translation or interpretation. There is one bilingual Korean pupil attendance officer who has been assigned principally to one Junior High School, but also tries to service many of the feeder schools. However, he is obviously only one person. The parents are obliged either to know English or to bring along an interpreter. Otherwise, the standard procedure at the local high school and even at the elementary level is to use a student as an interpreter. Especially at the elementary level, this is unfortunate because the pupil can be expected to do little else than translate. What is needed is to have available a bilingual Korean counselor, teacher, or even aide capable of interpreting and explaining the Los Angeles schools to the parent as well as to the incoming student.

According to various school teachers and administrators, the Korean school population is typified by a high transciency rate, cliques, and English language difficulties. What the school views as high transciency rate is actually a combination of new immigration and settling-in patterns, i.e. moving to a new residence shortly after making initial adjustments to the life style in Los Angeles. It is not a symptom of social instability. But, where it involves a child having to change schools, it compounds his already difficult task of relating to a new country.

It is no wonder then that the Korean children tend to form cliques in school. They are drawn together by the common experience of adjustment. It is easy to understand why they do this and it is easy to understand that this would do little to foster inter-ethnic group relations. An independent survey was taken in February, 1974 of Asian American students at Los Angeles High School where there are in excess of 150 Korean students. It indicated that the major problems among Korean youths were language and inter-racial friction.

Korean students in public schools are, in reality, young immigrants. The problems of their parents are mirrored in the school environment. English language is the principle hinderance to full participation in schools, the onus is unequivocably on the school to provide programmed instruction to overcome this. Yet, there are no comprehensive programs. In Los Angeles High School, close to 70 per cent of the Korean students are enrolled in ESL courses. Yet, in this school, there is not a single Korean-speaking teacher, counselor or adult figure with whom the Korean students can identify, or from whose services they can benefit.

As noted earlier, pre-school aged children represent the single largest age group. Although pre-school education is not mandatory, it is a program from which the Korean children could benefit. As either very young immigrants or as U.S. born children of recent immigrant parents, it is clear that they would benefit from a "head start" type of educational program. Such an introduction to elementary school would ease the transition from a Korean home environment to an alien school environment. It would be of untold benefit in helping youngsters overcome initial language problems. A transitional step such as active pre-school programs could ease many potential adjustment problems that otherwise would certainly follow as the youngsters reach school age and are forced to mix in a non-Korean milieu.

While parents and children alike have expressed the need for English language programs for students, they are not advocating complete assimilation into the American mainstream. This is evident in the concern parents have for children to maintain and improve their Korean language fluency. As a result of Korean community input and Korean staff advocacy, Berendo Junior High School in Los Angeles, will offer a Korean language class for Koreans in their summer program in 1974.

At this time, problems which typify the central city, low income youth have not surfaced among Koreans. The wide base of the age pyramid is in large responsible for this. The implication, however, is that the potential for problems of drugs, gangs, dropping out of school, etc. does exist in a grouping where the potential for alienation is high. Without planning and implementation of programs, serious problems of adjustment are bound to occur as the children grow older.

Problems within school are in evidence today and the potential for increased dimension and frequency is real. There is only a handful of Korean professionals in the school system to whom the Koreans can turn for counsel. The non-Korean teachers are generally ignorant of the Korean students' background. The Board of Education offers no type of teacher in-service training to familiarize and sensitize the teachers to the particular uniqueness of the Korean-American.

The lack of understanding on the part of teachers means that they are ill-equipped to meaningfully orient Korean students to the Los Angeles schools or to help non-Korean students understand the Korean-American experience. This lack of communication results in a lack of understanding between students.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The problems and needs of the Koreans in Los Angeles outlined here can basically be looked at in terms of Employment and Education.

In terms of *Employment*, the issue of underemployment is paramount. There is no ready cure for this and there is no one agency of government that is solely responsible.

In the case of licensing pharmacists and other professionals, it is the State Boards that deserve pressure. They must be made aware of the unjust situation and convinced of the necessity for change. It must be our responsibility as Koreans to distinguish between bureaucratic and administrative allies and enemies, and to foster relations with the one and act in concert against the other.

English language works as a handicap generally and at all employment levels. This handicap discriminates against most of the recent Korean immigrants. We should locate sources of funding to provide ESL for adults.

Vocational education tends to concentrate efforts in placing its students in manual arts occupations. If college-trained and professional Koreans are trying to get into these fields, it means the perpetuation of underemployment. We should make a conscious decision whether to take a stand on short run goals of more programs here or long run problems of institutionalized underemployment.

In terms of *Education*, there are also a number of conclusions that can be made.

Language and cultural adjustment problems could best be remedied by providing pre-school programs for the Korean community. The initiation of such programs can best be expedited with organized community support.

Students are dropped into the alien environment of school where no attempt is made to help Korean or non-Korean students learn to work cooperatively with each other. Some type of orientation is needed for in-coming Korean students, but also programs are needed to sensitize other students to the background of the new group.

The above is in large part the fault of the Board of Education which does not provide adequate orientation or training for teachers with regard to Korean students or ethnic background.

ADDENDUM: GENERAL GOALS IN RESEARCH

On a different, broader level, I would like to suggest what I feel the overall purpose of my research and presentation is. The work is not in academic terms strictly sociological, economic or even community planning; my presentation is what can be termed as advocacy research. The purpose is not to further "higher pursuits of academe" etc. Rather, the purpose is to create a tool that can be used to effect bureaucratic change in terms of policy/program and as such move a little closer to larger social change.

As Koreans, we have a tremendous responsibility to be aware of politics in our homeland where the future and destiny of our people lie. But, as Koreans in America, we have an equally great responsibility to our brothers and sisters here in the United States. It should be the self-appointed responsibility of Korean professionals who possess the skills of articulation and the power of credentials to make the needs and problems of our Korean community heard here in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
November 17, 1974.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HAWKINS: As a national officer of the Pacific/Asian Coalition, I write in support of H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

Further, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Pacific/Asian Coalition, I have been authorized to let you know that at its meeting yesterday, the Region's Steering Committee adopted the following resolution in support of the bill:

> *Whereas,* Many foreign-born persons in the United States require special education to fit them for life in this country;
>
> *Whereas,* These foreign-born persons often need health care and assistance in finding adequate housing;
>
> *Whereas,* Many cities, because of their location, have large populations of foreign-born persons;
>
> *Whereas,* These cities and their states are thereby subject to special expense;
>
> *Whereas,* An appreciable portion of the foreign-born persons are of Pacific/Asian ancestry; and
>
> *Whereas,* The welfare of all Pacific/Asian individuals is of special concern to the Pacific/Asian Coalition;
>
> *Resolved,* That the Mid-Atlantic Regional Committee of the Pacific/Asian Coalition, at its meeting of 16 November 1974, affirm its support of H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

In addition, as a member of the Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, I have been authorized to tell you that the Council strongly supports the intent of the bill.

It is my understanding that Lemuel Ignacio, Executive Director of the Pacific/Asian Coalition, and Tino Calabia, National Board member and member of the Executive Committee of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Coalition, and Chairman of the Asian American Caucus of Greater New York, will testify in support of the bill, at the hearings before your Subcommittee on 19 November.

Mr. Ignacio, Mr. Calabia, and other testifiers will, I believe, provide ample evidence in support of the bill; and I believe they will discuss questions that Pacific/Asian peoples and I have about the bill. I shall be at the hearings, and if necessary, I shall write to you again, after the hearings.

Yours very truly,

MARY I. WATANABE, Ph. D.,
Vice-President, Pacific/Asian Coalition.

VIRGINIA

TESTIMONY OF CANTA C. PIAN AND DAVID A. FUENTES, R J ASSOCIATES, ARLINGTON, VA.

BACKGROUND

We are very gratified that this Subcommittee is holding hearings on H.R. 9895, a bill that we feel is very timely in addressing the needs of recent immigrants to the United States.

The purpose of this testimony is to provide some general background information on immigrants to the United States and also to raise some technical issues about the legislation which we feel require refinement.

The 1970 Census of population reveals that about half of all the foreign born in the United States came to this country since the end of World War II. A little over a sixth of all foreign born in the United States have come since 1965 (see Table 1).

As of 1970, well over half of the foreign born population in the United States (59.4%) had its origins in Europe, while immigrants from Western Hemisphere nations comprised a quarter of the total U.S. foreign born population. Immigrants from the other continents combined (Asia, Africa, Australia, etc.) comprised less than a sixth of the total immigrant population.

The distribution of immigrants to the U.S. by country of origin has been changing. Whereas, through 1950, the majority of immigrants to the United States were still from Europe, in more recent decades there have been more immigrants from Western Hemisphere nations than from Europe. There has also been a rapid increase in immigrants from Asia, in part as a result of the passage of the 1965 Immigration Act. Between 1965 and 1972, a fifth of all immigrants entering the U.S. came from countries in Asia. In 1975, nearly a third of all immigrants to this country came from countries in Asia.

Since the focus of this bill is on "Newly-arrived foreign-born Americans" we recommend that H.R. 9895 focus upon those new Americans who have arrived in the United States since 1965, coinciding with the passage of the present Immigration Law. Clearly, as the testimony presented to this subcommittee has shown, this is the population with the greatest need for the benefits to be provided under H.R. 9895.

Problems with Existing Sources of Data on Immigrants

Under the current version of H.R. 9895, the entitlement of each state is to be based upon data from the 1970 Census. Since that Census was taken, however, over 1.7 million additional immigrants have been admitted to this country. This represents an 18% increase over the total foreign born population recorded in 1970 (see Table 4) and over a 100% increase in the total population of immigrants who have been admitted to the U.S. between 1965 and 1970.

Section 4(b)(2) provides that the percentage of all functionally illiterate immigrants is to be computed for the U.S. and for all the states. At the present time neither the Bureau of the Census nor any state or local jurisdiction collects adequate data for the purposes of this section. Census collects data according to the mother tongue—language persons speak as children—but only through the crudest of estimations could figures on illiteracy in English be derived from this index. Should this provision remain, it will be necessary for Congress to implement the required mechanisms for the data to be collected. An estimate based upon the education level of the foreign born population would, in the meantime, provide some estimate of English language deficiency in the immigrant population.

Section 4(b)(3) requires that the percentage of all unemployed immigrants in the U.S. for each of the states be computed. Through the 1970 Census an estimate could be tabulated, however, the figure, at best, can only be a rough estimation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and local employment agencies do not usually collect data by nativity or year of immigration.

Section 4 further specifies that the percentage of immigrants receiving public assistance is to be computed nationally and for each state. In compiling data for Urban Associates[1] study of ethnic minorities for the Department of Health, Edution, and Welfare, we found that very few local welfare agencies are collecting welfare data according to race. Furthermore, no local welfare agencies and, at best, very few state welfare agencies require that beneficiary data be collected by races other than "White, Black, and Other" and none require that beneficiary data be collected by nativity.

There exists an even greater problem of lack of data when an attempt is made to identify American Samoans who specifically are mentioned in this bill. At this time, aside from local estimates, data as to the number of American Samoans in the U.S. nationally are not available. American Samoans are not identified separately, either as part of the U.S. foreign born population or as a aspecific ethnic/racial group. Thus, it is not now possible to include national data on socio-economic characteristics of the American Samoans with data for other immigrant populations. Data from the survey components of Urban Associates' recent study for HEW provides some of the only local data on this population outside of Hawaii.

Finally, in reference to groups which are included under the provisions of this bill, we recommend that there should be the statement in Section 3(2), "and Puerto Ricans residing anywhere in the United States except in Puerto Rico." According to socio-economic indices developed by Urban Associates, the Puerto Ricans are among the least educated, most underemployed, and most disadvantaged of "in-migrants" to the United States. The Puerto Ricans share the same problems experienced by other non-English speaking immigrants to this country, in spite of their U.S. citizenship status.

As part of Urban Associates' study for DHEW, we have been able to develop and are continuing to develop extensive hard data on the needs of immigrants in the United States and we have used the findings from our studies on ethnic minorities as a basis for this testimony. It is our view that there is insufficient information to develop and arrive at figures necessary to carry out Section 4(b)'s entitlement criteria. We recommend that the provisions under this section of the bill be modified lest an essential piece of legislation as H.R. 9895 certainly is, be subject to controversy and confusion in attempting to activate it.

Gateway Cities

The impact which results from immigration into this country is borne primarily by the specific "gateway cities" to which immigrants locate. Almost 57% of the immigrants to the U.S. in 1971 declared as their destination, cities with a population of 100,000 or more. Another 40% moved to urban areas with populations of 2,500 to 99,999 (see Tables 6 and 7 for a list of major cities). H.R. 9895 currently, however, in its allocation formula places 50% or more of the authorized monies in the hands of the states. The distribution of the immigrants by their place of residence indicates that allocations to the individual states cannot have the impact which direct allocation to the cities would afford.

Finally, in Table 8 we rank selected states and territories by highest per capita of immigration in 1971. Hawaii leads the states with nearly 8 new immigrants coming in 1971 per 1,000 state residents. New York is second. It is notable that the recent per capita immigration rate *into* the territories (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa) far exceeds rates in any states.

TABLE 1

	Total percent	1965-70	1960-64	1955-59	1950-54	1945-49	1935-44	1925-34	Before 1925	Not reported
Year of immigration of foreign-born population	100	17.7	11.7	10	8.1	6	3.3	7.9	31	4.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, National Origin and Language, PC(2)-1A

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[1] Principals of Urban Associates are now operating as RJ Associates.

TABLE 2.—*Origin of 1970 foreign born population*

	Percent of total
Northwestern Europe	22.9
Central Europe	21.8
Eastern Europe	2.6
Southern Europe	13.8
Other Europe	0.3
U.S.S.R.	4.8
Total Europe	(59.4)
West Asia	1.8
South, Southeast and East Asia	6.7
Total Asia	(8.6)
North and Central America	24.5
South America	2.7
All other (Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Island and not specified)	4.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, (PC(1)) C1.

TABLE 3.—ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE U.S. BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

	Percent of all immigrants recorded [1]				
	1901-20	1921-50	1951-63	1964-72	1973
Europe	85.2	60.5	48.8	31.7	23.2
Asia	3.9	2.8	6.3	20.0	31.0
North and South America	10.4	35.8	43.3	46.1	43.3
Other (Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, and not specified)	.5	.9	1.6	2.2	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Includes persons now deceased.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, annual report (1973).

TABLE 4.—*Increase of immigrants since the most recent decennial census*

Census:	
Total foreign born population of the United States (April, 1970)	9,619,300
Total reportedly immigrating since 1965	1,721,155
Immigration to the United States since 1970 Census:	
1970 (April, May, June) (estimate)	93,300
1971 (FY July 1970–June 1971)	360,500
1972 (FY July 1971–June 1972)	384,700
1973 (FY July 1972–June 1973)	400,100
1974 (FY July 1973–June 1974)	394,900
1975 (FY July–October 1974) (estimate)	98,700
Total additional[1] (estimate)	1,732,200

[1] Percent increase can only be taken as a low estimate as Immigration data do not take into consideration aliens residing in United States whose visa status is that of nonimmigrant, but subject to change. Data on American Samoans are not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary* PC(1)–C1. U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service annual report (by years).

(18.0% increase in foreign born persons)
(100.6% increase in foreign born persons admitted since 1965)

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of immigrants by destination in 1973*

	Percent
Rural Areas (less than 2,500 in population)	0.8
Urban Areas (population 2,500–99,999)	39.3
Cities (population of 100,000 or more)	56.7
Other (territories, D.C., etc.)	3.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, annual report (1973).

TABLE 6.—*Cities with 1,000 or more immigrants arriving in fiscal year 1972*

5,000 or More Immigrants: Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Miami.

3,000–4,999 Immigrants: Honolulu, Houston, El Paso, Philadelphia, Detroit, Newark, Puerto Rico.

1,000–2,999 Immigrants: Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Jose, Santa Ana, Denver, Hartford, District of Columbia, Seattle, San Antonio, Dallas, Cleveland, Rochester, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Paterson, Guam.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, annual report (1972).

TABLE 7.—*Percent of population that is foreign born in selected U.S. metropolitan areas*

	Percent of total population		*Percent of total population*
Anaheim	2.8	New York City	14.7
Boston	9.1	Newark	9.5
Buffalo	6.2	Paterson-Clifton	10.7
Chicago	8.0	Philadelphia	4.6
Cleveland	6.6	Pittsburgh	4.4
Detroit	7.1	Providence	7.3
Honolulu	9.1	San Diego	5.8
Jersey City	13.8	San Francisco	10.5
Los Angeles	10.8	San Jose	7.4
Miami	23.5	Seattle	5.7
Milwaukee	4.4	Washington, D.C	4.3
Minneapolis	3.0		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, National Origin and Language, PC(2)–1A.

TABLE 8.—*Number of immigrants in 1971 per 1,000 State residents*

7.9	Hawaii	1.8	Texas
5.1	New York	1.0	Michigan
3.5	California	0.9	Pennsylvania
3.3	New Jersey	0.8	Ohio
2.8	Massachusetts	127.1	Guam, Virgin Islands and American Samoa
2.6	Florida		
2.6	Connecticut	20.0	Puerto Rico
2.1	Illinois		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary, PC(1)–B1; U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service annual report (1971).

WASHINGTON STATE

WASHINGTON STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,
July 12, 1974.

Commissioner HARVEY WONG,
San Francisco Human Rights Commission,
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR COMMISSIONER WONG: I am writing in regards to HR 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Act. In the 5 July 1974 issue of the Pacific Citizen, I read an article concerning the endorsement of the proposed bill by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission. As an Asian American Field Representative for the Washington State Human Rights Commission, I am personally interested in the progress of HR 9895. I was especially encouraged to hear that your Commission took the affirmative step of endorsing the bill. I would very much like to know more about the endorsement procedures, how it came about, the political ramifications, etc. Therefore, any information or suggestions that you might have to offer would be greatly appreciated.

I hope that I will be hearing from you on this matter. Meanwhile, any assistance that I might have to offer is now extended to you.

Thank you very much!

Sincerely,

MARILYN YURIKO AKITA,
Field Representative.

P.S.—Recently the Washington State Human Rights Commission was able to adopt an Education Language Rule. I have enclosed a copy of the rule for your perusal.

TESTIMONY OF BART ALFORD, PRESIDENT, ASIAN AMERICAN ALLIANCE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

The Board of Directors of the Asian American Alliance has voted to submit testimony regarding the proposed "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" (HR 9895). This legislation would have significant impact upon Asian Americans in the Tacoma/Pierce County area of Washington. In the years 1969–1971, 698 immigrants entered Tacoma. Of these 215 (31.8%) were from Korea (104, 14.9%) and the Philippines (111, 15.9%) alone.

As the numbers of Asian immigrants continues to rise, both through "normal" immigration channels and through non-quota Asian wives of American military servicemen, increasing problems are faced by both the immigrants themselves and by public and private agencies attempting to provide services for them. Federal financial assistance is needed to provide equal quality services to immigrants. In the long run, it may be far more economical to now increase the quantity and quality of services to immigrants as they arrive, rather than waiting for problems to mount unseen and uncared for. Preventative services may be expensive, but they are more economical than the long-term financial and human costs of treatment to rectify social wrongs.

The Tacoma area is unusual in its heavy concentration of Asian wives of servicemen. This can be attributed to the nearby presence of Fort Lewis, McChord Air Force Base, and Madigan Army Medical Center. Some of the problems faced especially by Asian "war brides", as well as by other Asian Americans, are described in the attached paper on "Problems in the Asian American Community."

One concern which we have about the proposed legislation is in implementation and usage of funds. It is unclear how states and "gateway cities" would use grants. It would seem appropriate to specify the intent of the Congress more clearly in the legislation, rather than leaving this to the discretion of the Secretary in preparing regulations. For example, if school districts and/or non-profit organizations are eligible for funds from the state, this should be specified. We fear that if funds are given just to one large state social service agency, the funds many not ultimately reach the immigrants who are so desperately in need of services.

INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT YOUTH COUNCIL, INC.,
Seattle, Wash.

HON. AUGUSTUS HAWKINS,
Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, House Office Building Area, Washington, D.C.

THE HONORABLE AUGUSTUS HAWKINS: The problems of Asian immigrants are far too numerous to adequately describe with a single letter. Personal testimony will be limited because of the distance to Washington, D.C., but this lack of personal testimony does not diminish the severity of the immigrants' problems.

Historically, Asian immigrants as cheap labor for the agricultural, fishing, mining, and railroad industries have been economically oppressed and systematically discarded. For example, the many Chinese laborers who worked on the transcontinental railroad system and who died penniless, while the owners amassed fortunes. Today, Asian immigrants are exploited in restaurants and garment shops while they must cope with a society based on automation and technology.

The shock of adjustment to American society is tremendous to the immigrants. The complexity of the English language and contemporary slang, the different social and cultural values, the insensitivity of the educational institutions, and the callous attitudes of employers often overwhelms the immigrant past the point of frustration. Young immigrants, in particular, are faced with a school system which distorts and often ignores their peoples' accomplishments and history, which perpetuates a tracking system that is not concerned with providing an adequate education or opportunity for the immigrants but only of getting them out of the school building, and which administrators, counselors, and teachers cannot communicate with or understand the immigrants so their needs and problems are ignored, overlooked, and lost in the bureaucratic maze. Scorned by society, the youths become frustrated, disillusioned, turn to drugs and gangsterism, and drop out of school. They are forced to work in menial jobs, under wretched conditions so that they may exist at a subsistence level.

This general overview only touches the surface of the problems of the immigrants. We cannot emphasize enough, the severity of the immigrants' problems and the necessity for immediate attention and implementation of concrete solutions. We urge the passage of HR 9895 (Gateway Bill) sponsored by Rep. Patsy Mink.

Makibaka! Huwag matakot!

MICHAEL KOZU,
Director,
International District Youth Council, Inc.

TESTIMONY BY MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE COMMISSION ON ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR; OLYMPIA, WASH.

On behalf of the Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, I want to thank the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities for the opportunity to make a statement in support of the New Americans Education and Employment Act of 1974.

Attached to my written statement are letters we have received from members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation in support of this important bill.

Among the charges given us as an agency established by the Washington State Legislature, is to examine and define issues pertaining to the rights and needs of Asian Americans and to make recommendations to government with respect to desirable changes in program and law.

According to the 1973 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, there has been a 43% increase during the past decade in the number of immigrants residing in this country. A significant portion of this increase is due to a 15% or more *yearly* increase in the number of Asian immigrants residing in this country, mainly from the Philippines, China, and Korea.

I do not think that there is any denying that immigration has been the very lifeblood of the United States of America. Yet, our experience in dealing with the problems of newly arrived immigrants has shown that they have posed serious social and economic problems for the communities in which they have settled. We support the principle that Federal government should absorb the responsibility for assisting State and Cities who are impacted by these problems.

The major reason for the day to day problem facing our "New Americans" is the inability to interact—to communicate—for without communication, there can be no social life. The immigrant is not readily accepted because the standards imposed by our society are high, his adaptive capacity is very low because he has great difficulty in interacting—the institutions of our society either cannot, or sometimes will not, interact.

The immigrant comes to America for several reasons; to give opportunities to their youth, open job opportunities, a democratic way of life, political and economic stability. They come with the intention of becoming a permanent part of the America they heard of and dreamed about.

They are not well prepared; high hopes that all will be well as soon as they arrive quickly vanish into shock, bewilderment, and disillusionment. The gap becomes obvious between our official creed advocating equality of justice, freedom and opportunity and the contradictions in conduct demonstrated by the beliefs, attitudes and practices of a large segment of our American population and our institutions.

Surveys and studies conducted in our State correlate with others I have seen. Over half of the time, new arrivals express language as the most difficult problem followed by job opportunities.

Imagine the frustration for many in trying to get, or even understand, basic information at the grocery, bank, shopping centers, bus stops, clinics and hospitals.

As a consumer, the new immigrant is particularly susceptible to exploitation and fraud, usury, deceit, and unequal application and effect of law. Garnishments, foreclosures, repossessions, evictions and collection agency harassments are not uncommon occurrences.

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin in an address to the Consumer Assembly in 1967 asserted that "We have an obligation to extend a helping hand to those who need special assistance in today's market place. The poor, the very young and the very old, the uneducated, the newcomer to our shores, cannot be expected to compete on equal terms. . . ." "We need to remember that our constitution proposes 'justice' and not 'every man for himself.' "

Imagine the letdown for many who come with unmarketable skills, who cannot get retrained to perhaps convert their skills, who are simply unable to find employment. Even the professionals, doctor, engineer, accountant, professor, are often forced to accept jobs like cooks, busboys, janitors, dishwashers—their wives must now work, too—in clothing factories, sweatshops, and launderies—both of whom are grossly underpaid. Scrambling to make ends meet, holding down several jobs, leaves no time to advance through English language classes, etc., and re-establish their true occupation.

Thus, out of ignorance or fear of deportation, they allow themselves to be exploited in wages, working conditions, housing, and as consumers. The vicious circle of poverty and powerlessness continues. Hope vanishes and depression takes root with cultural barriers, isolation, family problems, and the lack of relevant resources available to them, like social and health services—the adaptation to American ways is slow and often only partial.

While there are government and service agencies in many cities and states who are trying to cope with specific employment and adjustment problems of the new arrivals, the total impact is nominal. The reasons we have found for their inability to deal effectively in these areas, insofar as they apply to Asian Americans are;

1. non-recognition as a disadvantaged group; i.e. the steoreotypic acceptance that "we have no problems" and that "we take care of our own".

2. lack of understanding of the diversity of problems.

3. lack of sincerity in attempts to deliver services.

4. lack of willingness to work with community resources; the assumption that existing service delivery mechanisms and processes are adequate and beyond criticism—institutional inflexibility.

5. lack of access or restricted channels of communications available to our communities.

Even if there were or are programs at the state and local government levels, they are more likely to occupy a posture of low fiscal priority—the last to be included in the budget and the first to be cut. The typical public service, employment, or training agency in a gate-way city does not have funds to hire personnel who can relate to the non-English-speaking clients. The typical school in a high immigrant population area has few, if any, bilingual teachers, tutors, or counselors to serve the obvious needs.

We can see where the innovative and responsible New Americans Education and Employment Act of 1974 would make it possible for; existing agencies to provide new and meaningful programs which specifically meet the needs of our new Americans in employment, housing, education, health, and vocational and on-the-job training. Also client contact service workers and educators would be able to get specialized in-service training.

H.R. 9895 is urgently needed. We urge your favorable consideration and support.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 5, 1974.

MR. MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs,
Office of the Governor,
Olympia, Wash.

DEAR MR. MATSUDAIRA: I appreciated receiving your comments concerning H.R. 9895, the New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act.

This legislation is currently pending before the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity of the House Committee on Education and Labor. I plan to support it, and hope that it will pass.

Thank you for writing and letting me know of your interest in this legislation.

Yours very truly,

BROCK ADAMS, M.C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1974.

MR. MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs,
Office of the Governor,
Olympia, Wash.

DEAR MR. MATSUDAIRA: Thank you for your letter of May 13th.

I certainly agree with you that Congresswoman Mink's legislation, H.R. 9895, providing Federal assistance to states and cities with high populations of recent immigrants, is an excellent idea. I will support such legislation when it comes to the floor for a vote.

Sincerely,

MIKE MCCORMACK,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1974.

MR. MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs, Office of the Governor, Olympia, Wash.

DEAR MR. MATSUDAIRA: Thank you for your letter of May 13 in support of H.R. 9895.

At the present time this bill is still in Committee. I have informed them of my interest in and support for the bill. They will notify me of any scheduled action by the Committee on the bill

Thank you for bringing it to my attention and with my cordial personal regards, I am

Yours most sincerely,

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, M.C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 17, 1974.

MR. MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs, Office of the Governor, Olympia, Wash.

DEAR MR. MATSUDAIRA: Thank you for your letter of May 13 regarding H.R. 9895.

I agree that Mrs. Mink's bill provides considerable interest and appeal and hope the Education and Labor Committee can get around to seriously studying its provisions. As you point out, this is of particular interest to the State of Washington.

Sincerely,

LLOYD MEEDS, *Member of Congress.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 16, 1974.

MR. MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs, Office of the Governor, Olympia, Wash.

DEAR MR. MATSUDAIRA: Thank you so much for your letter of May 13.

I assure you that H.R. 9895 has my full support, and I will do my best to see that this legislation is passed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JOEL PRITCHARD,
Member of Congress.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR ASIAN AMERICANS,
PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,
Seattle, Wash., January 16, 1974.

Re: H.R. 9895.

HON. PATSY MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: The Demonstration Project for Asian Americans urges you to resubmit your bill which would provide Federal financial assistance to States with exceptional numbers of immigration.

We wholeheartedly support this type of legislation which would be used for programs dealing with the education, health, housing, orientation and employment of immigrants.

Little has been done, thus far, to realistically and humanly meet the needs of these newly arrived Americans who have come with many hopes and dreams to this "great land of opportunity."

The problems of the immigrant is especially graphic to our agency since we are presently conducting two research projects on recent arrivals (1) the Asian Brides of American Servicemen and (2) the Asian Health Professionals. It has become apparent to us that presently little assistance is extended these two groups and, yet, there is much work to be done.

Please, resubmit this much needed bill.

Sincerely,

SIL D. KIM,
Project Director.
DOROTHY L. CORDOVA,
Associate Project Director.

COMMISSION ON ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash., May 29, 1974.

Hon. PATSY MINK,
U.S. Congresswoman,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: We have written letters to our state's congressional delegation and members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, urging support for the New Americans Act (H.R. 9895) which you introduced last August. We have also obtained relevant information from the Sub-Committee on Immigration, Council of State Administration of the American Public Welfare Assistance.

Our Commission will continue to do what we can to rally support for its passage.

Sincerely,

MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director.

COMMISSION ON ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash., May 15, 1974.

Hon. MIKE McCORMACK,
U.S. Congressman,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McCORMACK: We are writing to urge your support of H.R. 9895, introduced last August by Congresswoman Patsy Mink of Hawaii, which provides for special federal programs in education, employment, and other areas to states and cities having a high population of recent immigrants to the United States.

The Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs is greatly concerned with the problems and needs of these "new Americans." The affects of language, culture, and indeed, color barriers make it extremely difficult for many of these people to adjust to their new life in America.

According to Immigration and Naturalization Services records, 15,357 permanent immigrants settled in Washington State between 1969 and 1972. Of these, 5,318 (35 percent) came from China/Taiwan (1,190), Korea (1,050), and the Philippines (3,078). The 1970 census reveals that 59% of the Filipino and 52% of the Chinese in the City of Seattle are foreign born.

We strongly urge you to review the need for such an act and the possible benefits to states such as Washington. We hope you will work towards passage of H.R. 9895. Thank you.

Sincerely,

MARTIN M. MATSUDAIRA,
Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
Seattle, Wash., January 15, 1974.

Representative PATSY T. MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

THE HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE MINK: The International District Improvement Association (INTER*IM) strongly urges the reintroduction of the New Americans Education and Employment Act (H.R. 9895).

As Director of INTER*IM our focus is the redevelopment of the International District of Seattle (aka Chinatown), which is the home of many if not the higher percentage of Asian immigrants living in Seattle. This redevelopment includes physical development, economic development, as well as up-dating social service delivery.

Assistance is very much needed to carry out programs of education, health, housing, job training, orientation, public assistance and other activities for the benefit of immigrants. Extreme concern should be placed on assisting foreign graduates of law, medical and dental schools who are unable to practice in this country until licensed and in the meantime are unnecessarily underemployed.

Included into this Bill should be an amendment which would enable Asian war brides to also benefit from these services. In the State of Washington as I imagine elsewhere in the United States the divorce rate among these service couples is very high, approximately 8 out of 10 marriages. The Asian woman is usually left to support children and if unskilled and uneducated as many are, they end up as go-go girls, masseuses and even prostitutes. As most of these women are clasified as permanent residents, they would be excluded from the hopefully proposed Bill.

Again may I urge your reintroduction of the New Americans Education and Employment Act.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT N. SANTOS,
Executive Director.

ASIAN AMERICAN ALLIANCE,
Tacoma, Wash.

PROBLEMS IN THE ASIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

We tend not to think of the Asian American community as being heavily laden with problems. It is usually more convenient not to do so. Yet when we stop to consider individual problem areas on a systematic basis, the total pattern of problems becomes not only evident, but actually overwhelming.

One of the first things to consider is the size of the Asian American population. There are probably around two million Asians in the U.S. Washington has the fifth largest Asian American population of all the states. Tacoma/Pierce County holds the second highest concentration of Asians within the states, an estimated 10,000. Since the immigration laws were changed to reduce discrimination against Asians in 1965, the number of Asians who immigrated to the U.S. has grown to about 70,000 each year, or 700,000 per decade. Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Japanese Americans and Chinese Americans approximately doubled, while the population of Filipiao Americans tripled. Data for other Asian ethnic groups are unavailable, and this is one of the most persistent problems in studying the Asian community. Over and over again we find that information is unavailable for the "invisible" Asians.

As evidenced by population statistics, there are vast numbers of recent Asian immigrants in the U.S. Some are well educated, literate in English, and able to adjust rapidly. Many others are not. Although by no means confined to them, within the Asian American community, problems are most evident among the recent immigrants. Within this group, the most dramatic problems seem to be among the Asian wives of military servicemen, the "Asian war brides". Over the past twenty-five to thirty years, these have been largely Japanese and Korean. Although we tend to think of "war brides" as something from the distant past, especially since the Korean War ended two decades ago, the reality is that the number of Korean wives of servicemen entering the U.S. has been steadily increasing in recent years. In the wake of American military involvement in southeast Asia, it seems only reasonable to expect new waves of wives from Vietnam, Thailand, and other countries.

Most problems in the Asian American community can be categorized into certain basic areas. For the purposes of this paper we will consider five basic problem areas, and then examine elements of each. These five areas are:

1. Cultural barriers and isolation
2. Family problems.
3. Educational disadvantages
4. Poverty
5. Lack of resources

Of those problem areas, the broadest one involving the most complexly interwoven elements is the category of cultural barriers and isolation. The following are some of the elements of this problem area.

Communications barriers. Probably the single most evident problem for Asian Americans is the language barrier. It is complicated because there are literally hundreds of Asian languages and dialects, most of which are mutually unintelligible. Language is really only *one* part of communications however, and immigrants from a very different culture are confronted with different styles of communication as well as a different language. The few English as a Second Language classes have not met the needs of most immigrants. Another problem is that most Americans have greater difficulty in understanding an Asian accent than a European one.

Lack of acculturation. Many things which most Americans take for granted are very foreign to a new immigrant. Perhaps the most important need for any person is the need for food. Asians face a very different diet in America, and if they are unwilling or unable to accept it, are confronted with the difficulty and expense of obtaining specialized or imported foods. It is currently difficult for anyone on a limited budget to shop for food. It is almost impossible for a recent immigrant who has difficulties in identifying what the foods are and in figuring out how to prepare them. Transportation is another essential which can be extremely difficult for an immigrant. Even if a person has access to transportation, it requires a certain degree of acculturation to be able to use it, whether it be a car, bus, or taxi.

Physical isolation compounds the problems of cultural isolation. There is no central Asian community in Tacoma, not even a ghetto. Asians are widely scattered geographically and new immigrants often lack transportation. In the case of many recently arrived war brides, husbands frequently strive to keep their wives physically isolated in their homes.

Alienation is common to all immigrants, but particularly prevalent when compounded by physical isolation and cultural barriers. When reinforced by disillusionment with America as the "promised land" and further complicated by marital problems, frustration and alienation can lead to anti-American hatred. Alienation can be overwhelming for strangers in a strange land.

Intra-Asian barriers exist which reinforce alienation and isolation. These include generational barriers, caste-like socio-economic class and educational distinctions, differences in degrees of Americanization, and nationalist ethnic prejudices. The Japanese and Koreans have been historical enemies, and prejudices are sometimes carried to the U.S. It took half a million troops to bridge the traditional hatred between Vietnamese and Chinese.

Religious differences exist both among Asians and between Asians and non-Asians. Spiritual guidance in their own religious faith or denomination is often unobtainable in the U.S. for immigrants because of the rarity of that faith here. The alternatives are to continue independently, adopt another faith, or abandon religion at a time when many seem to need it most.

Stereotypes of behavior perpetuate themselves by conditioning Asians as well as non-Asians. Although subject to manipulation, as best evidenced by the history of stereotypes of Japanese Americans, such sometimes contradictory behavioral steorotypes as "model minority", or "quiet and passive", or "sneaky and inscrutable", or the employment stereotypes of Japanese gardeners, Chinese cooks and laundrymen, Fillipino laborers, and Vietnamese prostitutes do influence behavior.

Pride and unwillingness to admit problems are perpetuated partially through several stereotypes, particularly the "model minority" one. It is almost impossible to help someone who refuses to acknowledge that he needs help, regardless of how severe his problems may be. This is one of the reasons that social service agencies have so few Asian clients.

Paranoia and fear of deportation are other reasons. Whether or not there is good cause for it, the fear of deportation is very strong among new immigrants. Fears may be justified in light of the Japanese American internment in concentration camps only thirty years ago. Paranoia may also be more understandable since many immigrants have come from Asian police states.

Absence of friends. For many new immigrants, there is no one to turn to. Military wives often have no contacts in the U.S. Even if a neighbor should offer friendship, it may be scorned for lack of understanding under a different value system. Cultural and communications barriers can make it difficult to find friends.

Underemployment is a problem more for educated Asians than for the average military life. There are many instances in which a qualified person can only get menial jobs because of difficulties in certain language skills, or because quietness or passivity is confused with lack of ambition, or because of sheer discrimination. Insensitivity can go so far as to pressure a Japanese male with a postgraduate degree into a job as a gardener.

Discrimination is known to all of us, though often difficult to prove. It still exists, and it exists towards Asians, as documented by the recent study of Washington's Asian American Advisory Council to the Office of the Governor.

If these factors of cultural barriers and isolation make the situation sound desperate for Asian Americans, then they reflect reality for many. Particularly for many Asian military wives, family problems make the situation absolutely intolerable.

Marital problems are extremely common between military servicemen and their Asian wives, as might be expected in cases of mixed marriages established on a short-term basis in a culturally prescribed setting and then uprooted and transferred to a totally different and often hostile environment. The initial extreme dependency of the often submissive Asian woman, the reactions of the husband's family and peers, the frustrations he himself faces from the culture shock of returning home, and the necessarily slow process of acculturation underscore any problems which may already exist in the marital relationship. At best the transition is difficult. In severe cases physical abuse in the form of wife-beating or child-beating may result.

Divorce or desertion is the predictable result of most of the military-Asian marriages. Although hard statistics are unavailable, estimates of the divorce/desertion rate have run as high as 80%. Associated legal problems are especially difficult for wives who can easily be taken advantage of because of their ignorance of American legal processes.

Problems with children occur more frequently in broken homes. They can be intensified when children are confronted with identity crises partially because of racially mixed parentage and when generational differences are magnified by differing degrees of acculturation and language facility. Day care for younger children can also be difficult to obtain.

Absence of relatives. Partially because they themselves often come from poor or uneducated families, few of the military wives already have relatives in the U.S. This again heightens loneliness, alienation, and dependency upon the husband. Along with status factors and the desire to help other relatives in the wife's native country, it also encourages the wife to bring her immediate family over to the U.S. though her mother and father probably speak no English and though her brothers and sisters probably have families of their own. Often the wife is not fully prepared to care for her relatives and they in turn are not ready to make the many adjustments required by such a move.

Educational disadvantages are common to the backgrounds of many immigrants. Under general immigration, some of the Asian immigrants are very well educated. For wives and their families entering the U.S. through special immigration procedures, the average educational background is very poor.

Lack of education in native country. Public education is extremely limited among the lower classes in Asia, particularly in relatively poor countries such as Korea or Vietnam. Consequently many of the Asian wives have had formal education only through elementary school. This lack of education helps make life difficult in the U.S.

Language barriers and illiteracy are part of the consequences of a highly limited education in a foreign country. Not only are many immigrants unable to read or write English, but often they cannot read or write in their own native language, particularly in the more literate dialects.

Lack of vocational training is also to be expected of immigrants from war-torn peasant agrarian economies. The natural result is unemployment in the U.S.

Lack of naturalization skills is another problem for immigrants of all races. Training in this field, as well as language and vocational training, is necessary for aliens seeking citizenship after five years of residency in the U.S.

Poverty is one of the natural consequences for people facing cultural barriers, family problems, and educational disadvantages. As with other minorities, per capita income per educational level averages much lower for Asian Americans than for white Americans.

Unemployment is severe among all minorities. Despite recent programs such as affirmative action plans, the rule still holds that minorities are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. For unskilled and uneducated workers with language difficulties, any employment other than the most menial and low-paying of jobs is all but unobtainable.

Other poverty problems which are fairly widespread include inadequate housing, poor health care, and the lack of sufficient food or nutrition. Drug and alcohol abuses could also be included here, particularly among the younger generation. Although none of these problems are endemic to the Asian American community, it is important to remember that they do exist for Asians too and especially for non-English speaking immigrants. No population is immune from the effects of poverty.

One of the factors which does make poverty worse for Asians is the lack of resources available to them. Courage, hope, and the strength to face problems cannot exist for long in a vacuum.

Ignorance of available resources is a prime obstacle for Asians living in cultural isolation. Ignorance is prevalent when no feeling of community exists and when language poses a barrier. Outreach programs are necessary just to provide equal access to services. Obviously Asians cannot make use of services which they are not aware of. This problem reinforces the "model minority" stereotype with the result that most social service agencies report very few Asian clients.

The insensitivity of social services agencies is another cause for the rarity of Asian clients. Few places will take the time to try to understand or to find interpretation for a client who speaks only broken English. Often the first step in applying for assistance is to fill out seemingly endless series of forms. Many of us have become accustomed to bureaucratic procedures, but for those who cannot read or write English, this initial step is dismaying. There are also very few Asian specialists available within agencies to work with Asian clients. Other related problems common to many clients of all races include the long wating periods, worsened by lack of transportation or child care, rudeness and demeaning attitudes, impatience, etc.

The limitations of available services pose additional problems. Religious services are unavailable to those of differing religions. Services within the Asian community are limited by the lack of funds and by the lack of community. For Asians who entered the U.S. as military dependents, military community service organizations are understaffed, undertrained, and unauthorized to help wives who become divorced or whose husbands did not re-enlist.

This is but a quick review of problems in the Asian community. It is neither inclusive nor comprehensive, but it should suffice to indicate the wide extent of problems that many Asian Americans face in daily life.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR C. WANG, CHAIRPERSON, PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION, PACIFIC/ASIAN COALITION

As Chairperson of the Pacific Northwest Region (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) of the Pacific/Asian Coalition, I wish to offer the following statement as testimony supporting the proposed "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" (H.R. 9895):

The "New Americans Education and Employment Assistance Act" shows significant potential for addressing the real and urgent problems faced by the ever-increasing numbers of Asian immigrants in the Pacific Northwest.

The state of Washington had the fifth largest Asian American population in the 1970 census. In this state alone, during the years 1969–1971, 11,993 immigrants entered, of whom 3,994 (33.3%) were from just the Philippines, China, and Korea. The percentage of immigrants from these three countries is steadily rising in Washington State, causing significant problems for both service providers and for the immigrants themselves.

The problems of the immigrants range from unemployment and poverty to social, cultural, and linguistic isolation. One common problem is the lack of equal access to quality social and health services. Service providers (both state and local, public and private) have been unable to adequately deliver appropriate services to immigrants, largely because of inadequate financial support. Federal funding would enable service providers to work with immigrants as they arrive, rather than only responding ineffectively to crisis situations. In the long run such preventative measures are essential to meet human needs and are far less expensive than treatment approaches dealing only with symptomatic results of basic problems.

The legislation is long overdue and deserves immediate consideration and passage. However, an improvement could be made by clarifying and refining the intent of the Congress as to how funds should be spent. Rather than having funds potentially going exclusively to state and city agencies which may or may not be able to effectively address the problems, provisions should be made to include non-profit organizations and educational agencies. It would also help to clarify that these funds are designed to be supplementary to existing programmatic funds, that they should be used for additional programs, and that they should not simply be absorbed into local budgets.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR C. WANG,
Chairperson, Pacific Northwest Region, Pacific/Asian Coalition.

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